No Edition of Lord Byron's Works can be complete, unless it is published by MR. MURRAY, *as he alone possesses the Copyright.*

NOW READY, THE FOLLOWING COPYRIGHT EDITIONS OF

LORD BYRON'S LIFE AND WORKS.

I.

BYRON'S LIFE AND POEMS.

LIBRARY EDITION. Plates. 17 vols. Fcap. 8vo. 63*s.*

II.

BYRON'S LIFE AND POETRY.

Portraits and Vignettes. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 15*s.* each.

III.

BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS.

Vignettes. 10 vols. 24mo. 25*s.*

IV.

BYRON'S CHILDE HAROLD.

With Portrait and Sixty Vignette Engravings. 8vo. 21*s.*

V.

BYRON'S CHILDE HAROLD.

Vignette. 24mo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

VI.

BYRON'S TALES.

Vignettes. 2 vols. 24mo. 5*s.*

VII.

BYRON'S DRAMAS.

Vignettes. 2 vols. 24mo. 5*s.*

VIII.

BYRON'S MISCELLANIES.

Vignettes. 3 vols. 24mo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

IX.

BYRON'S DON JUAN.

Vignettes. 2 vols. 24mo. 5*s.*

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

Sold by
MURRAY & EVANS,
Booksellers, Stationers
& Bookbinders,
179, Sloane Street.

POPULAR BIOGRAPHIES.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.
Edited by Mr. CROKER. Royal 8vo. 18*s.*

LIFE OF BELISARIUS.
By Lord MAHON. Post 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

LIFE OF CONDÉ, SURNAMED THE GREAT.
By Lord MAHON. Post 8vo. 6*s.*

LIFE OF LORD CLIVE.
By Rev. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 6*s.*

LIFE OF SIR THOMAS MUNRO.
By Rev. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 6*s.*

LIFE OF LORD BYRON.
By THOMAS MOORE. Royal 8vo. 15*s.*

LIVES OF THE BRITISH POETS.
By THOMAS CAMPBELL. Post 8vo. 6*s.*

LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS.
By J. G. LOCKHART. Fcap. 8vo. 3*s.*

LIFE OF REV. GEORGE CRABBE.
Fcap. 8vo. 4*s.*

LIFE OF SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.
2 vols. Fcap. 8vo. 12*s.*

LIVES OF JOHN BUNYAN & OLIVER CROMWELL.
By ROBERT SOUTHEY. Post 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

LIFE OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.
By JOHN BARROW. Post 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/handbookforlondo02cunn

Mrs Lauder

A W. D. Garrick

HANDBOOK FOR LONDON,

Past and Present.

By PETER CUNNINGHAM.

"Vertue had taken much pains to ascertain the ancient extent of London, and the site of its several larger edifices at various periods. Among his papers I find many traces relating to this matter. Such a subject, extended by historic illustrations, would be very amusing. *Les Anecdotes des Rues de Paris* is a pattern for a work of this kind."—*Horace Walpole,* (*Anec. of Painting,* ed. *Dallaway,* v. 19).

"There is a French book, called *Anecdotes des Rues de Paris.* I had begun a similar work, 'Anecdotes of the Streets of London.' I intended, in imitation of the French original, to have pointed out the streets and houses where any remarkable incident had happened; but I found the labour would be too great, in collecting materials from various streets, and I abandoned the design, after having written about ten or twelve pages."—*Horace Walpole,* (*Walpoliana,* i. 58).

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. II.

T. D.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1849.

LONDON:
BRADBURY AND EVANS, PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

IDOL LANE, Tower Street, or as it is sometimes written, Idle Lane.

India Board. [*See* Board of Control.]

India House. [*See* East India House.]

Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead. Office, Great Winchester-street, City. Instituted 1827, and open to candidates from all parts of the empire. Annual subscription, entitling the donor to one vote at each election, 10*s.* 6*d.*; to two votes, 1*l.* 1*s.* Life subscription, entitling to the same privilege, 5*l.* 5*s.*; to two votes, 10*l.* 10*s.* The first stone of the present asylum (in the Tudor style of architecture, Scott and Moffatt, architects) was laid by Prince Albert, July 24th, 1841. The asylum, including a chapel, has room for 400 children. Orphans are boarded, clothed, nursed, and educated here from the veriest infancy till the age of seven. Half-yearly elections in April and October.

Ink Horn Court, Petticoat Lane. [*See* Strype's Court.]

> "A pretty open space, with indifferent inhabitants . . . This part of the Lane [*Petticoat Lane*], coming out at the Bars, is not over well inhabited; and those of most account are Horners, who prepare Horns for the petty manufactures; as for those that make Lanthorns, Inkhorns, Giggs, Spoons, small dishes, and other things of Horn."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 28.

In Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, (p. 180), is a letter from Strype, addressed—

> "These for his honoured Mother
> Mrs. Hester Stryp widow,
> dwelling in Petticoat Lane, right over
> against the Five Ink-Horns, without Bishops-Gate
> in London."

Inner Temple Gate, Fleet Street, was erected in the 5th of King James I. The gate-house above it preserves the feathers of Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., (d. 1612). It is now a hairdresser's, and is thus erroneously inscribed—"Formerly the Palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey."

Inner Temple. An *Inn of Court* so called, with three *Inns of Chancery* attached—*Clifford's Inn*, *Clement's Inn*, and *Lyon's Inn*. The Temple was originally divided into the Inner, Middle, and Outer Temples — the Inner and Middle form the *Temple* at present; the Outer included *Essex House* and gardens. The whole of the *Inner Temple* was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, the flames stopping within a very few yards of the *Temple Church*.

"His [the Lord Mayor's] want of skill was the less wondered at, when it was known afterwards, that some gentlemen of the Inner Temple would not endeavour to preserve the goods which were in the lodgings of absent persons, nor suffer others to do it; 'because,' they said, 'it was against the law to break up any man's chamber.'"—*Lord Clarendon's Life.*

Eminent Members.—Littleton, (pleader in 1481), Sir Edward Coke, Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Buckhurst, (Lord High Treasurer), Selden, Heneage Finch, Judge Jefferies, Sir William Follett, Francis Beaumont, (Beaumont and Fletcher), William Browne, (author of Britannia's Pastorals), William Cowper, (author of The Task).

INNER TEMPLE HALL. A poor building, sadly disfigured by Sir Robert Smirke. When Sir Heneage Finch was reader of the Society of the Inner Temple, King Charles II. dined with him in the Great Hall of the Inner Temple, an honour, it is said, never before granted by a King in this country.

1xxxi.

"The last revel in any of the *Inns of Court* was in the Inner Temple, held in honour of Mr. Talbot, when he took leave of that house, of which he was a bencher, on having the Great Seal delivered to him.

"A friend, who was present during the whole entertainment, obliged me with the following account, which, with some circumstances supplied by another gentleman then likewise present, seemed worth adding here, by way of comparison with those in former times, and as it may probably be the last of the kind:—

"'On the 2nd of February, 1733, the Lord Chancellor came into the Inner Temple Hall about two of the clock, preceded by the Master of the Revels (Mr. Wollaston), and followed by the Master of the Temple (Dr. Sherlock), then Bishop of Bangor, and by the Judges and Serjeants who had been members of that house. There was a very elegant dinner provided for them and the Lord Chancellor's officers; but the Barristers and Students of the house had no other dinner got for them than what is usual on all Grand Days; but each mess had a flask of claret, besides the common allowance of port and sack. Fourteen students waited on the Bench Table, among whom was Mr. Talbot, the Lord Chancellor's eldest son; and by their means any sort of provision was easily obtained from the upper table by those at the rest. A large gallery was built over the screen, and was filled with ladies, who came, for the most part, a considerable time before the dinner began; and the music was placed in the little gallery, at the upper end of the Hall, and played all dinner time.

"'As soon as dinner was ended the play began, which was "Love for Love," with the farce of the "Devil to Pay." The actors who performed in them all came from the Haymarket, in chairs, ready dressed; and, as it was said, refused any gratuity for the trouble, looking upon the honour of distinguishing themselves on this occasion as sufficient.

"'After the play the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Temple, the Judges and Benchers, retired into their Parliament-chamber, and in about half an hour afterwards came into the Hall again, and a large ring was formed round the fire-place (but no fire nor embers were on it); then the Master of the Revels, who went first, took the Lord Chancellor by the right hand, and he with his left took Mr. J [ustice] Page, who, joined to the other Judges, Serjeants, and Benchers present, danced, or rather walked, round about the coal fire, according to the old ceremony, three times, during which they were aided in the figure of the dance by Mr. George Cooke, the Prothonotary, then

upwards of 60; and all the time of the dance the *ancient song*, accompanied with music, was sung by one Tony Aston [an actor], dressed in a bar gown, whose father had been formerly Master of the Plea Office in the King's Bench.

"'When this was over, the ladies came down from the gallery, went into the Parliament-chamber, and stayed about a quarter of an hour, while the Hall was putting in order; then they went into the Hall and danced a few minutes; country dances began about ten, and at twelve a very fine collation was provided for the whole company: from which they returned to dancing, which they continued as long as they pleased; and the whole day's entertainment was generally thought to be very genteelly and liberally conducted. The Prince of Wales honoured the performance with his company part of the time: he came into the music gallery wing about the middle of the play, and went away as soon as the farce of walking round the coal fire was over.'"—*Wynne's Eunomus*, iv. 104, ed. 1774.

INNER TEMPLE LANE, FLEET STREET. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Dr. Johnson in No. 1, from 1760 to 1765. The house is inscribed "Dr. Johnson's Staircase."

"His library at this time was contained in two garrets over his chambers, where Lintot, son of the celebrated bookseller of that name, had formerly his warehouse."—*Boswell, by Croker*, i. 449.

"A few days afterwards I called on Davies, and asked him if he thought I might take the liberty of waiting on Mr. Johnson at his chambers in the *Temple*. He said I certainly might, and that Mr. Johnson would take it as a compliment. His chambers were on the first floor of No. 1, Inner Temple Lane, and I entered them with an impression given me by the Rev. Dr. Blair of Edinburgh, who described his having 'found the giant in his den.' He received me very courteously; but, it must be confessed, that his apartment and furniture, and morning dress, were sufficiently uncouth. His brown suit of clothes looked very rusty; he had on a little old shrivelled unpowdered wig, which was too small for his head; his shirt neck and knees of his breeches were loose; his black worsted stockings ill drawn up; and he had a pair of unbuckled shoes by way of slippers. But all these slovenly particulars were forgotten the moment that he began to talk."—*Boswell, by Croker*, i. 405.

"When Madam de Boufflers was first in England (said Beauclerk), she was desirous to see Johnson. I accordingly went with her to his chambers in the *Temple*, where she was entertained with his conversation for some time. When our visit was over, she and I left him, and were got into Inner Temple Lane, when all at once I heard a noise like thunder. This was occasioned by Johnson, who, it seems, upon a little recollection, had taken it into his head that he ought to have done the honours of his literary residence to a foreign lady of quality, and eager to show himself a man of gallantry, was hurrying down the staircase in violent agitation. He overtook us before we reached the Temple Gate, and breaking in between me and Madam de Boufflers, seized her hand, and conducted her to her coach. His dress was a rusty brown morning suit, a pair of old shoes by way of slippers, a little shrivelled wig sticking on the top of his head, and the sleeves of his shirt and the knees of his breeches hanging loose. A considerable crowd of people gathered round, and were not a little struck by this singular appearance."—*Boswell*, i. 428.

James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, in the chambers of the Rev. Mr. Temple, in what was once called "Farrar's Buildings," "at the bottom of Inner Temple Lane." "I found

them," he says, "particularly convenient for me, as they were so near Dr. Johnson's." *—Charles Lamb in No. 4.

"I have been turned out of my chambers in the Temple by a landlord who wanted them for himself, but I have got others at No. 4, Inner Temple Lane, far more commodious and roomy. I have two rooms on the third floor, and five rooms above, with an inner staircase to myself, and all new painted, &c., for 30*l* a-year. The rooms are delicious, and the best look backwards into Hare Court, where there is a pump always going; just now it is dry. Hare Court's trees come in at the window, so that it 's like living in a garden."—*Lamb to Coleridge*, (*Final Memorials*, i. 171).

Barometers were first sold in London by Jones, a clock-maker in *Inner Temple-lane*.

"Because the instruments were rare, and confined to the cabinets of the virtuosi; and one was not to be had but by means of some of them. Therefore his lordship [Lord Keeper Guildford] thought fit to put some ordinary tradesmen upon making and selling them in their shops; and, accordingly, he sent for Jones the clockmaker, in the Inner Temple Lane, and having shown him the fabric, and given him proper cautions in the erecting of them, recommended the setting them forth for sale in his shop; and, it being a new thing, he would certainly find customers. He did so, and was the first person that exposed the instrument to sale publicly in London."—*North's Lives of the Norths*, ii. 203, 8vo, ed. 1826.

INNHOLDERS' HALL is in COLLEGE STREET, COLLEGE HILL, formerly Elbow-lane.

INNS OF CHANCERY. Inns, nine in number, attached to the four Inns of Court. To the *Inner Temple* belong *Clifford's Inn*, *Clement's Inn*, and *Lyon's Inn;* to the *Middle Temple*, *New Inn* and *Strand Inn;* to *Lincoln's Inn*, *Furnival's Inn* and *Thavies Inn;* and to *Gray's Inn*, *Staple's Inn* and *Barnard's Inn*. *Strand Inn* was taken down by the Protector Somerset, and part of *Somerset House* erected on its site. The others remain.

INNS OF COURT (THE), "the noblest nurseries of Humanity and Liberty in the kingdom," † are four in number—*Inner Temple*, *Middle Temple*, *Lincoln's Inn*, and *Gray's Inn*. The question of precedency has never been settled, nor is it of much consequence, for each Inn is an independent body. They are called Inns of Court, from being anciently held in the "Aula Regia," or Court of the King's Palace. Their government is vested in "Benchers," consisting of the most successful and distinguished members of the English Bar—a numerous body, "composed of above 3080 Barristers, exclusive of the twenty-eight Sergeants-at-Law." ‡ The number is still enlarging. The increase from 1833 to 1844 was from 1130 to 2484. § *Rules*

* Boswell, i. 450.

† Ben Jonson dedicates his Every Man Out of his Humour, "To the Noblest Nurseries of Humanity and Liberty in the Kingdom, the *Inns of Court*."

‡ Times, May 12th, 1846. § Warren, p. 56.

generally adopted by the four Societies.—Before any person can be admitted a member, he must furnish a statement in writing, describing his age, residence, and condition in life, and comprising a certificate of his respectability and fitness, signed by himself, and a bencher of the society, or two barristers. The *Middle Temple* requires the signatures of two barristers of that Inn, and of a bencher ; but in each of the three other Inns, the signatures of barristers of any of the four Inns will suffice. No person is admitted without the approbation of a bencher, or of the benchers in council assembled. At *Lincoln's Inn* no person can be admitted a student, or called to the bar, who has ever been a paid clerk to a barrister, conveyancer, special pleader, or equity draftsman. The rule observed in the four Courts was so strict at one time, that, as Gerard Leigh tells us, "gentlemen of three descents only were admitted." This rule was observed as late as the reign of Charles I. As soon as a person has been admitted a student, he is allowed free access to the library of the Inn to which he belongs, and is also entitled to a seat in the *Temple Church*, or chapel of his Inn, paying only some trifling sum annually by way of preachers' dues. He is also entitled to have his name set down for chambers. The applicant, before he can enter into "Commons," must sign a bond with sureties conditioned to pay the dues. A student, previous to keeping any of his terms, must deposit with the treasurer of the society 100*l.*, to be returned (without interest) on its depositor being called to the bar ; or in case of his death, to his personal representative. But this deposit is not required on the part of persons who shall produce a certificate of having kept two years' terms at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, or of his being a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. The *Middle Temple* includes the Universities of Durham and London. At the *Inner Temple*, the candidate for admission, who has not taken the degree of B.A., or passed an examination at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, is required to pass an examination by a barrister, appointed by the Bench for that purpose, in the Greek and Latin languages, and history or literature in general. No person in priest's or deacon's orders can be called to the bar. In the *Inner Temple* an attorney must have ceased to be on the rolls, and an articled clerk to be in articles, for *three years* before he can be called to the bar. At *Gray's Inn* the period is only *two* years. Before a gentleman can be called to the bar, he is required by the regulations of all the Inns to be of three years' standing, and to have kept "commons" for twelve terms by dining in the Hall at least three times in each term. In the *Middle Temple* a three

years' standing, and twelve commons kept, suffice to entitle a gentleman to be called to the bar, provided he is above twenty-three years of age. No person can be called to the bar at any of the Inns of Court before he is twenty-one years of age, and a standing of *five* years is understood to be required of every member before being called. The members of the several Universities, &c., may be called after *three* years' standing. Any person wishing to be called to the bar, must make application to a Master of the Bench, to move that he be so called. The call is by an act of the benchers in council or parliament assembled, and the name and description of every candidate must be hung up in the Hall for a fortnight before. Applications for admission to be made to the treasurer of the Inn, at his office, and all necessary information will be instantly afforded. In *Lincoln's Inn*, a person wishing to be called to the bar must read his exercises at the bar-table, and the barristers at that table have a power of rejection, subject to an appeal to the benchers. If not rejected by the bar-table, it is still necessary that he should be approved by the Bench. The reading of exercises is a mere form, but preserved for the purpose of compelling the personal appearance, before the bar-table, at dinner-time, of the candidate for admission. The entrance expenses of each Inn average about 35*l.*, the great bulk of which is for stamps, *i.e.*, 25*l.* for admission, and 1*l.* 15*s.* for a bond. At *Gray's Inn* the bond is only 1*l.* The expenses of a call to the bar are heavy, on account of the stamp, which is 50*l.* The additional charges amount to between 20*l.* and 30*l.* Every student may, if he choose, dine in the Hall every day during term. A bottle of wine is allowed to each mess of four. His commons' bill, if he dine the whole of each term, will be about 10*l.* or 12*l.* annually. King James I. declares, in one of his printed speeches in the Star Chamber, that there were only three classes of people who had any right to settle in London—the courtiers, the citizens, and the gentlemen of the Inns of Court. When the King delivered this opinion, each Inn of Court consisted of about twenty readers, sixty utter barristers, and 180 socii, or "fellows" who spent their time in the study of the law, and commendable exercises fit for gentlemen. A student of an *Inn of Chancery* became an inner barrister of an Inn of Court soon after his admission, and after seven years he proceeded an utter or outer barrister, and was then said to have been called to the bar. Readers, or as they are now called benchers, were men of at least twelve years' standing as utter barristers—grave ancients of the place, with all their student propensities for a dance. Sir Christopher Hatton, when Lord

Chancellor, danced with the seals and mace of his office before him. Davies, when an utter barrister of the *Middle Temple*, divided his leisure time between a poem on "The Immortality of the Soul," and a poem on "Dancing;" and Edmund Burke, when a student of the same society, stood forward as the patron of an Irishman named Johnson, who rode on three horses at a time. 1xxxi.

"With us a sufficient knowledge of jurisprudence is supposed to be gained by eating a certain number of dinners in the Hall of one of the Inns of Court, whereby men are often called to the bar wholly ignorant of their profession; and being pushed on by favour or accident, or native vigour of mind, they are sometimes placed in high judicial situations, having no acquaintance with law beyond what they may have picked up as practitioners at the bar."—*Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. i., p. 514, 2nd. ed.

Insolvent Debtors (Court for the Relief of), 33, Lincoln's Inn Fields—entrance, No. 5, *Portugal-street*. The unclaimed monies arising from insolvent estates is laid out in Exchequer Bills; the interest on which is now applicable to the expenses of obtaining the discharge of poor prisoners, pursuant to 118th sect. of Act 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110. The first Commissioner has 2000*l*. a-year; the three other Commissioners 1500*l*. each.

Institute of British Architects (Royal), 16, Lower Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square. Founded 1834 for the advancement of architecture, and incorporated by royal charter, Jan. 11th, 1837. There are three classes of members:—1. Fellows: architects engaged as principals for at least seven years in the practice of civil architecture. 2. Associates: persons engaged in the study of civil architecture, or in practice less than seven years, and who have attained the age of twenty-one. 3. Honorary Fellows. The meetings are held every alternate Monday at 8 p. m., from the first Monday in November till the end of June inclusive. Associate's admission fee, 1 guinea; Fellow's admission fee, 5 guineas.

Institution (Royal). [*See* Royal Institution.]

Institution of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George Street, Westminster. Established 1818; incorporated by royal charter June 3rd, 1828. The Institution consists of Members resident in London paying 4 guineas annually, and Members not resident 3 guineas annually; of Associates resident in London paying 3 guineas annually, and Associates not resident 2½ guineas; of Graduates resident in London paying 2½ guineas annually, and Graduates not resident 2 guineas; and of Honorary Members. The ordinary General Meetings are held every Tuesday at 8 p.m., from the second Tuesday in January to the end of June. The first president was Thomas Telford, (1820—34); the second,

James Walker, (1835—45); the present (the third) is Sir John Rennie. *Observe.*—Portrait of Thomas Telford, engineer of the Menai Bridge, and President of the Institution for fourteen years.

IRELAND YARD, on the west side of ST. ANDREW'S HILL, and in the parish of ST. ANNE, BLACKFRIARS. Here stood the house which Shakspeare bought in the year 1612, and which he bequeathed by will to his daughter Susanna Hall. In the deed of conveyance to the poet, the house is described as "abutting upon a street leading down to Puddle Wharf," and "now or late in the tenure or occupacon of one William Ireland," [hence, I suppose, *Ireland-yard*] "part of which said tenement is erected over a great gate, leading to a capital messuage, which some time was in the tenure of William Blackwell, Esquire, deceased, and since that in the tenure or occupacon of the Right Honorable Henry, now Earl of Northumberland." The original deed of conveyance is shown in the City of London library, at Guildhall, under a handsome glass case. The street leading down to *Puddle Wharf* is called St. Andrew's-hill, from the church of *St. Andrew-in-the-Wardrobe*—the proper name is Puddle-Dock-hill.

IRONGATE STAIRS, LOWER THAMES STREET.

> "Then towards the East is a great and strong gate, commonly called the Iron gate, but not usually opened."—*Stow*, p. 19.

IRONMONGERS' HALL, on the north side of *Fenchurch-street*—the Hall of the Ironmongers, the tenth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies. The present Hall was erected by Thomas Holden, architect, whose name with the date 1748 appears on the front. The Ironmongers were incorporated for the first time in 1464—3rd of Edward IV. *Observe.*—Portrait of Admiral Lord Viscount Hood, by Gainsborough; presented by Lord Hood, on his admission into this Company in 1783, after the freedom of the City had been conferred upon him for his eminent naval services. The great banquetting hall has recently been decorated in the Elizabethan style, by Jackson and Sons, in papier maché and carton pierre.

IRONMONGER LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

> "Next beyond the Mercers' Chapel and their Hall is Ironmonger Lane, so called of Ironmongers dwelling there, whereof I read in the reign of Edward I., &c. In this lane is the small parish church of St. Martin, called Pomary, upon what occasion I certainly know not. It is supposed to be of apples growing where houses are now lately built; for myself have seen large void places there."—*Stow*, p. 102.

The church of St. Martin was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

Isle of Dogs. A low marshy tract on the left bank of the Thames, facing Deptford and Greenwich, encircled on its east, west, and south sides by a bend of the river, giving it the form of a peninsula, but now converted into an island by the *West India Dock Canal*, which cuts across it from Limehouse to Blackwall. In 1830 it was nearly uninhabited; since that time it has been gradually assuming the aspect of a great colony of manufactures. Several large iron ship builders' yards, chemical works, &c., have been erected on it.

"A low marshy ground near Blackwall, so called, as is reported, for that a waterman carried a man into this marsh and there murthered him. The man having a dog with him he would not leave his master; but hunger forced him many times to swim over the Thames to Greenwich; which the watermen who plied at the bridge [or pier] observing, followed the dog over, and by that means the murthered man was discovered. Soon after the dog swimming over to Greenwich bridge, where there was a waterman seated, at him the dog snarled and would not be beat off; which the other watermen perceiving, (and knowing of the murther), apprehended this strange waterman; who confessed the fact, and was condemned and executed."—*R. B. in Strype*, vol. i., p. 43.

"The fertile soil of the Marsh, usually known as the Isle of Dogs, was so called because when our former princes made Greenwich their country seat, and used it for hunting, (they say), the Kennels for their Dogs were kept on this Marsh; which usually making a great noise, the seamen and others thereupon called the place the Isle of Dogs: though it is not an Isle, indeed scarce a Peninsula—the neck being about a mile in length."—*Dr. Woodward in Strype, Circuit Walk*, p. 102.

"The Isle of Dogs—a fine rich level for fattening of cattle. Eight oxen fed here of late were sold for 34*l.* a-piece: and a Hog fed here was sold for 20*l.* and 6*d.*"—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 44.

"*Bawdber.* Where could I wish myself now? In the Isle of Dogs, so I might 'scape scratching."—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Thierry and Theodoret*, Act iii., sc. 2.

"*Moll Cutpurse.* O Sir, he hath been brought up in the Isle of Dogs, and can both fawn like a spaniel and bite like a mastiff as he finds occasion."—*Middleton and Dekker, The Roaring Girl*, 4to, 1611.

I find it described in Norden's map of Middlesex, (4to, 1593), as "Isle of Dogs Ferme." Nash wrote a play called "The Isle of Dogs," for which, in 1598, he was imprisoned in the Fleet. Mr. Dyce is of opinion that it was a place where persons took refuge from their creditors and the officers of justice.* But this I doubt.

Islington. A village, which was originally considered remote from *London;* but, like *Chelsea*, on the other side, it is now a part of this great and increasing metropolis—"the monster *London*" of Cowley's poem upon "Solitude."

* Middleton's Works, ii. 535.

"Let but thy wicked men from out thee go,
And all the fools that crowd thee so,
Even thou, who dost thy millions boast,
A village less than Islington will grow,
A solitude almost."—*Cowley.*

"Not only London echoes with thy fame,
But also Islington has heard the same."—*Dryden?* *

The origin of the name is unknown. In ancient records it is written Isendune, Isendon, Iseldon, Yseldon, and Eyseldon. The church is dedicated to *St. Mary.* This village, originally famous for its ducking-ponds, its cheesecakes and custards, is still celebrated for its cowkeepers.. The wells were first discovered in 1683. [*See* Sadler's Wells.]

"*Master Stephen.* What do you talk on it? Because I dwell at Hogsden, I shall keep company with none but the archers of Finsbury or the citizens that come ducking to Islington Ponds."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

"Islington, as famous for cakes as Stepney or Chelsea is for buns."—*Dr. King's Journey to London,* (*Works,* i. 193).

"A man who gives the natural history of the cow is not to tell how many cows are milked at Islington."—*Johnson, Boswell by Croker,* p. 587.

"Audacious and unconscionable Islington! Was it not enough that thou hast, time out of mind, been the Metropolitan Mart of Cakes, Custards, and Stewed Pruans? The chief place of entertainment for Suburb Bawds, and Loitering Prentices? Famous for Bottle'd Ale that Begins the Huzza! before one drinks the Health, and Statutable Cans, nine at least to a Quart.

People may talk of Epsom Wells,
Of Tunbridge Springs which most excells,
I 'll tell you by my ten years' practice
Plainly what the matter of fact is:
Those are but good for one disease,
To all distempers *this* gives ease."—*A Morning's Ramble; or, Islington Wells Burlesqt.* London: Printed by George Croom, for the Author, 1684. [Single half-sheet.]†

Observe.—No. 41, Cross-street. The ceiling of a back room on the first floor has the arms of England, the initials E. R., and the date, 1595, in stucco; also the initials $_{T}^{F}{}_{I}$ (Thomas and Jane Fowler), fleur-de-lys, medallions, &c. The Fowlers were Lords of the Manor of Barnesbury, hence Barnsbury Park, Islington.—In a large room in the first floor of the Old Parr's Head, John Henderson is said to have made his first essay in acting.—St. Peter's Church, by Barry, R.A. Cost 3407*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* Consecrated July 14th, 1835. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir Walter Raleigh.

* A couplet fathered on Dryden, in the Whig Examiner, by Addison. It is as good as anything in the Bathos.

† See also "An Exclamation from Tunbridge and Epsom against the new found Wells at Islington." London: Printed for J. How. [Single half-sheet.]

"There is a house no farther from London than Islington, about a bow's shot on this side the church, which, tho' I think it has no such evidences remaining upon its walls, cielings or windows, that will prove him [Raleigh] to have been its owner, the arms that are seen there, above a hundred years old, being of a succeeding inhabitant; is yet popularly reported to have been a villa of his . . . . As for the house, it is and has been, for many years, an inn." [The Pied Bull].—*Oldys's Life of Raleigh*, fc. lxxiv.

William Collins, the poet.

"After his return from France, the writer of this character paid him a visit at *Islington*, where he was waiting for his sister, whom he had directed to meet him. There was then nothing of disorder discernible in his mind by any but himself; but he had withdrawn from study, and travelled with no other book than an English Testament, such as children carry to the school: when his friend took it in his hand, out of curiosity to see what companion a Man of Letters had chosen: 'I have but one book,' said Collins, 'but that is the best.'"—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

Oliver Goldsmith. [*See* Canonbury.] Here he has laid the scene of his Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

"In Islington there was a man,
Of whom the world might say,
That still a godly race he ran—
Whene'er he went to pray."

Colley Cibber; he is said to have died in a house next the Castle Tavern. — Alexander Cruden, author of the Concordance, (d. 1770), in Camden-passage, Camden-street. He was found dead on his knees in the posture of prayer.—J. Bowyer Nichols, author of Nichols's Anecdotes, in Highbury-place. —Charles Lamb, ("Elia"), in Colebrooke-row: "a detached whitish house close to the New River, end of Colebrooke-terrace, left hand coming from Sadler's Wells."*

"When you come Londonward, you will find me no longer in Covent Garden; I have a cottage in Colebrook Row, *Islington;* a cottage, for it is detached; a white house with six good rooms in it; the New River (rather elderly by this time) runs (if a moderate walking pace can be so termed) close to the foot of the house; and behind is a spacious garden with vines, (I assure you), pears, strawberries, parsnips, leeks, carrots, cabbages, to delight the heart of old Alcinous. You enter without passage into a cheerful dining-room, all studded over and rough with old books; and above is a lightsome drawing-room, with three windows full of choice prints. I feel like a great lord, never having had a house before."—*Charles Lamb to B. Barton.*

[*See* Canonbury; New River; Sadler's Wells.]

Ivy Bridge, Ivy Lane, Strand. A pier and bridge at the bottom of Ivy-bridge-lane, the first turning west of *Salisbury-street*, leading to the Penny Steam-boats.

"Ivie bridge in the high street, which had a way under it leading down to the Thames, the like as sometime had the Strand bridge, is now taken down,

* Lamb to Southey.

but the lane remaineth as afore or better, and parteth the liberty of the Duchy and the City of Westminster on that south side."—*Stow*, p. 166.

"Ivy Bridge now very bad, and scarce fit for use, by reason of the unpassableness of the way."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 75.

IVY LANE, NEWGATE STREET.

"Ivy Lane, so called of ivy growing on the walls of the Prebend houses."—*Stow*, p. 128.

At the King's Head (a beef-steak house in this lane) a club, of which Dr. Johnson was a member, met every Tuesday evening. When Johnson, the year before his death, endeavoured to reassemble as many of the club as were left, he found, to his regret, as he writes to Hawkins, that Horseman, the landlord, was dead, and the house shut up.

JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE. [*See* St. Michael's Alley.]

JAMES STREET, BUCKINGHAM GATE. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Glover, the author of Leonidas, an epic poem; Pye, the Poet Laureate, at No. 2, in the years 1799 and 1800.*—Gifford, editor of the Quarterly Review, and author of the Baviad and Mæviad, &c., at No. 6. He died here in 1826.

"He [Gifford] was a little man dumpled up together and so ill-made as to seem almost deformed, but with a singular expression of talent in his countenance. He had one singular custom. He used always to have a duenna of a housekeeper to sit in his study with him while he wrote. This female companion died when I was in London, and his distress was extreme. I afterwards heard he got her place supplied. I believe there was no scandal in all this."—*Sir Walter Scott's Diary.*

lxxxi.

JAMES STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Built circ. 1637,† and so called in compliment to James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. York-street, in the same parish, preserves a compliment of the same kind.

"The other evening, passing along near Covent Garden, I was jogged on the elbow, as I turned into the Piazza, on the right hand coming out of James Street, by a slim young girl of seventeen, who with a pert air asked me if I was for a pint of wine. I do not know but I should have indulged my curiosity in having some chat with her, but that I am informed the man of the Bumper knows her, and it would have made a story for him not very agreeable to some part of my writings."—*The Spectator*, No. 266.

lxxxii.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Sir Henry Herbert, the brother of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and of George Herbert, and the last Master of the Revels, lived and died on the west side of this

* Pinkerton's Corr., ii. 48, and Court Guide for 1800.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

street, in the red-brick house, the last but one before the street abuts upon *Hart-street.**—Sir James Thornhill, the painter, on the east side ; "the back-offices and painting-room abutted upon Langford's (then Cock's) Auction-room, in the Piazza."†

James Street, Haymarket, has a stone inscribed on one of the houses, "James-street, 1673."

> "James Street comes out of the Haymarket and falleth into Hedge Lane, of chief note for its Tennis Court, which takes up the south side of the street; the north side being but ordinarily inhabited."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 68.

The Tennis Court on the south side was originally a part of Piccadilly Hall or Gaming House. [*See* Piccadilly.]

James's (St.), Bermondsey. The altar-piece, "The Ascension," was painted in 1844, Mr. Harcourt bequeathing the sum of 500*l.* for that purpose, and stipulating, at the same time, that the picture should be made the subject of competition. Eighty pictures were sent in, and the prize was assigned by the judges, Eastlake and Haydon, to Mr. J. Wood.

James's (St.) Chapel, Hampstead Road. On the east side of the road, a little above the north end of *Tottenham-Court-road ;* a chapel-of-ease to *St. James's, Westminster. Eminent Persons buried in the Cemetery attached.*—Lord George Gordon, the hero of the riots of 1780. He died in *Newgate* in 1793.—George Morland, the painter, (d. 1806). His wife, from whom he had been separated for some time, survived him but a few days, and lies interred by his side.—John Hoppner, the portrait-painter, (d. 1810). lxxxii

James's (St.) Chapel, St. James's Palace. The private chapel of the Palace, situated on the right as you enter the great gateway between the Colour-court and Ambassador's-court. It is an oblong building, chiefly remarkable for its roof — flat, and divided into compartments with armorial bearings. For this chapel Holbein painted "Lazarus rising from the dead," long since destroyed.

> "I confess I remember to have dressed for St. James' Chapel with the same thoughts your daughters will have at the Opera." — *Lady M. W. Montague to Countess of Bute*, (*Works*, iii. 105).

Bishop Burnet, in the year 1700, complained to the Princess Anne of the ogling and sighing in St. James's Chapel, and, to prevent such scenes in future, asked her permission to have the pews raised higher. The Bishop's application made some stir among the fair sex, and occasioned a ballad, which, Dryden

* Rate-books of Covent Garden. † Eur. Mag. for 1804, p. 329.

informs Mrs. Steward, "is by some said to be by Mr. Maynwaring, or my Lord Peterborough."

"When Burnet perceiv'd that the beautiful dames,
Who flock'd to the Chapel of hilly St. James,
On their lovers the kindest of looks did bestow,
And smil'd not on him while he bellow'd below;
To the Princess he went,
With pious intent
The dangerous ill in the Church to prevent—
* * * *
Then pray condescend
Such disorders to end,
And from the ripe vineyard such labourers send;
Or build up the seats, that the beauties may see
The face of no brawny pretender but me.

The Princess, by rude importunity press'd,
Though she laughed at his reasons allow'd his request;
And now Britain's dames, in a Protestant reign,
Are lock'd up at prayers like the Virgins in Spain;
And all are undone,
As sure as a gun.
Whenever a woman is kept like a nun,
If any kind man from bondage will save her,
The lass will in gratitude grant him the favour."—*State Poems.*

"Another time in a conference with the late Queen Caroline [George II.'s Queen] Her Majesty observed that she well knew in general the people's freedom in passing their censures upon the Court, and asking him what particular fault they found in her conduct, Mr. Whiston replied, the fault most complained of was that of her talking at Chapel. She promised amendment, but proceeding to ask what other faults were objected to her, He replied 'When your Majesty has amended this I'll tell you of the next.'"—*Art. Whiston in Bio. Brit.*, vol. vi., p. 4214.

Prince George of Denmark and the Princess Anne, Frederick, Prince of Wales, and the daughter of the Duke of Saxe Gotha, George IV. and Queen Caroline, and her present Majesty and Prince Albert, were all married in this chapel. I may add, that the register, records the marriage of Sir Christopher Wren and Madam Jane Fitz-Williams, Feb. 24th, 1676. This was the great architect's second marriage. The Royal family used formerly to attend this chapel (which communicates by a private gallery with the State apartments) on Sunday, but her present Majesty has had a chapel constructed in Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Wellington, when in town, invariably attends the morning service in this chapel. Service is performed at 8 A.M. and 12 noon. Admittance, 2*s.*! The service is chaunted by the boys of the Chapel Royal. There is also a *German Chapel* attached to the Palace.

JAMES'S (ST.) CHURCH, PICCADILLY, or, ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER. Built by Sir Christopher Wren; consecrated, Sunday, July

13th, 1684, and erected at the expense of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, the patron of Cowley, and the husband, it is said, of Henrietta Maria, the widow of Charles I. The parish was taken out of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*.

"I can hardly think it practicable to make a single room so capacious, with pews and galleries, as to hold above 2000 persons, and all to hear the service, and both to hear distinctly and see the preacher. I endeavoured to effect this in building the parish church of St. James, Westminster, which I presume is the most capacious with these qualifications that hath yet been built; and yet at a solemn time when the church was much crowded I could not discern from a gallery that 2000 persons were present in this church I mention, though very broad, and the nave arched up. And yet, as there are no walls of a second order, nor lantern, nor buttresses, but the whole roof rests upon the pillars, as do also the galleries, I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and as such the cheapest form of any I could invent."—*Sir Christopher Wren.*

The first rector was Dr. Tenison, and the second Dr. Wake, both successively Archbishops of Canterbury. A third eminent rector was Samuel Clarke, author of The Attributes of the Deity, who lived in the old red-brick rectory-house, on the site of the present, No. 146, *Piccadilly*. He disliked going out, and yet was fond of exercise; so he amused and exercised himself at home with leaping over forms, and chairs, and tables. The exterior of the church is of red brick with stone quoins, and is mean and ugly in the extreme. The interior is a masterpiece, light, airy, elegant, and capacious—well worthy the study of an architect. It is Wren's *chef d'œuvre*—and especially adapted to the Protestant Church service. The marble font, a very beautiful one, is the work of Grinling Gibbons. The cover (represented in Vertue's engraving) was, it is said, stolen from the font, and subsequently hung as a kind of sign at a spirit-shop in the immediate neighbourhood of the church.* The beautiful foliage over the altar is also from his hand. The organ, a very fine one, was made for King James II., and designed for his popish chapel at Whitehall. His daughter, Queen Mary, gave it to the church. The painted window at the east end of the chancel, by Wailes of Newcastle, was erected in 1846.

"Another foolish thing that was done by the same advice, as I suppose, was sending to the minister of St. James's church, where the Princess [Queen Anne afterwards] used to go, (while she lived at Berkeley House), to forbid them to lay the text upon her cushion, or take any more notice of her than other people. But the minister refusing to obey without some order from the Crown in writing, which they did not care to give, that noble design dropt."—*An Account of the Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough*, p. 100.

"*Berinthia.* Pray which church does your lordship most oblige with you presence?

* Brayley's Londiniana, ii. 282.

"*Lord Foppington.* Oh! St. James's, madam :—there 's much the best company.

"*Amanda.* Is there good preaching too?

"*Lord Foppington.* Why, faith, madam—I can't tell. A man must have very little to do there that can give an account of the sermon."—*Vanbrugh, The Relapse, or Virtue in Danger.*

"*Lucinda.* For my part I hate solitude, churches, and prayers.

"*Belliza.* So do I directly; for except St. James's church, one scarce sees a well drest man, or ever receives a bow from anything above one's mercer."—*Mrs. Centlivre, Love's Contrivance.*

"*Colonel Woodvil.* You will find we go to church as orderly as the rest of our neighbours.

"*Sir John Woodvil.* Ay! to what church?

"*Col.* St. James's Church—the Establish'd Church."—*Cibber, The Nonjuror.*

"St. James's Church is also worth seeing, more especially on a Holiday or Sunday, when the fine assembly of beauties and quality come there. But there is one great fault in the churches here, and that is, that a stranger cannot have a convenient seat without paying for it; and particularly at this St. James's, where it costs one almost as dear as to see a play."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, vol. i., p. 305, 8vo, 1722.

The parish contains 168 streets and alleys, of which number 58 are totally without sewers.* *Eminent Persons interred in.* —Charles Cotton, (d. 1686-7), Izaak Walton's associate in The Complete Angler.—Dr. Sydenham, the physician, (d. 1689), "in the south aisle, near the south door." There is a recently-erected tablet to his memory. He lived and died in *Pall Mall.*—James Huysman, the painter, (d. 1696). He lived in Jermyn-street.—The elder and younger Vandervelde. On a grave-stone in the church is, or was, this inscription: "Mr. William Vandervelde, senior, late painter of sea-fights to their Majesties King Charles II. and King James, dyed 1693."—Michael Dahl, the painter, (d. 1743).—Tom D'Urfey, the dramatist, (d. 1723). There is a tablet to his memory on the outer south wall of the tower of the church. The inscription is simple enough: "Tom D'Urfey, dyed February 26, 1723."—Henry Sydney, Earl of Romney, the handsome Sydney of De Grammont's Memoirs, (d. 1704). There is a monument to his memory in the chancel. He lived and died in Romney House, *St. James's-square*, now the site of the *Erectheum Club.*—Dr. Arbuthnot, (d. 1734-5), the friend of Pope, Swift, and Gay.—Mark Akenside, M.D., author of The Pleasures of Imagination. He died in *Old Burlington-street*, and, leaving by will his body to be buried at the discretion of his executor, was interred in the church of the parish in which he died.—James Dodsley, "many years an eminent bookseller in *Pall Mall*," (d. 1797). He was the brother of R. Dodsley.

* The Times, Jan. 28th, 1848.

There is a tablet to his memory.—The Duke of Queensbury, (old Q, as he was called), in a vault under the communion-table. He lived in *Piccadilly*, and died in 1810.—James Gillray, the caricaturist: in the churchyard, beneath a flat stone on the west side of the rectory. He died in 1815, aged 58.—Sir John Malcolm, the eminent soldier and diplomatist. — The register records the baptisms of the polite Earl of Chesterfield and the great Earl of Chatham. The portraits of the rectors in the vestry are worth seeing.

James's (St.), Clerkenwell. A church on Clerkenwell Green, near the Sessions House, occupying the site of a much older church to the same saint; originally the choir of a Benedictine Nunnery, founded circ. 1100, and of which the last lady-prioress was Isabel Sackville, (d. 1570), youngest daughter of Sir Richard Sackville, ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Dorset. The first stone of the present building was laid Dec. 17th, 1788, and the church consecrated July 10th, 1792. In the vaults are preserved the tombs of Prior Weston, the last Prior of the contiguous Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, (d. 1540), and the Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, (d. 1585), from whom *Berkeley-street* adjoining derives its name, second wife to Sir Maurice Berkeley, standard-bearer to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth. At the east end is a pile of coffins from the old church, and in this pile rest the remains of the celebrated Bishop Burnet, who died in *St. John's-square*, March 17th, 1714-15. His grave-stone was cut by "Mr. Stanton, a stone-cutter, next door to St. Andrew's Church, in Holborn."* John Weaver, author of the folio volume of Funeral Monuments, and Richard Perkins and John Summer, celebrated actors before the Restoration, were buried in the burial-ground belonging to this church. Weaver dates his epistle before his Funeral Monuments, "from my house in Clerkenwell-close, this 28th of May, 1631."

James's (St.) Coffee-House, St. James's Street. A Whig coffee-house of the time of Queen Anne, frequented by Addison and Steele, and occasionally attended by Goldsmith and Garrick. Here originated Goldsmith's "Retaliation." When Swift frequented it, it was kept by a person of the name of Elliott.†

"Foreign and Domestic News you will have from St. James's Coffee House."—*Tatler*, No. i.

"*Advertisement.*—To prevent all mistakes that may happen among gentlemen of the other end of the Town, who come but once a week to St. James's Coffee House, either by mis-calling the servants, or requiring such things

* Le Neve MS. in Brit. Mus., fol. 108. † Journal to Stella, (Scott, ii. 33).

from them as are not properly within their respective Provinces ; this is to give notice that Kidney, Keeper of the Book-Debts of the outlying customers, and observer of those who go off without paying, having resigned that employment, is succeeded by John Sowton; to whose Place of Enterer of Messages and first Coffee-Grinder William Bird is promoted; and Samuel Burdock comes as Shoe-Cleaner in the room of the said Bird."—*The Spectator*, No. 24.

"That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all called in at St. James's, where I found the whole outward room in a buzz of politics. The speculations were but very indifferent towards the door, but grew finer as you advanced towards the upper end of the room, and were so very much improved by a knot of theorists, who sat in the inner room, within the steams of the Coffee-Pot, that I there heard the whole Spanish Monarchy disposed of, and all the line of Bourbon provided for in less than a quarter of an hour."—*The Spectator*, No. 403.

"He will begin to be in pain next Irish post, except he sees M.D.'s little handwriting in the glass frame at the bar of St. James's Coffee House."—*Swift's Journal to Stella*, (*Works by Scott*, ii. 149).

"I met Mr. Harley, and he asked me how long I had learnt the trick of writing to myself? He had seen your letter through the glass case at the coffee house, and would swear it was my hand."—*Swift's Journal to Stella*, ii. 166 (*Scott*).

"I must not forget to tell you, that the Parties have their different places, where however a stranger is always well received; but a Whig will no more go to the Cocoa Tree or Ozinda's, than a Tory will be seen at the Coffee House of St. James's."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, p. 168, 8vo, 1722.

"Upon reading them [the Town Eclogues] over at St. James's Coffee House, they were attributed by the general voice to the productions of a Lady of Quality. When I produced them at *Button's*, the poetical jury there brought in a different verdict, and the foreman strenuously insisted that Mr. Gay was the man."—*Advertisement before 1st Edition of Lady Mary Wortley Montague's Town Eclogues*, 1716.

"An ardor for military knowledge was a prominent feature in the family character; and it was no uncommon circumstance to see Dr. [Joseph] Warton at Breakfast in the St. James's Coffee House, surrounded by officers of the Guards, who listened with the utmost attention and pleasure to his remarks."—*Works of Warton*, p. 389.

"Goldsmith's 'Retaliation' was written in February, 1774, but was not published until after the author's decease. It arose not from a scene at the Literary Club in Gerard Street, as sometimes said, but from a more miscellaneous meeting, consisting of a few of its members and their friends, who assembled to dine at the St. James's Coffee House."—*Prior, Miscellaneous Works of Goldsmith*, vol. iv., p. 98.

JAMES'S (ST.), DUKE'S PLACE, ALDGATE. A church, consecrated Jan. 2nd, 1622-3.* [*See* Duke's Place.]

JAMES'S (ST.) FAIR, in WESTMINSTER.

"This fair was granted to the Hospital of St. James by King Edward I.,

* Yonge's Diary, printed by the Camden Society, p. 65.

in the 18th year of his reign (1290), to be kept on the eve of St. James, the day, the morrow, and four days following."—*Stow*, p. 168.

"The xxv day of July [1560] Saint James fayer by Westminster was so great that a man could not have a pygg for mony; and the beare wiffes hadd nother meate nor drinck before iiij of cloke in the same day. And the chese went very well away for 1*d.* of the pounde. Besides the great and mighti armie of beggares and baudes that ther were."—*Diary of a Resident in London*, p. 240, 4to, 1848.

"Thursday, the 17th of July, 1651.

"Resolved by the Parliament,

"That the Fair usually held and kept at James's, within the Liberty of the City of Westminster, on or about the twenty-fifth day of July, be forborn this year; And that no Fair be kept or held there by any person or persons whatsoever, until the Parliament shall take further Order.

"Hen. Scobell, Cleric. Parliamenti."—*Single sheet in British Museum.*

"26 July, 1660. T. Doling carried me to St. James's Fair, and there meeting with Mr. Symons and his wife, and Luellin, and D. Scobell's wife and cousin, we went to Wood's at the Pell Mell (our old house for clubbing) and there we spent till ten at night."—*Pepys.*

"1661, Aug. This year the Fair called St. James's Fair was kept the full appointed time, being a fortnight, but during that time many lewd and infamous persons were by his Majesty's express command to the Lord Chamberlain, and his lordship's direction to Robert Nelson, Esq., for the committing of these to the House of Correction; their names are these: Tory Rory, Mrs. Winter, Jane Chapman, Rebecca Baker, Anne Browne, Elizabeth Wilkinson, Rachel Brinley, Mrs. Munday, Alice Wiggins, Nell Yates, Betty Marshall. Some of these were very impudent in the Fair, and discovered their nakedness to several persons, when these whores were drunk, as that they often were."—*Rugge, Addit. MS., Brit. Mus.*, 10,116.

"*Advertisement.*—Whereas St. James' Fair has been formerly kept in the Road near the House of St. James; be it known, that hereafter it is to be kept in St. James' Market Place, to begin the 25th of July, 1665, and to continue for 15 dayes at least in the Place aforesaid: A special care being taken for a better Regulation of the People thereabouts then has been formerly."—*The Newes, June* 1*st*, 1665.

"St. James's Fair, which of late years was kept in the Road leading to Tyburn; but such great debauchery and lewdness was practised here, that it was suppressed by King Charles the Second."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 77. 1xxxii.

[*See* May Fair.]

JAMES'S (ST.) GATE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE. The first place where peace is proclaimed.

"Send your man to St. James s Gate to wait for me with a chair."—*Wycherley, Love in a Wood*, 4to, 1672.

JAMES'S (ST.), GARLICKHITHE. A church in the ward of *Vintry*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren, as we now see it, in 1676. It is a poor and indifferent specimen of his abilities—perhaps the worst in London. The altar-piece was painted by the late A. Geddes, A.R.A.; and the church called Garlickhithe, or Garlick-hive, "for that of old time, on the bank

of the river of Thames, near to this church, garlick was usually sold." * There is a figure of St. James over the clock. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London.

JAMES'S (ST.) MARKET, JERMYN STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

"A large place with a commodious Market-House in the midst, filled with Butchers' Shambles; besides the Stalls in the Market-Place for Country Butchers, Higglers, and the like; being a Market now [1720] grown to great account, and much resorted unto, as being well served with good provisions."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 33.

"1 April, 1666. Up and down my Lord St. Albans his new building and market-house, looking to and again into every place building."—*Pepys.*

"Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal,
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee veal."—*Gay, Trivia.*

Here, in a room over the market-house, preached Richard Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist. On the occasion of his first sermon the main beam of the building cracked beneath the weight of the congregation. Here, behind the bar of the Mitre Tavern, kept at that time by Mrs. Voss, the aunt of "Miss Nanny," Farquhar, the dramatist, found Mrs. Oldfield, then a girl of sixteen, rehearsing the Scornful Lady of Beaumont and Fletcher. Here, in Market-street, lived George III.'s fair Quakeress, Hannah Lightfoot. One of Sheridan's romantic bets for 500 guineas is dated from the "One Tun, St. James's Market, May 26th, 1808.† The market is composed at present of little more than a few tripe-shops and greengrocers' stalls.

JAMES'S (ST.) PALACE. An irregular brick building, the only London palace of our Sovereigns from the period of the fire at *Whitehall* in the reign of William III. to the occupation of *Buckingham Palace* by her present Majesty. It was first made a manor by Henry VIII., and was previously an hospital of St. James, founded "for fourteen sisters, maidens that were leprous." When Henry altered or rebuilt it, (it is uncertain which), he annexed the present Park, closed it about with a wall of brick, and thus connected the manor of St. James's with the manor or palace of *Whitehall.*‡ Little remains of the old palace; nothing, I believe, but the old dingy patched-up brick gateway towards *St. James's-street*, the *Chapel Royal* (see it), and the initials H. A. (Henry and Anne Boleyn) in the chimney-piece of the old Presence Chamber. A detached range of library, on the site of the garden of *Stafford House* and facing the Green Park, was commenced by Caroline, queen of George II., and finished Oct. 29th, 1737; and the frontage towards Stable-yard

* Stow, p. 93. † Moore's Life of Sheridan, ii. 355. ‡ Stow, p. 163.

(facing *Cleveland-row*) was built for Frederick, Prince of Wales, upon his marriage, on the site of the suttling-houses belonging to the Guards.* A fire, on the 21st of January, 1809, in the Duke of Cambridge's lodgings, destroyed much of the eastern part of the building. The Queen still holds her drawing-rooms in this Palace. *Associations.*—Mary I. died here. Henry, Prince of Wales, died here. Charles II. was born here May 29th, 1630. Here Charles I. took leave of his children the day before his execution; and here he passed his last night, walking the next morning "from St. James's through the Park, guarded with a regiment of foot and partizans," † to the scaffold before *Whitehall*. Monk took up his quarters in "St. James's House," while his plans for the Restoration were as yet undecided.‡ James II.'s son, by Mary of Modena, the old Pretender, was born here. A contemporary plan of the Palace is dotted with lines, to show the way in which the child was said to have been conveyed in the warming-pan to her Majesty's bed in the great bed-chamber. Queen Anne (then the Princess Anne) describes St. James's Palace "as much the properest place to act such a cheat in." § The Duchess of Kendal, (Mademoiselle Schulemberg), the German mistress of King George I., and Miss Brett, the English mistress of the same King, had apartments in St. James's Palace. The Duchess of Kendal's apartments were "on the ground-floor, towards the garden." Three of the King's grand-daughters were lodged in the Palace at the same time; and Anne, the eldest, a woman of a most imperious and ambitious nature, soon came to words with the English mistress of her grandfather. When the King set out for Hanover, Miss Brett, it appears, ordered a door to be broken out of her apartment into the Palace garden. The Princess Anne, offended at her freedom, and not choosing such a companion in her walks, ordered the door to be walled up again. Miss Brett as imperiously reversed that command; and while bricks and words were bandied about in this way, the King died suddenly, and the empire of the imperious mistress was at an end. Mrs. Howard, (afterwards Countess of Suffolk), the mistress of King George II., had apartments here, the same formerly occupied by the Duchess of Kendal. The King was not allowed to retain undisturbed possession of his mistress. Mr. Howard went one night into the quadrangle of St. James's, and before the guards and other audience vociferously demanded his wife to be restored to him. He was, however, soon thrust out, and just as soon soothed,—selling (as

* London Daily Post of Sept. 24th, 1735.
† Whitelocke, p. 374. ‡ Whitelocke, p. 696. § Dalrym. ii. 303 & 308

Walpole had heard) his noisy honour and the possession of his wife for a pension of 1200*l.* a-year.

"The Queen had an obscure window at St. James, that looked into a dark passage, lighted only by a single lamp at night, which looked upon Mrs. Howard's apartment. Lord Chesterfield, one Twelfth night, at Court, had won so large a sum of money, that he thought it imprudent to carry it home in the dark, and deposited it with the mistress. Thence the Queen inferred great intimacy, and thenceforwards Lord Chesterfield could obtain no favour from Court; and finding himself desperate went into opposition."—*Horace Walpole's Reminiscences.*

Here Miss Vane, one of the Maids of Honour, lived with Frederick, Prince of Wales.

"Yet Vane could tell what ills from beauty spring."

Here, in 1737, died Caroline, Queen of George II.; and here George IV. was born. In the dingy brick house on the west side of the Ambassadors' Court, or west quadrangle, Marshal Blucher was lodged in 1814. He would frequently sit at the drawing-room windows and smoke and bow to people, pleased with the notice that was taken of him. A house in the Stable-yard (pulled down to erect Stafford House) was the last London residence of Charles James Fox. In the Great Council Chamber, before the King and Queen, the odes of the Poets Laureate were performed and sung. In James II.'s reign Verrio, the painter, was keeper of the gardens belonging to the Palace.* [*See* St. James's Chapel; Friary.]

The Area of Saint James's Park is 83. acres

JAMES'S (ST.) PARK. A Park of eighty-seven acres, (shaped like a boy's kite), originally appertaining to the Palace of St. James's; first formed and walled in by Henry VIII.; re-planted and beautified by Charles II.; and finally arranged by King George IV., much as we now see it, in the years 1826, 1827, and 1828. What we shall call the head of the kite is bordered by three of the principal public offices: the *Horse Guards* in the centre, the *Admiralty* on its right, and the *Treasury* on its left. The tail of the kite is occupied by *Buckingham Palace;* its north side by the *Green Park, Stafford House, St. James's Palace, Marlborough House, Carlton-House-terrace,* and *Carlton Ride;* and its right or south side by *Queen-square,* and the Wellington Barracks for part of the Household Troops. The gravelled space in front of the Horse Guards is called the Parade, and formed a part of the *Tilt Yard* of Whitehall: the north side is called the *Mall,* and the south the *Birdcage-walk.* Milton lived in a house in *Petty*

* Newspapers of 1688.

France, with a garden reaching into the *Birdcage-walk;* Nell Gwynne in *Pall Mall*, with a garden with a mount at the end, overlooking the Mall; and Lord Chancellor Jefferies, in the large house by *Storey's Gate*, with a flight of stone steps into the Park. [*See* Duke Street.] This celebrated Park, with its broad gravel walks and winding sheet of water, was, till the time of Charles II., what we should now call a *Green Park*, with trees and shrubs irregularly planted, and a number of little ponds. The back ground of Hollar's full-length figure of Summer, engraved in 1644, affords a pleasant glimpse of its landscape beauties. Charles II. threw the several ponds (*Rosamond's Pond* excepted) into one artificial canal, built a decoy for ducks, a small ring-fence for deer, planted trees in even ranks, and introduced broad gravel walks in place of narrow and winding footpaths. Well might Dr. King exclaim—

> "The fate of things is always in the dark,
> What Cavalier would know St. James's Park?"

Charles I., attended by Bishop Juxon and a regiment of foot, (part before and part behind him),* walked, January 30th, 1648-9, through this Park from *St. James's Palace* to the scaffold at *Whitehall*. He is said on his way to have pointed out a tree near *Spring Gardens*, as planted by his brother Prince Henry. Here Cromwell took Whitelocke aside and sounded the Memorialist on the subject of a King Oliver.

> "7 Nov. 1652. It was about this time in a fair Evening, I being walking in St. James's Park, to refresh myself after business of toil and for a little exercise, that the Lord General Cromwell meeting with me, saluted me with more than ordinary courtesy, and desired me to walk aside with him, that we might have some private discourse together. I waited on him, and he began the discourse betwixt us, which was to this effect. . . . . *Cromwell.* What if a Man should take upon him to be King? *Whitelocke.* I think that remedy would be worse than the disease."—*Whitelocke.*

The great storm in which Cromwell died destroyed many of the trees in St. James's Park, and was long remembered.

> "On Tuesday night [Feb. 7th, 1698-9] we had a violent wind which blew down three of my chimneys, and dismantled all one side of my house by throwing down the tiles. The great trees in St. James's Park are many of them torn up from the roots, as they were before Oliver Cromwell's death and the late Queen's."—*Dryden to Mrs. Steward.*

The changes made at the Restoration will be best understood by a series of short extracts from the writers who refer to them. The person employed by the King was, it is said, Le ~~Nautre~~ Notre (André) the architect of the groves and grottos at Versailles, (d. 1700), but there is reason to believe that Dr. Morison, formerly engaged

* Lord Leicester's Journal, by Blencowe, p. 59.

in laying out the grounds of the Duke of Orleans,* was the King's chief adviser.

"For future shade, young trees upon the banks
Of the new stream appear in even ranks:
The voice of Orpheus, or Amphion's hand,
In better order could not make them stand.
* * * * *
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,
The lovers walking in that am'rous shade:
The Gallants dancing by the river side;
They bathe in summer, and in winter slide.
Methinks I hear the musick in the boats,
And the loud Echo which returns the Notes:
While over-head a flock of new-sprung fowl
Hangs in the air, and does the sun controul,
Dark'ning the sky: they hover o'er and shroud
The wanton sailers with a feather'd cloud.
Beneath, a shole of silver fishes glides,
And plays about the gilded barges' sides:
The Ladies, angling in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take:
At once victorious with their lines and eyes,
They make the fishes and the men their prize.
* * * * *
All that can, living, feed the greedy eye,
Or dead, the palate, here you may descry:
The choicest things that furnish'd Noah's ark,
Or Peter's sheet, inhabiting this Park:
All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose lofty branches hide the lofty mound.
Such various ways the spacious valleys lead,
My doubtful Muse knows not what path to tread.
Yonder, the harvest of cold months laid up,†
Gives a fresh coolness to the royal cup:
There ice, like chrystal firm, and never lost,
Tempers hot July with December's frost;
* * * * *
Here, a well-polish'd Mall gives us the joy,
To see our Prince his matchless force employ."—*Waller, A Poem on St James's Park, as lately improved by His Majesty*, fol. 1661.

"16 Sept. 1660. To the Park, where I saw how far they had proceeded in the Pell Mell, and in making a river through the Park, which I had never seen before since it was begun."—*Pepys.*

"11 Oct. 1660. To walk in St. James's Park, where we observed the several engines at work to draw up water, with which sight I was very much pleased."—*Pepys.*

"22 Oct. 1660. About 300 men are every day employed in his majesty's

---

* Dr. Worthington's Correspondence, printed by the Chetham Society.

† "1660, Oct. 22. A Snow House and an Ice House made in St. James's Park, as the mode is in some parts in France and Italy and other hot countries. for to cool wines and other drinks for the summer season."—*Rugge, Addit, MS. Brit. Mus.* 10,116.

worke in making the River in St. James's Park and repairing Whitehall."—*Rugge, Addit. MS. in Brit. Mus.* 10,116.

"18 Aug. 1661. To walk in St. James's Park, and saw a great variety of fowle which I never saw before."—*Pepys.*

"1661, Sept. This month the road that was formerly used for all coaches and carts and horses from Charing Cross to St. James's by St. James's Park Wall and the backside of Pall Mall, is now altered, by reason a new Pall Mall is made for the use of his Majesty in St. James's Park by the Wall, and the dust from coaches was very troublesome to the players at Mall. The new road was railed on both sides five foot distance the whole field length, also in the Park at the hither end of the new River cut there (the length of the Park) a brass statue [the Gladiator?],* set up upon a mount of stone, and the Park made even level to the Bridge taken down, and the great ditches filled up with the earth that was digged down: the rising ground and the trees cut down, and the roots taken away, and grass seed sowed to make pleasant walking, and trees planted in walks."—*Rugge, Addit. MS. Brit. Mus.* 10,116.

"27 July, 1662. I to walke in the Parke, which is now every day more and more pleasant by the new works upon it."—*Pepys.*

"1 Dec. 1662. Over the Parke, where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their skeates, which is a very pretty art."—*Pepys.*

"1 Dec. 1662. Having seene the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new Canal in St. James's Park, performed before their Ma^ties^ by divers gentlemen and others with Scheets after the manner of the Hollanders, with what swiftness they pass, how suddainly they stop in full career upon the ice, I went home."—*Evelyn.*

"15 Dec. 1662. To the Duke [of York], and followed him into the Parke, where, though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would go slide upon his seates, which I did not like, but he slides very well."—*Pepys.*

"11 Aug. 1664. This day, for a wager before the King, my Lords of Castlehaven and Arran, a son of my Lord of Ormond's, they two alone did run down and kill a stout buck in St. James's Park."—*Pepys.*

"Till this day we have had no considerable frost, but last night it froze so very hard, that this morning the boys began to slide upon the Canal in the Park."—*The Duke of York to the Prince of Orange, Dec. 4th*, 1683.

"9 Feb. 1664-5. I went to St. James's Park, where I saw various animals. . . . . The Parke was at this time stored with numerous flocks of severall sorts of ordinary and extraordinary wild fowle, breeding about the Decoy,

---

* The Gladiator, a caste in bronze, made by Le Sœur, removed by Queen Anne to Hampton Court, (Dodsley's Environs, iii. 741), and by George IV. to the private grounds of Windsor Castle, where it now is.

"Here [in the garden at St. James's,] are also half a dozen brasse statues, rare ones, cast by Hubert le Sueur, his Majestie's servant, now dwelling in Saint Bartholomew's, London, the most industrious and excellent statuary in all materials that ever this country enjoyed. The best of them is the Gladiator, molded from that in Cardinal Borgheso's villa, by the procurement and industry of ingenious Master Gage."—*Peacham's Compleat Gentleman*, p. 108, 4to, 1661.

"He lays about him like the Gladiator in the Park."—*Nat. Lee, Dedication to Princess of Cleve.*

See also Ned Ward's London Spy. It stood in the Parade facing the Horse Guards.

which for being neere so greate a Citty, and among such a concourse of souldiers and people, is a singular and diverting thing. There were also deere of severall countries,—white; spotted like leopards; antelopes; an elk; red deere; roebucks; staggs; Guinea goates; Arabian sheepe, &c. There were withy-potts or nests for the wild fowle to lay their eggs in, a little above y^e^ surface of y^e^ water."—*Evelyn.*

"19 Feb. 1666-7. In the afternoone I saw a wrestling match for £1000 in St. James's Park before his Ma^ty^, a world of lords and other spectators, 'twixt the Western and Northern men, Mr. Secretary Morice and Lo. Gerard being the judges. The Western men won. Many greate sums were betted."—*Evelyn.*

"6 April, 1668. This day in the afternoon stepping with the Duke of York into St. James's Park, it rained; and I was forced to lend the Duke of York my cloak, which he wore through the Park."—*Pepys.*

"Lost in St. James's Park, November 15, 1671, about eight of the clock at night, a little Spaniel Dog of his Royal Highness; he will answer to the name Towser, he is liver colour'd and white spotted, his legs speckled with liver colour and white, with long hair growing upon his hind legs, long ears, and his under lip a little hanging; if any can give notice of him they shall have five pounds for their pains."—*London Gazette, Nov. 16th to Nov. 20th*, 1671, No. 627.

"Lost four or five days since in St. James's Park, a Dogg of his Majestie's; full of blew spots, with a white cross on his forehead, and about the bigness of a Tumbler. The persons who shall have found or taken up the said Dogg are to give notice thereof to the porters of Whitehall."—*London Gazette*, No. 627.

"Charles R.—The Workes and Services comprised in this Account, were done by our direction, 30 May, 1671.

To Edward Dudley, Robert Beard, and others, for 670 Load of Gravell for y^e^ raiseing of the Longe Walke, and severall causeywayes in St. James's Parke, in the year 1663, at the rate of 12*d.* a load	£33	10	0
To Edward Maybanke and Thomas Greene for bringing in 1023 Load of Gravell at 8*d.* the load	34	2	0
To severall persons for carrying Rubbish and Gravell into the said Parke, and spreading it	10	15	0
To Phillip Moore, Gardener, for directing the levelling the ground of the Pond by the Horse-ground and the ground by the Canall side	15	15	0
To Edward Maybanke and Tho. Greene for digging the Decoy and carrrying out the earth and levelling the ground about the said Decoy	128	2	11½
To Edward Storey* for wyer and other things used about the Decoy, and for 100 Baskets for the Ducks	8	9	0
To Oliver Honey for paving the feeding place for the Ducks and breaking the ground	1	10	0
To S^r^ George Waterman for several Netts for the Decoy	15	3	0
To James Rimes for plants, sets and 400 Bolts of Reeds for the use of the Decoy	15	11	8
To Edward Storey for money paid to sundry workmen for setting the Reeds and Polles round the Decoy and wyering it	9	10	0

* From this Edward Storey, *Storey's Gate* derives its name.

To Sydrach Hilcus for y^e^ contriveing of the Decoy in St. James' Parke	30	0	0
For lookeing to the Plantacon and pruneing the Trees in St. James' Parke	73	0	7
For Oatmeal, Tares, Hempseed* and other corn for the Birdes and Fowles from September 1660 to 24th June 1670. . .	246	18	0
To William Thawsell for fish for the Cormorant the 12th of March 1661.	1	13	0
To John Scott for Carpenters Worke done in Wharfing and making Bridges in the Island and Borders and for Boards used about the Decoy and other Work	45	15	4"

—*From the original Account signed by Charles II.*

"Even his [Charles II.'s] indolent amusement of playing with his dogs, and feeding his ducks in St. James's Park (which I have seen him do) made the common people adore him, and consequently overlook in him, what in a prince of a different temper they might have been out of humour at."—*Colley Cibber's Apology*, p. 26, 8vo, 1740.

I may mention that one or two of the oaks planted in the Park and watered by the King himself were acorns from the royal oak at Boscobel. St. Evremont, a French Epicurean wit, was keeper of the ducks in St. James's Park, in the reign of Charles II. An insane young man, of the name of Oxford, fired a pistol at her Majesty in St. James's Park, on the 10th of June, 1840. He was committed to *Bethlehem Hospital*, where others for lighter offences, and in this very Park too, had been sent in the reign of Charles II. The following letters are entered in the Letter Book of the Lord Steward's Office, and are now published for the first time :—

To the Governors and Masters of Bethlehem.

Board of Green Cloth,
August 16, 1677.

Gentlemen,

Whereas Deborah Lyddal doth frequently intrude herselfe into St. James' Park where she hath committed severall disorders and particularly took a stone offering to throw it at the Queen and upon examination before us, by her whole carriage and deportment appears to be a woman distracted and void of right understanding; we have thought fit herewith to send the said Lyddall to you to the end and intent that shee may be received and taken into the Hospital of Bethlehem, there to be secured and treated in such

* "I have heard that when Berenger was writing his 'History of Horsemanship' he made the proper enquiries every where and particularly at the King's Mews. There he found a regular charge made every year for *Hemp Seed*. It was allowed that none was used, but the charge had been regularly made since the reign of Charles II., and it was recollected that this good-natured monarch was as fond of his ducks as of his dogs, and took a pleasure in feeding these fowls in the Canal. It was therefore concluded that this new article of expense began in his time, and continued to be charged regularly, long after any such seed was used or provided."—*Note in Nichols's Tatler*, vol. iii., p. 361, 8vo, 1786.

manner as persons in her condicon use to be. Thus not doubting of your compliance herein we rest,

Gentlemen,
Your very loving Friends,
H. Prise,
Ste. Fox,
W. Churchill.

To the Governors and Masters of the Hospital of Bethlehem.

Board of Green Cloth,
12*th January*, 1677 [1677-8].

Gentlemen,

By his Majesty's express command we herewith send you the body of one Richard Harris who doth frequently intrude himselfe into St. James' Parke, where he hath committed several disorders and particularly in throwing an Orange at the King, and having for a long time shewed himself to be a person distracted and voyd of right understanding. We desire that you will receive him into your Hospital of Bethlehem, there to be treated in such manner as is most fit and usual for persons in his condicon. Thus not doubting of your compliance herein,

We rest,
Your very loving Friends,
W. Maynard,
Ste. Fox,
W. Boreman.
W. Churchill.

—*From the Letter Book of the Lord Steward's Office.*

The following extracts will not require any illustration. I have already (*Board of Green Cloth*) said something on the punishment which followed the very serious offence of drawing a sword in the Park :—

"*Bluffe.* My blood rises at that fellow : I can't stay where he is ; and I must not draw in the Park."—*Congreve, The Old Bachelor.*

"Conway Seymour had a rencontre on Sunday last in St. James's Park with Captain Kirk of my Lord Oxford's regiment. I believe both were in drink ; and calling one another *beaus* at a distance, they challenged, and went out of the Park to fight. Mr. Seymour received a wound in the neck."—*Vernon to the Duke of Shrewsbury, June 6th*, 1699.

"'This is a strange Country,' said his Majesty [George I.]. 'The first morning after my arrival at St. James's, I looked out of the window, and saw a Park with walls, canal, &c., which they told me were mine. The next day, Lord Chetwynd, the ranger of *my* Park, sent me a fine brace of carp out of *my* canal ; and I was told I must give five guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servant for bringing me *my* own carp out of *my own* canal in *my own* Park.'" —*Walpole's Reminiscences.*

"In one of his ballads he [the Duke of Wharton] has bantered his own want of heroism ; it was in a song he made on being seized by the guard in St. James's Park, for singing the Jacobite air, 'The King shall have his own again.'"—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.**

* Traitorous expressions would seem to have been punished more severely

"Mr. Prior walks to make himself fat, and I to bring myself down; he has generally a cough, which he only calls a cold: we often walk round the Park together."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, ii. 182.

"Queen Caroline spoke of shutting up St. James's Park, and converting it into a noble garden for the Palace of that name. She asked my father what it might probably cost; who replied, "only three *Crowns*."—*Walpoliana*, vol. i., p. 9.

"I would recommend to our good friend Mason a voyage now and then with me round the Park. What can afford nobler hints for *pastoral* than the Cows and the milkwomen at your entrance from Spring-Gardens? As you advance, you have noble subjects for *Comedy* and *Farce* from one end of the *Mall* to the other; not to say Satire, to which our worthy friend has a kind of propensity. As you turn to the left, you soon arrive at *Rosamond's Pond*, long consecrated to disastrous love and *Elegiac* poetry. The *Bird-Cage-Walk*, which you enter next, speaks its own influence, and inspires you with the gentle spirit of *Madrigal* and *Sonnet*. When we come to *Duck-Island*, we have a double chance for success in the *Georgic* or *Didactic* poetry, as the Governor of it, Stephen Duck, can both instruct our friend in the breed of the Wild-fowl and lend him of his genius to sing their generations."—*Warburton to Bishop Hurd.*

The principal walks in the Park were, the Green Walk, below the Mall and the Park Wall, (here Charles II. stood and talked to Nell Gwynn; *see* Pall Mall); the Close Walk, at the head of *Rosamond's Pond*;* and the Long Lime Walk, terminating at a knot of lofty elms. The Green Walk went by the name of Duke Humphrey's Walk, and the Close Walk by the cant name of the Jacobite Walk.

"It was yesterday the news in the Jacobite Walk in the Park that his lordship not only quitted but was turned out."—*Vernon Correspondence*, vol. i., p. 39, [under 1696].

"*Lady Fancyful (reading).* If you have a mind to hear of your faults, instead of being praised for your virtues, take the pains to walk in the Green Walk in St. James's with your woman an hour hence."†—*Vanbrugh, The Provoked Wife.*

"The Green Walk afforded us variety of discourses from persons of both sexes. Here walked a beau bareheaded,—here a French fop with both his hands in his pockets carrying all his pleated coat before to shew his silk breeches. There were a cluster of Senators talking of State affairs and the price of Corn and Cattle, and were disturbed with the noisy milk folks—

---

when uttered in St. James's Park than in any other place. Francis Heat was whipt in 1717, from Charing Cross to the upper end of the Haymarket, fined ten groats, and ordered a month's imprisonment, for saying aloud in St. James's Park, "God save King James the Third, and send him a long and prosperous reign;" and the following year a soldier was whipt in the Park for drinking a health to the Duke of Ormond and Dr. Sacheverel, and for saying "He hoped soon to wear his right master's cloth."

* Tom Brown's Amusements of London, p. 65, 8vo, 1700.

† See in the Correspondence of De Grammont's Earl of Chesterfield (p. 147) a letter with this singular address: "To one who walked 4 whole nights with mee in St. Jeames Park, and yet I never knew who she was."

crying—*A Can of Milk, Ladies; A Can of Red Cow's Milk, Sir* . . . . In our way to the Horse Guards was nothing worth our observation, unless 'twas the Bird Cage, inhabited by wild-fowl, the ducks begging charity and the blackguard boys robbing their own bellies to relieve them."—*Amusements, Serious and Comical, by Tom Brown*, 8vo, 1700.

lxxxii. The Chinese Bridge over the Canal, erected on the occasion of the arrival of the allied sovereigns in 1814, was destroyed by fire during a grand illumination a few years afterwards. *Observe.*—Fronting the *Horse Guards*, the large howitzer, captured at Cadiz in 1810. I have been informed by an officer of the Royal Engineers (often fired upon by this very howitzer) that the heaviest shell it carried weighed about 108 lbs., and that its extreme range was 6220 yards. The same officer added, that he had seen a shell from this piece of ordnance range into Cadiz, when the whole of that splendid square, the Plaza de San Antonio, was crowded with the rank and fashion of the place, and fall most accurately in the centre of the square without injuring a single individual. The ducks in the Park belong to the Ornithological Society. In January, 1846, the collection contained upwards of three hundred birds, including twenty-one species, and fifty-one distinct varieties. The person who farms the chairs in the Park pays 25*l.* a year to the Woods and Forests for the privilege. His charge is a penny a chair each person. The Park was first lighted with gas in 1822.* [*See* St. James's Palace, Birdcage Walk, Constitution Hill, Green Park, Mall, and Pall Mall; Mulberry Garden, Rosamond's Pond, Spring Gardens, and Tilt Yard; St. James's Palace, Arlington House, Buckingham House; Wallingford House; Carlton House; Marlborough House; Stafford House, and Horse Guards.]

James's (St.) Place, St. James's Street. Built circ. 1694.† The best houses look into *The Green Park*. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Addison. He was living here in 1710.‡

"Addison's chief companions before he married Lady Warwick (in 1716) were Steele, Budgell, Philips, Carey, Davenant, and Colonel Brett. He used to breakfast with one or other of them at his lodgings in St. James' Place, dine at taverns with them, then to Button's."—*Pope in Spence*, ed. *Sanger*, p. 196.

Parnell.

"I have not yet seen the dear Archdeacon, who is at his old lodgings in St. James's Place."—*Jervas to Pope.*

---

* Plate 35 of Boydell's Landscapes, executed in 1751, affords a good view of the Park, looking down the Canal towards Buckingham House. Of the Parade there is a clever representation by Canaletti, engraved by T. Bowles, 1753.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's. ‡ Berkeley's Literary Relics, p. 384.

Mr. Secretary Craggs.*—William Cleland, the friend of Pope.

"Come as far up St. James' Place as you can still keeping on the right side, turn up at the end which lands you at a little court, of which the middle door is that of my house."—*Cleland to Dr. Birch, Nov. 16th*, 1739.

White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, author of Kennet's Register, &c. He died here Dec. 19th, 1728.—Molly Lepel, (Lady Hervey), in a house with five windows in a row fronting the *Green Park*, built for her in 1747, from the designs of Flitcroft, the architect of the church of *St. Giles's-in-the-Fields*, afterwards occupied by the Earl of Moira, (Marquis of Hastings), and subsequently divided into two. She alludes to it in her Letters, p. 170.—Earl Spencer, in *Spencer House*, looking on the *Green Park* ; a noble edifice of Italian architecture designed by Vardy.—Sir Francis Burdett, in No. 25.—Samuel Rogers, author of The Pleasures of Memory, in No. 22, since the year 1808.

"If you enter his [Rogers's] house—his drawing room, his library—you of yourself say, this is not the dwelling of a common mind. There is not a gem, a coin, a book thrown aside on his chimney piece, his sofa, his table, that does not bespeak an almost fastidious elegance in the possessor."—*Lord Byron's Journal.*

Mr. Rogers's Pictures, &c.

The Coronation of the Virgin, from the Aldobrandini Palace, (Ann. Caracci).—The Virgin and Child with Six Saints, (L. Caracci).—The Mill, a small octagon landscape, from B. West's collection, (Claude).—Large Landscape, from the Orleans collection, (Claude).—A Young Knight, a study of Armour, (Giorgione).—A Head of Christ, from West's collection, (Guido). —Sketch for the large piece of Mary Magdalen, anointing the feet of the Saviour, in the Durazzo Palace at Genoa, (Paul Veronese).—Two large Compositions, (N. Poussin).—The Virgin and Child, from the Orleans, Hibbert, and Hope collections, purchased in 1816 at Mr. Hope's sale, (Raphael).— Christ on the Mount of Olives, from the Orleans collection ; from hence it was bought by Lord Eldin and sold to Mr. Rogers, (Raphael).—A little picture in the early manner of Raphael, one compartment of the predella to the Altar Piece, executed in 1505 for the Nuns of St. Antony at Perugia. —The Miracle of St. Mark, sketch for the large picture in the Museum at Venice, (Tintoretto).—Study for the large picture of the Apotheosis of Charles V., in the Museum at Madrid, (Titian).—Infant Don Balthazar on Horseback, (Velasquez).—Study in black chalk for one of the seated figures in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, (Michael Angelo).—Three original Drawings, (Raphael).—Portrait of Hemmelinck by himself.—Virgin and Child ; a small miniature painting, (Hemmelinck). — Portrait of himself, (Rembrandt). — Allegorical Sketch, (Ditto). — Landscape, (Ditto). — Triumphal Procession after Andrea Mantegna, (Rubens).—The Terrors of War, a study for the large picture in the Pitti Palace, (Ditto).—Two Landscapes, (Ditto).—A Landscape, (Gainsborough).—A Landscape, (R. Wilson).—Puck, (Sir J. Reynolds). —The Strawberry Girl, (Ditto).—The Sleeping Girl, (Ditto).—A Girl with

* See Pope's verses to Mr. C.—"Few words are best ; I wish you well."

a Bird concealed in her hand, (Ditto).—Cupid and Psyche, (Ditto).—A Landscape; View from his own house on Richmond Hill, (Ditto).—A Frame, containing twelve Ancient Miniatures: Henry Lord Darnley, Queen Elizabeth, &c.—The basso relievos on each side of the drawing-room chimney-piece, (Flaxman).—Cupid pouting, a small statue, (Flaxman).—Psyche in a couching attitude, (Flaxman).—Bust of Pope, the original model; Sir Robert Peel has the original marble, (Roubiliac).—Mahogany Table, carved by Sir Francis Chantrey when serving with a carver and gilder.—M. Angelo and Raphael, statuettes, executed for Sir Thomas Lawrence, (Flaxman).—Cabinet, with the designs of Stothard; Canterbury Pilgrimage, Garden of Boccaccio, &c.—Milton's agreement with Simmonds for Paradise Lost, (in a frame against the bookcase; the original).—Dryden's agreement with Tonson for his translation of Virgil, witnessed by Congreve, (the original).*

JAMES'S (ST.) SQUARE. Built circ. 1676, in which year the following persons were rated to the poor of *St. Martin's*, for houses in *St. James's-square*, in "The Fields:"—

South East Corner.	*North Side.*	*West Side.*
Marquis of Blandford.	Earl of Clarendon.	Lord Purbeck.
Lady Newburgh.	Sir Cyrill Wich.	Lord Halifax.
Countess of Warwick.	Laurence Hyde.	Sir Allen Apsley.
Earl of Oxford.	Sir Ffoulk Lucy.	Madam Churchill.
		Madam Davis.

I copy the names as I found them. The Marquis of Blandford (Blanquefort) was Lewis de Duras, afterwards Earl of Feversham; Lawrence Hyde was afterwards Earl of Rochester; Madam Churchill was Arabella Churchill, the mistress of the Duke of York, and the mother of the Duke of Berwick; and Madam Davis was Moll Davis, the dancer, and mistress of the King.—In the following year (1677) the names are thus diversified, and in Lory [Laurence] Hyde's case sadly disfigured:—

East Corner.	£	s.
Marquis of Blandford	6	5
Countess of Warwick	6	5
Earl of Oxford	6	5
North Side.		
Sir John Benet	9	0
Mr. Shaw	6	5
Earl of Clarendon	6	0
Mr. Bearbone	9	0
John Aunger	8	0
French Ambassador	9	0
John Hervey, Esq.	8	0
Earl of St. Albans	10	0
Sir Cyrill Wich	2	10
Glory Hide	4	0
Sir Hitch Lucy	4	0
Lord Purbeck	4	0
Lord Halifax	9	0
Earl of Essex	9	0
Sir Allen Apsley	5	0
Madam Churchill	6	0
Madam Davis	5	0

The French Ambassador was Barillon, whose despatches to

* It is Mr. Rogers who tells us that in the chamber of a man of genius, we—

"write all down:
Such and such pictures; there the window;
. . . . . the arras, figures
Why such and such."

Louis XIV. revealed the bribes that were received from France by Charles II. and his ministers, and even by a patriot so professedly pure as Algernon Sydney. The Earl of Dorset and Middlesex had a house on the west side of St. James's-square, in 1678; and Sir Joseph Williamson a house, in 1680, next door to Moll Davis—Arabella Churchill's old quarters. Moll Davis was there in 1681.

"We call it London, and it outdoes St. James' Square and all the Squares in dressing and breeding."—*Shadwell, Bury Fair*, 4to.

"He [Johnson] told Sir Joshua Reynolds, that one night in particular when Savage and he walked round St. James' Square for want of a lodging, they were not at all depressed by their situation; but in high spirits and brimful of patriotism, traversed the square for several hours, inveighed against the minister, and resolved they would *stand by their country.*"—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, i. 140.

Eminent Inhabitants.—The Dukes of Norfolk, from 1684 to the present time, in the large house, No. 21, on the south-east corner of the square, now called *Norfolk House.*—Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, had his house in this square, and, dying in 1683, was succeeded by the Duke of Norfolk.—In old Norfolk House George III. was born. The present house was built in 1742, from a design by R. Brettingham. The portico was added about 1842.—The great Duke of Ormond, and his grandson, the second duke, in a house on the north-west side—sold, in 1719, for the sum of 7500*l.*, among the estates forfeited by the duke on his attainder. The house was valued at 300*l.* a year. "Ormond Yard" still remains, now a mews behind the house. The great duke was living here in 1683, next door to Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford, who has given his name to the Oxford Blues.—The Duchess of Ormond died here in 1684.*—Catherine Sedley, mistress of James II., afterwards Countess of Dorchester.†—Henry Sidney, Earl of Romney, the handsome Sidney of De Grammont's Memoirs, in Romney House, now the Erectheum Club, but re-built since Romney's time. Here William III. frequently visited him. He died here in 1704, and was buried in the chancel of the church of *St. James, Westminster.*

"There was one of the Trees growing in St. James's Square over against the Right Honourable the Earl of Romney's House, cut down, and carryed away on Saturday night last; whosoever shall give notice to his Lordship's Porter, of the Person or Persons that did the same, so as he or they may be apprehended, shall have two guineas reward."—*The Postman, Aug. 28th to 31st*, 1703.

* Fasti, 208. De Foe calls it "a noble palace, now purchased and finely adorned by the Duke of Chandos," Journey through England, i. 183.

† Ellis's Correspondence, vol. i., pp. 35, 38, 92.

The Earl of Pembroke, the great collector of antiquities.

"To Pembroke statues, dirty gods, and coins."—*Pope.*

He was living here in 1714.*—Lord Hervey, (Pope's Lord Hervey), son of the Earl of Bristol, in No. 6, now Bristol House.—Sir Robert Walpole. [*See* Downing Street.]—Duke of Northumberland, in 1708.†—Earl Bathurst, Pope's Lord Bathurst.—Admiral Boscawen, in No. 2.—Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in No. 15, in 1800.—Sir Philip Francis, (Junius ?), in No. 14.—John, Duke of Roxburgh, in No. 11. Here the Roxburgh Books were sold.—Lord Castlereagh, (d. 1822), in the large house at the corner of *King-street*, (north side), since stuccoed. Its windows were repeatedly smashed by mobs. *Observe.—Norfolk House*, (No. 21).—No. 22, the town-house of the Bishops of London.—No. 13, Lichfield House. Here the "Lichfield-House Compact" with O'Connell was formed in 1835. The house was built by Athenian Stuart.—The *Erectheum Club*, on the north side, was the repository of Josiah Wedgewood, the potter, ("Wedgewood Ware").—Equestrian statue of William III., by the younger Bacon, erected 1808.‡ In the riots of 1780, the keys of Newgate, carried away in triumph by the mob, were thrown into the basin in the centre of this square, where they were found many years afterwards. No. 4, Earl de Grey's—

"Contains a series of portraits by Van Dyck, most of them whole-lengths, the size of life, by which one may become acquainted with this great master in his various periods—nay, some of which are amongst the finest works by him which I have yet seen. Such, for instance, is the portrait of Charles Maberley, half-length, of his Flemish period, and of admirable impasto and a light brilliant tone. Of the other pictures I was struck with two admirable landscapes of the middle period of Claude Lorraine; one by Salvator Rosa, a very poetical composition; and two most charming Cattle-pieces by Adrian Vandervelde. I must mention also Titian's Daughter, who holds up a casket of jewels on a dish, formerly in the Orleans Gallery, by the name of La Cassette du Titien. It will not, however, bear comparison with Titian's Daughter in the Berlin Museum, who instead of the casket has fruit in the dish."—*Waagen.*

The iron street-posts in front of No. 2, Boscawen, Earl of Falmouth's house, are old iron cannon, taken by Admiral Boscawen (d. 1761) in the action under Anson, off Cape Finisterre. This was once the most fashionable square in London: witness the homely rhymes which Dr. Johnson loved to repeat:—

---

* Thoresby's Diary, ii. 212. † Hatton, p. 628.

‡ The Pedestal was actually erected in 1732. (New Remarks on London, p. 264).

"When the Duke of Leeds shall married be
To a fine young lady of high quality,
How happy will that gentlewoman be
In his Grace of Leeds's good company!

"She shall have all that 's fine and fair,
And the best of silk and satin shall wear;
And ride in a coach to take the air,
And have a house in St. James's-square."

The duke's house was No. 3, on the east side.

JAMES'S (ST.) STREET.

"St. James's Street beginneth at the Palace of St. James's, and runs up to the road against Albemarle Buildings, being a spacious street, with very good houses, well inhabited by gentry: at the upper end of which towards the Road are the best, having before them a Terrace Walk, ascended by steps, with a freestone pavement."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 78.

"The Campus Martius of St. James's Street,
Where the beaus' cavalry pace to and fro,
Before they take the field in Rotten Row."—*R. B. Sheridan.*

"Come and once more together let us greet
The long lost pleasures of St. James's Street."
—*R. Tickell, Epistle from the Hon. C. J. Fox to the Hon. J. Townshend.*

Observe.—East side, *White's*, Nos. 37 and 38; *Boodle's*, No. 28.—West side, *Crockford's*, two doors from top, ~~(now shut up)~~; *Brooks's* Club-House, No. 60; *Arthur's*, No. 69; *Conservative Club*, (George Basevi and Sydney Smirke, architects), opened Feb. 19th, 1845; Albion Club-House, No. 85; *Thatched House Tavern*. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Waller, the poet, from 1660 till the period of his death (1687) in a house on the west side. He is described in the rate-books of the parish, with unusual particularity, as "Edmund Waller, Esq." In his will he leaves his "dwelling-house in St. James's-street" to his son and executor, Stephen Waller.—Pope. lxxxii

"It happening that I am in town, if you go in a coach, I would have your company so much y^e^ longer, if you call at my lodgings at Mr. Digby's, next door to y^e^ Golden Ball, on y^e^ Second Terras in St. James's Street."—*Pope to Mr. Pearse*, (*Supplement to Roscoe*, p. 136).

Gibbon ("Decline and Fall," &c.) died Jan. 16th, 1794, in No. 76, (south corner of Little St. James's-street), then Elmsley the bookseller's, now the site of the *Conservative Club*.—Lord Byron, in lodgings at No. 8, in 1811.

"When we were on the point of setting out from his lodging in St. James's Street [to go to Sydenham to Tom Campbell's], it being then about mid-day, he said to the servant, who was shutting the door of the vis-à-vis, 'Have you put in the pistols?' and was answered in the affirmative."—*Moore's Life of Byron.*

James Gillray, the caricaturist, (d. 1815), in No. 29, over what was then the shop of Messrs. Humphrey, the printsellers

and publishers. He threw himself out of an upstairs window, and died of the injuries he received. In this street Blood made his desperate attack on the great Duke of Ormond, when on his way home, between six and seven the evening, (Tuesday, Dec. 6th, 1670), to *Clarendon House*, at the top of *St. James's-street*, where he then resided. The six footmen, who invariably attended the duke, walking on both sides of the street over against the coach, were by some contrivance stopped, or by some mismanagement were not in the way, and the duke was dragged out of his carriage, buckled to a person of great strength, and actually carried past *Devonshire House*, then *Berkeley House*, in Piccadilly, on the road to *Tyburn*, where they intended to have hanged him. The coachman immediately drove to *Clarendon House*, told the porter that his master had been seized by two men, who had carried him down Piccadilly. A chase was immediately made, and the duke discovered in a violent struggle in the mud with the villain he was tied to, who regained his horse, fired a pistol at the duke, and made his escape.

James's (St.) Theatre. A small neat theatre, on the south side of *King-street*, St. James's, built by Beazley for Braham, the singer. During the summer it is usually appropriated to the performances of a French company of actors, and in the height of the London season is well frequented.

Jenny Whims, or, Jenny's Whim. A tavern at the end of the wooden bridge at *Chelsea*. It no longer exists.

> "Here [at Vauxhall] we picked up Lord Granby, arrived very drunk from Jenny Whims."—*Horace Walpole to Montagu, June 23rd*, 1750.

> "The lower sort of people have their Ranelaghs and their Vauxhalls, as well as the quality. Perrot's inimitable Grotto may be seen for only calling for a pot of beer; and the royal diversion of duck-hunting may be had into the bargain, together with a decanter of Dorchester, for your sixpence, at Jenny's Whim."—*The Connoisseur of May 15th*, 1755.

Jermyn Street, St. James's. Built circ. 1667,* and so called after Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, (d. 1683), the husband, it is said, of Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—The great Duke of Marlborough, when Colonel Churchill, west end, south side, about five doors down, 1675—1681.—Duchess of Richmond, (La Belle Stuart), on the north side, near Eagle Passage, 1681—1683; in 1684 she was succeeded, in the same house, by the Countess of Northumberland.—Henry Saville, Esq., (Lord Rochester's great friend), next door to the Duchess of Richmond, 1681—1683.—Simon

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Verelst, the painter, in 1683, three doors off the Duchess of Richmond. He was succeeded, in 1684, by Sir William Soames, known by a poem on the Art of Poetry, revised by Dryden.—Sir Isaac Newton, before he removed to St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square; he was living here while his difference with Flamstead was going on.—Gray, the poet.

"Gray, when he came to town, lodged in Jermyn Street, St. James', at Roberts' the hosier, or at Frisby's the oilman. They are towards the east end on different sides of the street."—*Mitford's Gray*, vol. i., p. cx., 12mo.

"In London, when I knew him there, he [Gray] certainly lived very little in society; he dined generally alone, and was served from an eating-house, near his lodging, in Jermyn Street."—*Reminiscences of Gray by Rev. Norton Nicholls*, (*Mitford*, vol. v., p. 49).

The St. James's Hotel, No. 76, on the south side, was the last London lodging of Sir Walter Scott. Here he lay for a period of three weeks after his return from the Continent, either in absolute stupor or in a waking dream. The room he occupied was the second-floor back room, and the author of this collection of London memoranda delights in remembering the universal feeling of sympathy exhibited by all (and there were many there) who stood to see the great novelist and poet carried from the hotel to his carriage on the afternoon of the 7th of July, 1832. Many were eager to see so great a man, but all mere cnriosity seemed to cease when they saw the vacant eye and prostrate figure of the illustrious poet. There was not a covered head; and the writer believes—from what he could see—hardly a dry eye on the occasion.

JERUSALEM CHAMBER. [*See* Westminster Abbey.]

JERUSALEM COFFEE-HOUSE, in *Cowper's Court, Cornhill.* A subscription house for merchants and others trading to the East Indies, China, and Australia. The Jamaica Coffee-House, in *St. Michael's-alley*, Cornhill, serves, in like manner, for merchants and others trading to the West Indies. The principal business hours are the hours of 2 and 3 P.M.

JEWEL OFFICE, TOWER. [*See* The Tower.]

JEWIN STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET. lxxxii.

"This Place with the Appurtinences was anciently called 'Leyrestowe;' which King Edward I. granted to William de Monte forte, Dean of St Paul's, London—being a place (as is expressed in a Record) without Cripelgate and the suburbs of London called 'Leyrestowe,' and which was the burying place of the Jews of London; which was valued at 40*s.* per ann."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 33.

"His [Milton's] pardon having passed the Seal, he removed to Jewin Street; there he lived when he married his third wife."—*Life by Edw. Philips, prefixed to Letters of State*, p. xxxviii., 12mo, 1694.

In Jewin-street Chapel (next No. 9) is John Bunyan's pulpit. [*See* Red Cross Street.]

JEWS' HOSPITAL, MILE END ROAD. Founded 1795. The sum of 1 guinea constitutes an annual subscriber, with one vote; of 25 guineas a life governor, with three votes.

JEWS' ROW, CHELSEA, otherwise ROYAL HOSPITAL ROW. Here Wilkie has laid the scene of his "Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo." The iron gate in the picture still remains. *Observe.*—A public-house, with the sign of "The Snow Shoes"—a memorial of the American war.

JOHN (ST.) THE BAPTIST (CHAPEL OF). [*See* Savoy, and St. Mary le Savoy.]

JOHN (ST.) THE BAPTIST, WAPPING. A small parish church on the Middlesex bank of the Thames, a little below *The Tower;* consecrated by King, Bishop of London, July 7th, 1617; and till the 5 & 6 W. & M., a chapel of ease to *St. Mary, Whitechapel.* [*See* Wapping.]

JOHN (ST.) THE EVANGELIST. A church in *Bread-street Ward,* on the east side of *Friday-street,* Cheapside; destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. A portion of the old burying-ground still remains.

JOHN (ST.) THE EVANGELIST, WESTMINSTER. A little beyond the *Horseferry,* a church with four belfries, (resembling a parlour table upset, with its legs in the air), begun in 1721, and consecrated June 20th, 1728. The architect was Mr. Archer, but Sir John Vanbrugh has usually the discredit of the pile.

> "St. Philip's Church at Birmingham, Cliefden House, and a house at Roehampton, (which, as a specimen of his wretched taste, may be seen in the Vitruvius Britannicus), were other works of the same person; but the chef d'œuvre of his absurdity was the church of St. John's, with four belfreys, in Westminster."—*Walpole's Anecdotes,* ed. *Dallaway,* iii. 70.*

Charles Churchill, the satirist, was, for some time, curate and lecturer of this church. His father filled the same office before him, and with so much satisfaction to his hearers, that, as a mark of respect for his memory, his son was elected to succeed him. This "need, not choice," he tells us, induced him to accept, and here he preached those sermons of which he relates the effect in verse :—

> "Sleep at my bidding crept from pew to pew."

---

* In the Crowle Pennant in the Museum, is "Mr. Archer's Design of *St. John's Church, Westminster,* as it was resolved upon by the Commissioners." This is a very different design from the existing church. Many alterations were subsequently made without the consent or knowledge of the architect.

At length his character became so notorious, that the parishioners who had invited him to succeed his father were compelled to lodge a formal complaint against him for the total dereliction of his professional duties. In consequence of this complaint he resigned his cure, and sought in satire the means wherewith to live.

JOHN (ST.) ZACHARY. A fair parish church in *Aldersgate Ward*, at the north-west end of Engain-lane or Maiden-lane; destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. A portion of the old burying-ground still remains.

JOHN STREET, ADELPHI. So called from John Adam, one of the brothers Adam, architects of the *Adelphi*.

JOHN'S (ST.), CLERKENWELL. A plain, ugly structure in St. John's-square, with an early English crypt, part of the choir of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem. [*See* St. John's Gate.] In this crypt the discovery of the imposture of the "Cock-lane Ghost" was perfected. [*See* Cock Lane.] The church was consecrated Dec. 27th, 1723.

JOHN'S (ST.) GATE, CLERKENWELL, stands at the southern entrance of *St. John's-square*, and is the only ancient portal now remaining of those monastic buildings once so numerous in the metropolis and its vicinity. It formed the grand south entrance to the Hospital or Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, the chief seat in England of the Knights of that order, and was completed by Prior Docwra about the year 1504, "as appeareth," says Stow, "by the inscription over the gate-house yet remaining."

> "St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, is Perpendicular work of pretty good character."—*Rickman*.

Here, at St. John's Gate, lived Edward Cave, the editor, printer, and proprietor of The Gentleman's Magazine, a monthly periodical established in 1731, and continued to this day.

> "He [Johnson] told me that when he first saw St. John's Gate, the place where that deservedly popular miscellany was originally printed, he 'beheld it with reverence.'"—*Boswell*, p. 31.

The Gate was restored by public subscription in 1845-46, and is now not unlike Hollar's representation of it in Dugdale's Monasticon. The early English crypt of the church of St. John, in St. John's-square, was part of the choir of the Priory church. [*See* St. John's, Clerkenwell.] The hospital or priory was founded in 1100, and endowed with the revenues of the English Knights Templar, 1323. The last prior retired

on a pension of 1000*l.* a year, but died of a broken heart on Ascension Day, 1540, the day the priory was suppressed.

"This priory church and house of St. John was preserved from spoil or down pulling, so long as King Henry VIII. reigned, and was employed as a storehouse for the King's toils and tents, for hunting, and for the wars, &c.; but in the 3d of King Edward VI., the church for the most part, to wit, the body and side aisles, with the great bell tower (a most curious piece of workmanship, graven, gilt, and enamelled, to the great beautifying of the city, and passing all other that I have seen), was undermined and blown up with gunpowder; the stone thereof was employed in building of the Lord Protector's house [Somerset House] at the Strand."—*Stow*, p. 162.

"The Prior of St. John of Jerusalem is said to be Primus Baro Angliæ, the first Baron of England, because being the last of the Spiritual Barons, he chose to be first of the Temporal. He was a kind of an otter, a Knight half Spiritual and half Temporal."—*Selden's Table Talk.*

JOHN'S (ST.) SQUARE, CLERKENWELL. [*See* St. John's Gate; St. John's Church.] Bishop Burnet died (1714-15) in a house (pulled down not long ago) in this square, and was buried in the church of *St. James, Clerkenwell.* There are several engravings of it.

JOHN'S (ST.) STREET, CLERKENWELL. Between *West Smithfield* and the road to St. Albans, was so called from the adjoining Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. [*See* St. John's Gate.] The Red Bull Yard, on the west side, was the yard or pit of the *Red Bull Theatre.*

"20 Dec. 1649. Some Stage-Players in St. John's Street were apprehended by Troopers, their clothes taken away, and themselves carryd to Prison."—*Whitelocke*, p. 435, ed. 1732.

The "Cross Keys Inn," on the east side, was a favourite haunt of Richard Savage.

"The carrier of Daintree doth lodge every Friday night at the Cross Keys in St. John's Street."—*Taylor's Carrier's Cosmographie*, 4to, 1637.

Observe.—A stone let into a house over against the Cross Keys, and thus inscribed: "Here Hickes's Hall formerly stood." *St. John's Gate*, at the end of St. John's-lane, nearly faces the Cross Keys.

JOHN'S (ST.) UPON WALBROOK. A church in Walbrook Ward, corner of Cloak-lane, Dowgate-hill; destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

"It was so called because the West End thereof is on the very bank of Walbrooke."—*Stow*, p. 86.

JOHN'S (ST.), WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH, nearly opposite the South Western Railway Station, (E. Bedford, architect). First stone laid June 30th, 1823; church consecrated November 23rd, 1824. At the back of the church stood the celebrated *Halfpenny Hatch.*

John's (St.) Wood. A thickly peopled neighbourhood of small suburban houses, many detached, west of the Regent's Park, and so called from its former possessors, the Priors of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. [*See* St. John's Gate.] Here, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, Babington and two of his fellow-conspirators succeeded in concealing themselves from the Dogberrys of Lord Burleigh. St. Mark's Church in Hamilton-terrace was built by the Messrs. Cundy, and consecrated in 1847. The entire cost was 9830*l.*

Johnson's Court, Fleet Street. A narrow court on the north side of Fleet-street, the fourth from Fetter-lane, eastward; not named from Dr. Johnson, although inhabited by him.

"I returned to London in February [1766], and found Dr. Johnson in a good house in Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, in which he had accommodated Miss Williams with an apartment on the ground floor, while Mr. Levett occupied his post in the garret: his faithful Francis was still attending upon him."—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, vol. ii., p. 4.

"He [Johnson] removed from the Temple into a house in Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, and invited thither his friend Miss Williams. An upper room, which had the advantages of a good light and free air, he fitted up for a study and furnished with books, chosen with so little regard to editions or their external appearances, as shewed they were intended for use, and that he disdained the ostentation of learning."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 452.

"Mr. Beauclerk and I called on him in the morning. As we walked up Johnson's Court, I said, 'I have a veneration for this court,' and was glad to find that Beauclerk had the same reverential enthusiasm."—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, vol. ii., p. 218.

"Having arrived in London late on Friday, the 15th of March, [1776], I hastened next morning to wait on Dr. Johnson at his house; but found he was removed from Johnson's Court, No. 7, to Bolt Court, No. 8, still keeping to his favourite Fleet Street. My reflection at the time upon this change, as marked in my journal, is as follows: 'I felt a foolish regret that he had left a court which bore his name; but it was not foolish to be affected with some tenderness of regard for a place in which I had seen him a great deal, from whence I had often issued a better and a happier man than when I went in, and which had often appeared to my imagination while I trod its pavement, in the solemn darkness of the night, to be sacred to wisdom and piety.'"—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, vol. iii., p. 313.

"He said when in Scotland that he was Johnson of that Ilk."—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, vol. iii., p. 313, note.

Joiners' Hall is in Joiners'-Hall-buildings, 79, *Upper Thames-street*. It is let to a packer. The Company was incorporated 13th of Queen Elizabeth, by the name of "The Master and Wardens of the Faculty of Joiners and Cielers of London." The entrance doorway is a good specimen of the architecture of the period.

Jonathan's. A coffee-house in *Change-alley*, Cornhill; described in Tatler, No. 38, as "the general mart for Stock-jobbers."

Here Mrs. Centlivre has laid a scene in her bustling comedy of A Bold Stroke for a Wife. While the stock-jobbers are talking, the coffee-boys are crying "Fresh coffee, gentlemen—fresh coffee! Bohea tea, gentlemen!"

"I have been taken for a merchant upon the Exchange for above these ten years, and sometimes pass for a Jew in the assembly of Stock-Jobbers at Jonathan's."—*Spectator*, No. 1.

JUSTICE HALL.

"On the north-east side of the Old Bailey stands backward in a yard, to which there is an entrance through a gate-way. Had the building, therefore, been a fine one, it could not have been viewed to advantage; but it is a plain brick edifice that has nothing to recommend it."—*London and its Environs*, (1761), iii. 263.

KATHERINE'S (ST.) DOCKS, near the TOWER. First stone laid May 3rd, 1827, and the docks publicly opened Oct. 25th, 1828; 1250 houses, including the old *Hospital of St. Katherine*, were purchased and pulled down in clearing the ground for this magnificent undertaking, of which Mr. Telford was the engineer, and Mr. Hardwicke the architect. The total cost was 1,700,000*l.* The area of the docks is about 24 acres, of which 11½ acres form the Wet Docks. The lock is sunk so deep that ships of 700 tons burden may enter at any time of the tide. The warehouses, vaults, sheds, and covered ways will contain 110,000 tons of goods. The gross earnings of the Company in 1845 were 230,992*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; expenses, 122,717*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; balance, 108,275*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The gross earnings for 1846 were 229,814*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; expenses, 124,269*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; balance, 105,545*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

KATHERINE'S (ST.) AT THE TOWER. A royal free chapel or hospital, founded circ. 1148 by Matilda, wife of King Stephen, and augmented by Eleanor, queen of Edward I., and by Philippa, queen of Edward III. The office of Master is the only preferment in the gift of the Queen Consort of England by right of office. The last appointment was made by the present Queen Dowager during the reign of the present Queen. When there is a Queen Consort the Queen Dowager has no right to the nomination. *Eminent Masters.*—Sir Julius Cæsar, in the reign of James I.; Sir Robert Ayton, (the poet), in the reign of Charles I.; and the Hon. George Berkeley, husband of Mrs. Howard, the mistress of King George II. When the royal assent was given to the erection of the present *St. Katherine's Docks*, the

hospital was removed to the *Regent's Park*. Service was performed for the last time in the church on the 30th of October, 1825.

Katherine's (St.) Hospital, in the Regent's Park. A gothic structure of yellow brick, consisting of a chapel, six residences for pensioners, and a detached residence for the master, built 1827, (Ambrose Poynter, architect). [*See* St. Katherine's at the Tower.] The revenues of the hospital may be applied for such good and charitable purposes as may be directed by the royal patroness for the time being. In the interior the chief features are the tomb of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, (d. 1447), and his two wives ; and a pulpit of wood, a gift to the church from Sir Julius Cæsar ; both removed from St. Katherine's-at-the-Tower.

Keith's Chapel. [*See* May Fair.]

Kennington. A manor in Lambeth, where our Kings had a palace from a very early period till the time of Henry VII. When Camden wrote, no traces of the palace remained. The see of Canterbury exchanged certain lands in Kent with the see of Rochester for lands in Lambeth, in order to be near the palaces of the King at Kennington and Westminster. Alleyn, the actor, and founder of God's Gift College at Dulwich, was Lord of the Manor, buying it in November, 1604, for 1065*l.*, and selling it to Sir Francis Calton in 1609 for 2000*l.* It subsequently reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Charles I., when Prince of Wales, to Sir Noel Caron and Sir Francis Cottington.* James Dawson—the Jemmy Dawson of Shenstone's ballad — was hanged, drawn, and quartered on Kennington Common, July 30th, 1746. He was one of the Manchester rebels of the fatal '45. Here, on Kennington Common, Mawworm encountered the brickbats of his congregation, and had his pious tail illuminated with the squibs and crackers of the unregenerate. Here took place the ever memorable meeting of the 10th of April, 1848, summoned by Feargus O'Connor, where Chartism arrayed itself against the established constitution, order and good government, and was miserably defeated.

Kensal Green Cemetery, Harrow Road. A public burial-ground about two miles and a half from the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway. It was formed by a joint-stock company in the year 1832, and is the only one of the suburban cemeteries yielding a good dividend to

* Harl. MS. 1718.

the proprietors. There is a great deal of bad taste in art exhibited in this cemetery, and four of the most conspicuous tombs are to St. John Long, the quack doctor; Ducrow, the rider; Morrison, the pill-man; and George Robins, the auctioneer. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Duke of Sussex, son of George III., (d. 1843), and the Princess Sophia, daughter of George III., (d. 1848). The Royal Family are buried in the royal vault at Windsor, but the Duke of Sussex left particular directions that he should be buried in the cemetery at Kensal Green. The grave (near the chapel) is marked by an enormous granite tomb.—Anne Scott and Sophia Lockhart, daughters of the Author of Waverley, and John Hugh Lockhart, the "Hugh Littlejohn" of the Tales of a Grandfather; monument in inner circle.—Allan Cunningham, (d. 1842), author of the Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, &c.; monument in the north-west corner of cemetery.—John Murray, of Albemarle-street, the publisher and friend of Lord Byron, (d. 1843); monument in inner circle.—Rev. Sydney Smith, (Peter Plymley); in the public vault, catacomb B.—Thomas Barnes, (d. 1841), for many years editor of the Times newspaper; altar-tomb.—Tom Hood, the poet and wit, (d. 1845), buried near Ducrow's monument.—John Liston, the actor, the original Paul Pry, (d. 1846); altar-tomb, surmounted by an urn, on the left of the chapel.—J. C. Loudon, (d. 1843), justly celebrated for his works on gardening; altar-tomb.—George Dyer, the historian of Cambridge, and the "G. D." of Charles Lamb, (d. 1841).—Sir Augustus Callcott, the landscape painter, (d. 1844); flat stone.—Dr. Birkbeck, the well-known promoter of Mechanics' Institutions, (d. 1841).—Sir William Beatty, (d. 1842), Nelson's surgeon at the battle of Trafalgar; tablet in colonnade.—Thomas Daniell, R. A., the landscape painter, (d. 1840); altar-tomb; the inscription was written by Allan Cunningham at the request of Sir David Wilkie.

"The number of acres now occupied for burial-grounds in the metropolis, independently of the joint-stock cemeteries, is, according to Mr. Chadwick's report, 218 acres, of which 176 are parochial burial-grounds. The annual average of burials in the metropolis, according to the last return of the Registrar General, amounts to 51,110, being an average of about one death to every 39 of the population. The total population at the time of the last census was 1,864,850, and, according to the calculations laid before the committee, it would require, for the purpose of the perpetual interment of the dead of the metropolis, not less than 646 acres of land."—*Report of the London Clergy on Intramural Interment, printed in the Times of March 23rd,* 1847.

KENSINGTON. A village, a mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner—almost a part of London, the occasional residence of

the British Sovereigns or their families, from the reign of King William III. to the present time. Its etymology is unknown. In Doomsday it is written "Chenesitun." The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains the following monuments:—to the young Earl of Warwick, whom Addison sent for on his death-bed, that he might see how a Christian could die, (near the altar);—to the three Colmans—grandfather, father, and son—the father the author, in conjunction with Garrick, of The Clandestine Marriage, and the son the author of Broad Grins and the exquisitely pathetic song beginning "Oh! the moment was sad when my love and I parted;"—to James Mill, the historian of British India. In the churchyard are monuments to Elphinstone, the translator of Martial;—to Jortin, the author of the Life of Erasmus, with the following inscription from his own pen:—"Johannes Jortin mortalis esse desiit, anno salutis 1770, ætatis 72;" he was vicar of Kensington;—to a son of George Canning, (a headstone by Chantrey), with some very beautiful verses by Canning, now hardly legible;—to Mrs. Inchbald, the author of The Simple Story. The register records the marriage of Henry Cromwell, the younger son of Oliver Cromwell. Campden-hill was so called from Campden House, the residence of Baptiste Hickes, Viscount Campden, the founder of *Hickes's Hall*. *Holland House* I have described elsewhere. Kensington House, near the Palace gates, was for some time the residence of the Duchess of Portsmouth, the French mistress of Charles II., and the mother of the first Duke of Richmond of the present family. Here Elphinstone, the translator of Martial, kept a school; and here (when turned to a Roman Catholic Boarding Establishment) Mrs. Inchbald, the author of The Simple Story, died. In Kingston House, near the Prince of Wales's Gate into *Hyde Park*, lived the profligate and eccentric Duchess of Kingston, tried for bigamy at Westminster Hall. In the same house died the Marquis of Wellesley, the elder brother of the Duke of Wellington. Near the one milestone from Hyde Park Corner is Gray, Adam, and Hogg's nursery-ground, the oldest existing near London. [*See* Brompton.] Sir Isaac Newton died in Pitt's-buildings, Kensington, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. In No. 24, Lower Phillimore-place, near the two milestone from Hyde Park Corner, Wilkie painted his Chelsea Pensioners, his Reading of the Will, his Distraining for Rent, and his Blind Man's Buff. His last residence was in Vicarage-place, at the head of Church-lane; and here he took leave of his friends before his visit to the Holy Land. He never returned. Kensington is famed for its rich red gravel, a deep stratum of which extends

beneath and around it: hence its great salubrity. Many artists live here.

"The road between this place [Kensington] and London is grown so infamously bad, that we live here in the same solitude as we should do if cast on a rock in the middle of the ocean, and all the Londoners tell us there is between them and us a great impassable gulf of mud. There are two roads through the park, but the new one is so convex, and the old one so concave, that by this extreme of faults they agree in the common one of being, like the high road, impassable."—*Lord Hervey to his Mother, Nov. 27th*, 1736, (*Lord Hervey's Memoirs*, ii. 189).

KENSINGTON PALACE. A large and irregular edifice, originally the seat of Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham and Lord Chancellor of England; whose son, the second earl, sold it to King William III., very soon after his accession to the throne. The lower portion of the building was part of Lord Nottingham's house; the higher story was added by William III., and built by Wren. King William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, her husband Prince George of Denmark, and King George II., all died in this Palace. Her present Majesty was born in it, (1819), and here (1836) she held her first Council. The royal collection of pictures has for the most part been removed to other palaces.

The Area of Kensington Gardens, is 290 acres.

KENSINGTON GARDENS. Gardens attached to Kensington Palace —confined to pedestrians, and open to the public. The stranger in London should, during the London season, make a point of visiting these Gardens, between 5 and 6 on certain week days, when the band plays. These Gardens originally consisted of only 26 acres; Queen Anne added 30 acres, and Queen Caroline (the Queen of George II.) 300. The *Serpentine* was formed between the years 1730-33. The bridge over it separating the Gardens from Hyde Park was designed by Rennie, and erected 1826.

"Kensington Gardens have a very peculiar effect; not exhilarating, I think, yet alive and pleasant."—*Crabbe's Journal.*

"Where Kensington, high o'er the neighbouring lands
'Midst greens and sweets, a regal fabric stands,
And sees each spring, luxuriant in her bowers,
A snow of blossoms, and a wild of flowers,
The dames of Britain oft in crowds repair
To gravel walks and unpolluted air.
Here, while the town in damps and darkness lies,
They breathe in sunshine, and see azure skies;
Each walk, with robes of various dyes bespread,
Seems from afar a moving tulip-bed,
Where rich brocades and glossy damasks glow,
And chintz, the rival of the showery bow."—*Tickell.*

"I find, by a minute of the Board of Green Cloth, in the year 1798, that a pension of 18*l.* per annum is granted to Sarah Gray, widow, in consideration

of the loss of her husband, who was accidentally shot while the keepers were hunting foxes in Kensington Gardens."—*Historical Recollections of Hyde Park, by Thomas Smith*, p. 39.

KENT ROAD. [*See* Kent Street.]

KENT STREET, SOUTHWARK. So called because it led from Southwark into Kent. It is now called the Kent-road.

"14 Nov. 1665. Captaine Cocke and I in his coach through Kent-streete, (a sad place through the plague), people sitting sick and with plaisters about them in the street begging."—*Pepys*.

"Then in Kent Street is a lazar house for leprous people called the Loke in Southwarke; the foundation whereof I find not."—*Stow*, p. 156.

"Kent Street, so called as being seated in the Road out of Kent into Southwarke, a street very long, but ill built, chiefly inhabited by Broom Men and Mumpers. But here are divers large yards wherein are vast stocks of Birch, Heath, and some only of Broom Staves, which the Broom Men dispose of to those that make the Brooms."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 31. lxxxii.

"You then, O ye beggars of my acquaintance, whether in rags or lace; whether in Kent Street or the Mall; whether at the Smyrna or St. Giles's."—*Goldsmith's Essays*, p. 43, ed. 1765.

"Let us lament in sorrow sore,
For Kent Street well may say,
That had she liv'd a twelvemonth more—
She had not died to-day."
Goldsmith's Elegy on Mrs. Mary Blaize.

"I own, I think it would be for the honour of the kingdom to improve the avenue to London by the way of Kent Street, which is a most disgraceful entrance to such an opulent city. A foreigner, in passing through this beggarly and ruinous suburb, conceives such an idea of misery and meanness, as all the wealth and magnificence of London and Westminster are afterwards unable to destroy. A friend of mine, who brought a Parisian from Dover in his own post-chaise, contrived to enter Southwark after it was dark, that his friend might not perceive the nakedness of this quarter."—*Smollett's Travels*, vol. i., p. 4, 8vo, 1766.

KENTISH TOWN. A hamlet and prebendal manor of St. Paul's, north-west of St. Pancras, and written in Court-rolls of the 14th century as Kaunteloe or de Kaunteloe. The lease passed, in 1670, into the hands of the Jeffreys family, and subsequently, by marriage, to the first Earl Camden, in whose family it still remains. lxxxiii.

KILLIGREW COURT, MIDDLE SCOTLAND YARD, was so called after Thomas Killigrew, the wit and humourist of the Court of King Charles II. Killigrew had houses here, mentioned in his will.*

KING EDWARD STREET, NEWGATE STREET. [*See* Blowbladder Street; Butcher Hall Lane; Chick Lane; and Stinking Lane.]

KING JOHN'S PALACE, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. [*See* Tottenham Court Road.]

* Chalmers's Apology, i. 532.

King Street, Covent Garden. Built 1637 ; * so called in compliment to King Charles I., in whose reign it was first erected. Hollar's view of the Piazza exhibits a peep into the original street. The Indian Kings, commemorated in the Tatler and the Spectator, were lodged at Arne's, an upholsterer's, in this street.† Dr. Arne and his sister, Mrs. Cibber, the actress, (Theo's wife), were the son and daughter of this Mr. Arne. Quin, the actor, was born here, and christened in the adjoining church. Nicholas Rowe, the poet, lived and died here ; and here, "at his lodgings at Mr. West's, cabinet-maker, in King-street, Covent Garden," Garrick was living, in 1745.‡

King Street, High Holborn. Bampfylde, the poet, the writer of some of the best sonnets in the English language, was found by Jackson of Exeter in a truly miserable condition in this street.

"The Miss Palmer to whom he dedicated his Sonnets was niece to Sir Joshua Reynolds. Whether Sir Joshua objected to his addresses on account of his irregularities in London, or of the family disposition to insanity, I know not; but this was the commencement of his madness. He was refused admittance into the house ; upon this, in a fit of half anger and half derangement, he broke the windows, and was (little to Sir Joshua's honour) sent to Newgate. Some weeks after this had happened, Jackson went to London, and one of his first inquiries was for Bampfylde. Lady B., his mother, said she knew little or nothing about him,—that she had got him out of Newgate, and he was now in some beggarly place. 'Where?' 'In King Street, Holborn,' she believed, 'but she did not know the number of the house.' Away went Jackson, and knocked at every door till he found the right. It was a truly miserable place : the woman of the house was one of the worst class of women in London. She knew that Bampfylde had no money, and that at that time he had been three days without food. When Jackson saw him there was all the levity of madness in his manners,—his shirt was ragged and black as a coalheaver's ; and his beard of a two months' growth. Jackson sent out for food, obtained for him a decent allowance, and left him, when he himself quitted town, in decent lodgings, earnestly begging him to write. But he never wrote. 'The next news was, that he was in a private madhouse, and I never saw him more.'"—*Southey to Sir Egerton Brydges.*

King Street, Snow Hill. No. 37, corner of St. John's-court, was a Ladies' Charity School, instituted in 1702. Old blind Miss Williams (Dr. Johnson's friend) left her portrait and her little savings to this school.

"Mrs. Gardiner was very zealous for the support of the Ladies' Charity School, in the parish of St. Sepulchre. It is confined to females; and, I am told, afforded a hint for the story of 'Betty Broom,' in the Idler."—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, p. 743.

The school in 1847 was removed elsewhere.

---

* Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

† Tatler, No. 171 ; Spectator, No. 50. ‡ Garrick Correspondence, i. 33.

King Street, St. James's Square. Built 1673. Saville, Lord Halifax, was one of its earliest inhabitants; *Almack's* and the *St. James's Theatre* are in this street, and nearly opposite Almack's are the rooms of *Messrs. Christie and Manson*, auctioneers; here, May 4th, 1749, Charlotte Smith was born.

King Street, Westminster, originally extended from Charing Cross, through or past Whitehall, to the King's Palace at Westminster. King-street Gate, of which there is an engraving by Vertue, was demolished in the year 1723; and Holbein's Gateway, which stood across King-street, in exactly the same manner, was taken down in 1759. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Lord Howard of Effingham, the great Lord Admiral against the Armada in Queen Elizabeth's time; here, in the Admiral's house, the Privy Councillors of Queen Elizabeth not unfrequently held their meetings.* Edmund Spenser, the poet.

"The Irish having rob'd Spenser's goods, and burnt his house and a litle child new born, he and his wife escaped; and after, he died for lake of bread in King Street, and refused 20 pieces sent to him by my Lord of Essex, and said, He was sorrie he had no time to spend them."—*Ben Jonson's Conversations with Drummond*, p. 12.

Dryden's brother, Erasmus, was a grocer in this street.† At the Bell Tavern, in King-street, Westminster, the October Club met in the time of Queen Anne. The portrait of Anne, by Dahl, which hung in the great room of the Club, was bought by the Corporation of Salisbury, and still adorns their Council-chamber.‡

"The Marquis of Normanby told me King Charles II. had a design to buy all King Street, and to build it nobly."—*Evelyn's Diary, Jan. 27th*, 1695.

"He, like to a high-stretcht lute string squeakt, 'O, Sir,
'Tis sweet to talk of Kings' . . . . 'At Westminster,'
Said I, 'the man that keepes the Abbey tombes,
And for his price doth, with whoever comes,
Of all our Harries and our Edwards talke,
From king to king and all their kin can walke:
Your ears shall hear nought, but Kings; your eyes meet
Kings only; The way to it is King Street.' "—*Donne's Satires.*

The town-house of the second Dudley, Lord North, Baron of Kirtling, (d. 1677), was in this street.

"The London house was in King's Street, Westminster, and though a sorry one, remarkable for being the first and only brick house in that street for many years."—*Lives of the Norths*, ii. 290.

"The coverlet was made of pieces a' black cloth clapt together, such

* Privy Council Reg. of 1598, Harl. MSS. 4182, fol. 123.

† Malone's Dryden, ii. 103.

‡ J. T. Smith has engraved an interesting view of two of the old houses in this street, as seen in 1791.

as was snatched off the rails in King Street at the queen's funeral."—*The Blacke Booke by Middleton*, 4to, 1604.

KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY. The statue of William IV. at the end of this street was the work of Mr. Nixon, and was set up in its present position in December, 1844. The figure is fifteen feet three inches in height, is formed of two blocks of granite, and weighs twenty tons. Its position may serve to mark the site of the *Boar's Head Tavern*.

KING'S BENCH. [*See* Westminster Hall.]

KING'S BENCH PRISON, in SOUTHWARK, immediately adjoining the Marshalsea and White Lion prisons. The chief officer was called "the Marshal of the Marshalsea of the King's Bench."

"Next is the gaol or prison of the King's Bench, but of what antiquity the same is I know not. For I have read that the Courts of the King's Bench and Chancery have oft times been removed from London to other places, and so hath likewise the gaols that serve those courts."—*Stow*, p. 153.

"The King's Bench is in Southwark: its rules are more extensive than those of the Fleet, having all St. George's Fields to walk in; but the Prison-House is not near so good. By a Habeas Corpus you may remove yourself from one prison to the other; and some of those gentlemen that are in for vast sums, and probably for life, chuse the one for their summer, the other for their winter habitation; and indeed both are but the shew and name of Prisons."—*Defoe, A Journey through England*, vol. ii., p. 3, 8vo, 1722.

"*Bevil.* But by your leave, Raines, though marriage be a prison, yet you may make the Rules as large as those of the King's Bench, that extend to the East Indies."—*Shadwell, Epsom Wells*, 4to.

To this prison Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., was committed by Judge Gascoigne, for striking or insulting him on the bench.

"We have been informed that there is a lodging-room in the King's Bench Prison, which is called the Prince of Wales's chamber to this day."—*Oldys's Life of Gascoigne, in Bio. Brit.* iii. 2147.

Rushworth, the Clerk of the Parliament, and author of the invaluable Collections which bear his name, spent the last six years of his life in this prison, and died, in 1690, "in his lodging in an alley called Rules-court, aged 83 years or thereabouts." * Here Baxter was confined for his Paraphrase on the New Testament. Within the rules of the prison died Kit Smart, the poet. Here William Combe wrote Dr. Syntax's Adventures; and here Haydon painted his picture of The Mock Election. The office of Marshal was sold Sept. 20th, 1718, by the Earl of Radnor, for 10,500*l.*, to a Company of Proprietors, who farmed it out for the yearly rent of 800*l.* During the period of the Commonwealth it was called "The Upper Bench Prison."

* Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses.

"9 May, 1653. The committee, touching the Upper Bench Prison, gave in a list of 399 prisoners in that prison and the rules, and that their debts amounted to above 900,000*l.*"—*Whitelocke.*

KING'S BENCH WALKS, INNER TEMPLE. A row of houses at the east end of the Temple, apportioned into chambers.

"I have been at your brother's house, and they say he is come to some lawyer's chamber in the King's Bench Buildings."—*The Squire of Alsatia, by T. Shadwell*, 4to, 1688.

The celebrated Earl of Mansfield, when Mr. Murray, had chambers in No. 5, King's Bench Walks.

"To number 5 direct your doves,
There spread round Murray all your blooming loves."
Pope, "To Venus," from Horace.

A second compliment by Pope to this great man occasioned a famous parody:—

"Graced as thou art with all the power of words,
So known, so honoured, at the House of Lords."
Pope, (of Lord Mansfield).

"Persuasion tips his tongue whene'er he talks,
And he has chambers in the King's Bench Walks."
Parody by Cibber.

Samuel Lysons, the author of Magna Britannia, the Environs of London, &c., had chambers at No. 6.

KING'S COFFEE HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN MARKET. A common shed immediately beneath the portico of the church, "well known to all gentlemen to whom beds are unknown."* It was kept by a person of the name of Tom King, and forms a conspicuous object in Hogarth's print of "Morning." It is now swept away.

"What rake is ignorant of King's Coffee House?"—*Fielding, Prologue to the Covent Garden Tragedy*, 1732.

KING'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL. A proprietary institution, occupying the east wing of *Somerset House*, which was built up to receive it, having been before left incomplete. The College was founded in 1828, upon the following fundamental principle:—"That every system of general education for the youth of a Christian community ought to comprise instruction in the Christian religion as an indispensable part, without which the acquisition of other branches of knowledge will be conducive neither to the happiness of the individual nor the welfare of the state." The general education of the College is carried on in five departments:—1. Theological Department; 2. Department of General Literature and Science; 3. Department of the Applied

* Arthur Murphy.

Sciences ; 4. Medical Department ; 5. The School. Every person wishing to place a pupil in the school must produce, to the head-master, a certificate of good conduct, signed by his last instructor. The general age for admission is from nine to sixteen years of age. Rooms are provided within the walls of the College for the residence of a limited number of matriculated students. Each proprietor has the privilege of nominating two pupils to the School, or one to the School and one to the College at the same time. The Museum contains the Calculating Machine of Mr. Babbage, deposited by the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests ; and the collection of Mechanical Models and Philosophical Instruments formed by George III., presented by her present Majesty.

King's College Hospital, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is connected with the medical school of King's College, and supported by voluntary contributions. Annual subscribers have the privilege of recommending one in-patient and two out-patients for each guinea subscribed, and contributors by donations have the same privilege for every 10 guineas presented to the institution. Annual subscribers of 3 guineas, or donors of 30 guineas, are Governors of the Hospital. King's College Hospital is surrounded by a population of nearly 400,000, of whom about 20,000 receive relief from the hospital annually, and in one year as many as 363 poor married women have been attended in confinement at their own houses.

King's Cross, New Road. [*See* Battle Bridge.]

King's Head Court, Fish Street Hill. [*See* Fish Street Hill.]

King's Mews. [*See* Mews.]

King's Printing House, Blackfriars. [*See* Printing House Square.]

King's Road, Chelsea, runs from the top of Lower Grosvenor-place through the *Five Fields* (now Eaton-square) to Battersea and Fulham. It was originally a private road, and pass-tickets of copper, with "The King's Private Roads, 1731," on one side, and the figure of a crown and G. R. on the other side, are still sought for by persons curious in such matters. Charles Dartquineuve (the friend of Pope) was surveyor of the roads. This was George III.'s favourite road to Kew. *Observe.*—Obelisk to the memory of Andrew Millar, the bookseller, in the burial-ground of the parish of Chelsea. Millar was the first publisher of Thomson's Seasons, Fielding's Tom Jones, and Hume's History of England. Dr. Johnson called him "The Mæcenas

of the age." Cadell, afterwards eminent in the same line, was Millar's apprentice.

KING'S SQUARE. [*See* Soho Square.]

KINGSGATE STREET, HOLBORN.

"This street and way are so called because the King used to go this way to New Market. Some call the easterly end of this street Theobald's Road." —*Hatton*, p. 44, 1708.

"8 March, 1668-9. To Whitehall, from whence the King and the Duke of York went by three in the morning, and had the misfortune to be overset with the Duke of York, the Duke of Monmouth, and the Prince [Rupert], at the King's gate in Holborne; and the King all dirty but no hurt. How it came to pass I know not, but only it was dark, and the torches did not, they say, light the coach as they should do."—*Pepys*.

Here is the County or Sheriff's Court for the recovery of debts under forty shillings.

KINGSLAND. A district in the parish of Hackney, though the chapel is situated in the parish of Islington.

"12 May, 1667. Walked over the fields to Kingsland and back again; a walk I think I have not taken these twenty years; but puts me in mind of my boy's time, when I boarded at Kingsland, and used to shoot with my bow and arrows in these fields."—*Pepys*.

KIT-KAT CLUB, formed circ. 1700, is said to have first met at an obscure house in *Shire-lane*. The society consisted of thirty-nine distinguished noblemen and gentlemen zealously attached to the House of Hanover; among whom were the Dukes of Somerset, Richmond, Grafton, Devonshire, and Marlborough, and (after the accession of George I.) the Duke of Newcastle, the Earls of Dorset, Sunderland, Manchester, Wharton, and Kingston; Lords Halifax and Somers; Sir Robert Walpole, Vanbrugh, Congreve, Granville, Addison, Garth, Maynwaring, Stepney, and Walsh.

"The Club is supposed to have derived its name from Christopher Katt, a pastry-cook, who kept the house where they dined, and excelled in making mutton pies, which always formed a part of their bill of fare. In the Spectator, No. 9, they are said to have derived their title not from the maker of the pie but the pie itself. The fact is, that on account of its excellence it was called a *Kit-Kat*, as we now say a *Sandwich*. So, in the Prologue to The Reformed Wife, a Comedy, 1700:—

> "Often for change the meanest things are good:
> Thus though the town all delicates afford,
> A *Kit-Kat* is a supper for a lord."
>
> *Malone's Life of Dryden*, p. 526.

"Immortal made as Kit Kat by his pies."

Dr. King's Art of Cookery.

"Of the first rank is the Kit-Catt commonly so called, because their original meeting was at the house of one Christopher Catt."—*Defoe, A Journey through England*, vol. i., p. 287, 8vo, 1722.

Ned Ward asserts that the Club derived its singular appellation from a person of the christian name of Christopher, who lived at the sign of the Cat and Fiddle. Hence the well-known epigram "On the Toasts of the Kit-Kat Club," attributed to Pope, but believed to be by Arbuthnot.

"Whence deathless Kit-Kat took its name,
Few critics can unriddle;
Some say from pastry-cook it came,
And some from Cat and Fiddle.
From no trim beaus its name it boasts,
Grey statesmen or green wits;
But from this pell-mell pack of toasts
Of old Cats and young Kits."

To understand this epigram the reader must bear in mind that the custom of *toasting* ladies in regular succession after dinner had only recently been introduced, and that on the toasting-glasses of the Kit-Kat Club verses were engraved in praise of the ladies to whom the glasses were thus consecrated. Several of these verses are preserved in Dryden's Miscellanies,* and in other Collections. The portraits of the members were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the secretary, old Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, with whose representatives they still remain. They were all of one size, then new, and still distinguished as the Kit-Kat size.

KNAVE'S ACRE, or, POULTNEY STREET.

"Knave's Acre falls into Brewers' Street, by Windmill Street End, and so runs westward as far as Marybone Street and Warwick Street End; and crossing the same and Swallow Street falls into Glasshouse Street. This Knave's Acre's but narrow, and chiefly inhabited by those that deal in old goods and glass bottles."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 84.

KNIGHTEN GUILD. [*See* Portsoken.]

KNIGHTRIDER STREET, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

"Knightrider Street, so called (as is supposed) of Knights well armed and mounted at the Tower Royal, riding from thence through that street west to Creed Lane, and so out at Ludgate towards Smithfield, when they were there to tourney, joust, or otherwise to show activities before the King and States of the realm."—*Stow*, p. 92.

No. 5 was the house of Linacre, the celebrated physician, and under the name of "The Stonehouse" was bequeathed by him to the College of Physicians, who still possess it. The armorial ensigns of the College are placed between the two centre windows of the first-floor. On the south side is the entry to the *Prerogative Court*, and at No. 10 the Faculty Office. They have no marriage licenses at the Faculty Office of an earlier date

* Dryden's Miscellanies, vol. v., ed. 1716.

than October, 1632, from which period up to 1695 they are only imperfectly preserved. There is a MS. index to the licenses prior to 1695, for which the charge for a search is 4*s.* 6*d.* After 1695 the licenses have been regularly kept, and the fee for searching is 1*s.* I have seen an original letter to Thoresby, the antiquary, with this address—"For Mr. Thoresby, at an oil-shop, near Old Parr's Head, in Little Knightrider-street." [*See* Giltspur Street.]

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. A hamlet in the parishes of Chelsea, Kensington, and St. Margaret's, Westminster, and written *Knyghtbrigg* as early as the 35th of Edward III., when it was ordered that "all bulls, oxen, hogs, and other gross creatures slain for the sustentation of the city, should be led as far as the town of Stretford on one part of London, and the town of *Knyghtbrigg* on the other, and there be slain."* One of Stow's continuators tells us that it was "so called from the bridge [a stone bridge] seated on the high western road."† Eastward of *Albert Gate* is a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, formerly attached to a lazar-house or hospital on the same site, supported by voluntary contributions as early as the year 1595, when John Glassington, a surgeon, was governor of the house. In 1629 the hospital chapel was erected into a district chapel for the hamlet, but when the lazar-house ceased to exist I have not been able to discover. The chapel was rebuilt in 1699, and repaired in 1789. Marriages and baptisms were formerly solemnized here; registers of both are still preserved in ten different-sized books, bearing date from 1658 to 1752.

> "*Lovell.* Let 's rally no longer: there is a person at Knightsbridge that yokes all stray people together; we 'll to him, he 'll dispatch us presently, and send us away as lovingly as any two fools that ever yet were condemned to marriage."—*Shadwell, The Sullen Lovers,* 4to, 1668.

It was long before Knightsbridge became an integral part of the metropolis. It was retired, and it was notorious.

> "*Sir Davy Dunce.* I have surely lost and ne'er shall find her more. She promised me strictly to stay at home till I came back again; for ought I know she may be up three pair of stairs in the Temple now, or it may be taking the air as far as Knightsbridge, with some smooth-faced rogue or another; 'tis a damned house that Swan,—that Swan at Knightsbridge is a confounded house."—*Otway, The Soldier's Fortune,* 4to, 1681.

The Swan still exists on the Knightsbridge-road, a little beyond Sloane-street. It is celebrated by Tom Brown, as is the World's End, in the same locality. The Old Fox, another house of reputation in this quarter, is mentioned in the Tatler, No. 259, and still exists as The Fox, near *Albert Gate.*

* Strype, B. iii., p. 129. † Ibid., B. vi., p. 67.

"*Mrs. Frail.* 'Slife, I 'll do what I please. Yes, marry will I.—A great piece of business to go to Covent Garden Square in a hackney coach, and take a turn with one's friend. If I had gone to Knightsbridge, or to Chelsea, or to Spring Garden, or Barn Elms, with a man alone—something might have been said."—*Congreve, Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

"I was informed that the Earl of Rochester [the wit] had said something of me, which according to his custom was very malicious; I therefore sent Colonel Aston, a very mettled friend of mine, to call him to account for it. He denied the words, and indeed I was soon convinced he had never said them; but the mere report, though I found it to be false, obliged me (as I then foolishly thought) to go on with the quarrel; and the next day was appointed for us to fight on horseback, a way in England a little unusual, but it was his part to chuse. Accordingly I and my second lay the night before at Knightsbridge, privately, to avoid the being secured at London upon any suspicion; which yet we found ourselves more in danger of there, because we had all the appearance of Highwaymen, that had a mind to lie skulking in an old inn for one night; but this I suppose the people of the house were used to, and so took no notice of us, but liked us the better."—*Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham*, (*Memoirs*).

"2 April, 1740. The Bristol Mail from London was robbed a little beyond Knightsbridge by a man on foot, who took the Bath and Bristol bags, and mounting the Post-boy's horse, rode off towards London."—*Gentleman's Magazine for April*, 1740.

I may add, that William Lane and Samuel Trotman were executed at Tyburn on the 30th of November, 1774, "for robbing the Knightsbridge stage coach."*

"Knightsbridge, where is an excellent Spring-garden."—*Dr. King's Journey to London, Works*, i. 193.

On the Kensington-road are the barracks of the Horse Guards.

LAD LANE, Cheapside.

"Lad Lane or Ladle Lane, for so I find it of record in the Parish of St. Michael, Wood Street."—*Stow*, p. 111.

It is written *Lad-lane* in the Chronicle of Edward IV.'s time, published by Sir Harris Nicolas, p. 98. The *Swan with Two Necks*, in *Lad-lane*, was for a century and more, and till railways ruined stage and mail-coach travelling, the booking-office and head quarter of coaches to the North.

"Needless it were to say how willingly
I bade the huge metropolis farewell;
Its dust and dirt and din and smoke and smut,
Thames' water, paviour's ground and London sky!
* * * * *
Escaping from all this, the very whirl
Of Mail-coach wheels, bound outwards from Lad Lane,
Was peace and quietness."
Southey, Epistle to Allan Cunningham.

* Gentleman's Magazine for 1774, p. 592.

Lad-lane, since 1845, has been swallowed up in what is now called *Gresham-street*.

LAMB'S BUILDINGS, TEMPLE. Sir William Jones, the Oriental scholar, had chambers here.*

LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET, or, *Lamb's Conduit Fields*, north of HIGH HOLBORN.

"William Lamb, gentleman and clothworker, in the year 1577 built a Water Conduit at Oldborne [Holborn] Cross to his charges of fifteen hundred pounds, and did many other charitable acts as in my Summary."—*Stow by Thoms*, pp. 44, 118.

"And as his [Lamb's] charity extended itself thus liberally abroad in the country, so did the city of London likewise taste thereof not sparingly. For near unto Holborn he founded a fair Conduit and a standard with a cock at Holborn Bridge to convey thence the waste. These were begun the 26th day of March, 1577, and the water carried along in pipes of lead more than 2000 yards all at his own cost and charges, amounting to the sum of 1500*l.*: and the work was fully finished the 24th of August in the same year. Moreover he gave to poor women, such as were willing to take pains, 120 pails therewith to carry and serve water."—*Stow's Summary*, 4to, 1579.

The fields around *Lamb's Conduit* formed a favourite promenade on a summer's evening for the inhabitants of *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, and *St. Giles's-in-the-Fields*. Wycherley alludes to them in his Love in a Wood, or St. James's Park, 4to, 1672. They were first curtailed in 1714, by the formation of a new burying-ground for the parish of *St. George's, Bloomsbury*, and again in 1739, by the erection of the *Foundling Hospital*. The conduit was taken down in 1746. [*See* Monkwell Street.]

LAMBETH. A parish, or rather four parishes, about sixteen miles in circumference, extending along the right bank of the Thames, over against *Westminster*, divided into North and South Lambeth, and bounded by the *Thames*, St. George's, Southwark, Newington Butts, Camberwell, Streatham, Clapham, and Croydon.

"In the earliest record extant it is called Lambehith; in Doomsday Book, probably by mistake, Lanchei; by the ancient historians it is spelt Lamhee, Lamheth, Lambyth, Lamedh, and with many other variations, some of which were probably occasioned by the errors of transcribers. Most etymologists derive the name from *lam*, dirt; and *hyd* or *hythe*, a haven; but Dr. Ducarel will not allow the etymology, as the letter *b* appears in the earliest record; he derives it therefore from *lamb*, a lamb, and *hyd*. The greatest objection to this derivation is, that it seems to have no meaning."—*Lysons*.†

North Lambeth was given by the Countess Goda, the sister of William the Conqueror, to the see of Rochester, and exchanged by the see of Rochester, in the year 1197, with the see

* Letter to Gibbon, the historian, June 30th, 1781.

† Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, writing to Henry V. in 1418 subscribes his letter as "wryten at Lambyth." Ellis's Letters, vol. i., p. 5, (First Series).

of Canterbury. [*See* Lambeth Palace.] South Lambeth (including Vauxhall and Stockwell) was held of King Harold and King Edward the Confessor by the monks of Waltham. On the death of Dr. D'Oyley in 1846, the parish of Lambeth was divided into four parishes. In South Lambeth, in what was afterwards known as Turret House, lived John Tradescant, who left his collection of curiosities to Elias Ashmole, the antiquary. His garden was in the South Lambeth road, a short distance beyond Meadow-place, and almost opposite Spring-lane. The Nine Elms Brewery occupies the site.

"There is or was some few years ago a very fair Horse Chestnut Tree remaining at South Lambeth of John Tradescant's."—*Oldys on Trees, (MS.).*

Norfolk-row preserves a memory of the residence at Lambeth of the Dukes of Norfolk in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and Carlisle-street of Carlisle House, granted to Aldridge, Bishop of Carlisle, and his successors in the see, by King Henry VIII. Oldys mentions a mulberry-tree which he had seen growing in the gardens of Carlisle House, at *Lambeth*, and which he calls Queen Elizabeth's mulberry-tree. It was the finest tree of the kind, he says, that he had ever seen.

"The famous Queen Elizabeth's old Mulberry Tree, with a large head and spacious arms upheld by props like the pages that supported her train, now growing with other large trees of that kind in one of the gardens at Carlisle House in Lambeth Marsh, and full of fruit this July, 1753. It has the most reverend marks of antiquity upon it of any tree I ever saw of the kind. It had been split by the weight of its own shade and fruit, but is braced at the upper part of the trunk with iron. The shade may be near 40 yards in circumference. The fruit is rich. Four hundred pottles were gathered when I saw it about September that year, and probably another hundred left. The ground all under and about the tree looked as if all bloody by people treading upon the fallen fruit."—*Oldys on Trees, (MS.).*

[*See* Lambeth Palace; St. Mary's, Lambeth; Caroone House; Cuper's Gardens; Astley's; Vauxhall; Kennington.]

Lambeth Church. [*See* St. Mary's, Lambeth.]

Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street. Here is the Blacksmiths' Hall, now a warehouse.

Lambeth Palace. The palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury from a very early period. It is not unfrequently written *Lambeth House.* Laud and Tillotson wrote it so.

"Lambeth Palace contains many parts worthy of attention, and various gradations from Early English to late Perpendicular. The Post-Room [in the Lollards' Tower] is curious, as furnishing one of the very few specimens of an ornamented flat ceiling."—*Rickman.*

The Chapel, the oldest part of the Palace, was built by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, (1244—1270). It is Early

English, with lancet windows and a crypt. The roof is new. There is an oak screen with the arms of Archbishop Laud, by whom it was erected. Before the altar is the grave of Archbishop Parker, (d. 1575). In this chapel all the archbishops have been consecrated since the time of Boniface. The windows referred to were destroyed in the Civil Wars.

"The windows contain the whole story from the Creation to the Day of Judgment: three lights in a window; the two side lights contain the types in the Old Testament, and the middle light the Anti-type and Verity of Christ in the New."—*Troubles and Trial of Archbishop Laud*, p. 311, fol. 1695.

"The first thing the Commons have in their evidence charged against me, is the setting up and repairing Popish images and pictures in the glass windows of my chapel at Lambeth, and amongst others the picture of Christ hanging on the cross between the two thieves in the East window; of God the Father in the form of a little old man, with a glory, striking Miriam with a leprosy; of the Holy Ghost descending in the form of a dove; and of Christ's Nativity, Last Supper, Resurrection, Ascension and others; the pattern whereof Mr. Prynn attested I took out of the very mass-book, wherein he shewed their portraitures. To which I answer first, That I did not set these images up, but found them there before; Secondly, That I did only repair the windows which were so broken, and the chapel which lay so nastily before, that I was ashamed to behold, and could not resort unto it but with some disdain, which caused me to repair it to my great cost; Thirdly, That I made up the history of these old broken pictures not by any pattern in the mass-book, but only by help of the fragments and remainders of them, which I compared with the story."—*Trial of Archbishop Laud.*

"Monday, May 1, [1643]. The Windows of my Chappel at Lambeth were defaced, and the steps to the Communion Table torn up."—*Archbishop Laud's Troubles, &c.*, p. 203, ed. 1695.

The glass now in the windows was placed at the expense of Archbishop Howley. *The Post Room* abuts from the chapel, and forms a part of the Lollards' Tower. *Observe.*—The ceiling already noticed in the extract from Rickman. *The Lollards' Tower*, at the west end of the chapel, was built by Archbishop Chicheley, in the years 1434—45, and derives its name from the Lollards, who are said to have been imprisoned in it. On the front facing the river is a niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas, and at the top is a small room (13 feet by 12, and about 8 feet high) called the prison, wainscotted with oak above an inch thick, on which several names and broken sentences in old characters are cut, as "Chessam Doctor," "Petit Iouganham," "Ihs cyppe me out of all el compane, amen," "John Worth," "Nosce Teipsum," &c. The large iron rings in the wall (eight in number) seem to sanction the supposed appropriation of the room. There was a Lollards' Tower or Bishop's prison abutting from old *St. Paul's.** The Archbishop's house

* Stow, p. 138.

at Lambeth was not unfrequently used as a prison. The Earl of Essex was confined here in Queen Elizabeth's time; and in Cromwell's time, Leighton, the same who was sentenced in the *Star Chamber*, was made the keeper.* *The Gate House*, of red brick, with stone dressings, is said to have been built by Archbishop Morton, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor, (d. 1500). *The Hall*, 93 by 38, was built by Archbishop Juxon, the bishop who attended Charles I. to the scaffold. Juxon mentions it in his will, (Sept. 20th, 1662), "and my minde and will is, that if I happen to die before the Hall at Lambeth bee finisht, that my Executor be at the charge of finishing it, according to the Modell made of it, if my successor shall give leave." Over the door (inside) are the arms of Juxon, and the date 1663. The roof is of oak, with a louvre or lantern in the centre for the escape of smoke. The whole design is Gothic in spirit, but poor and debased in its details.

"*Trick.* You have seen Mrs. Brainsick, she 's a beauty.
"*Wood.* With one cheek blue, the other red; just like the covering of Lambeth Palace."—*Dryden's Limberham*, 4to, 1678.

The bay window in the hall contains some specimens of stained glass; arms of Philip II. of Spain, (the husband of Queen Mary); arms of Archbishops Bancroft and Laud and Juxon; portrait of Archbishop Chicheley. *The Library* (kept in the hall) was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, (d. 1610); enriched by Archbishop Abbot, (d. 1633); and enlarged by Archbishops Tenison and Secker. The greatest curiosity is a MS. of Lord Rivers's translation of The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, containing an illumination of the earl introducing Caxton, the printer, to Edward IV., his Queen and Prince. The portrait of the Prince (afterwards Edward V.) is the only one known of him, and has been engraved by Vertue among the Heads of the Kings.† Of the English books in the library printed before 1600, there is a brief but valuable catalogue by Mr. Maitland, many years librarian. Here is preserved an original copy of Agas' map of London in the time of Queen Elizabeth. *The New Buildings* were erected by Archbishop Howley from the designs of Edward Blore, Esq. *Pictures.*—A capital Holbein of Archbishop Warham, (d. 1532), one of three; but this alone is genuine. It belonged to Archbishop Parker, (d. 1575), and in the inventory of his goods is found appraised at 5*l.*‡ There are other pictures in the corridors and dining-room, but none of

lxxxiii.

* Bramston, p. 90.
† See on this subject Peacham's Compleat Gentleman, p. 365, ed. 1661.
‡ Archæologia, xxx. 10.

Lammas-land. p. 288.

value, except Archbishop Tillotson, by Mrs. Beale. Tillotson was the first prelate who wore a wig, which was then not unlike the natural hair, and worn without powder. *Archbishops more immediately connected with Lambeth.*—Laud, (beheaded 1644).

"When I first went to Lambeth [on his translation from London] my Coach, Horses, and Men sunk to the bottom of the Thames in the Ferry-Boat which was over-laden, but I praise God for it, I lost neither Man nor Horse."—*Laud's Diary.*

"Nov. 15, 1635. Sunday. At afternoon the greatest Tide that hath been seen. It came within my gates, walks, cloysters, and stables at Lambeth."—*Ibid.*

"Nov. 24, 1642. The Souldiers at Lambeth House broke open the Chappel door: and offered violence to the Organ; but before much hurt was done, the captains heard of it and stayed them."—*Ibid.*

Sancroft, (d. 1693). He was ejected June 23rd, 1691, and the same evening took boat at Lambeth Bridge (pier), and went to a private house in the Temple, from whence he retired to Fresingfield, in Suffolk, his native place, where he died two years after.—Wake, (d. 1737). He was the last archbishop who went to parliament by water.

"Such Lambeth Envy of each band and gown."—*Pope.*

Lancaster Place, Wellington Street, Strand. So called from the Liberty of the *Duchy of Lancaster*, in which it stands. The office of the Duchy is in *Lancaster-place*, looking towards the river.

Langbourne (Ward of). One of the 26 wards of London.

"Langbourne Ward, so called of a long bourne of sweet water, which of old time breaking out into Fenchurch Street, ran down the same street and Lombard Street to the West End of St. Mary Woolnoth's church, where turning south, and breaking into small shares, rills, or streams, it left the name of Share borne Lane [Sherborne Lane] or South borne lane (as I have read) because it ran south to the river of Thames."—*Stow*, p. 75.

Lombard-street and *Fenchurch-street* are in this ward, as are the following churches:—*St. Dionis Backchurch; Allhallows, Lombard-street; St. Edmund's, Lombard-street; Allhallows Staning; St. Mary Woolnoth. St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch*, and *St. Nicholas Acon*, (also in this ward), were destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

Langham Place, Regent Street. The church, with its extinguisher-like steeple, was built by Nash, and is dedicated to All Souls. Sir James Mackintosh died here, May 30th, 1832.

Lansdowne House, on the south side of Berkeley Square, was built by Robert Adam for the Marquis of Bute, when minister to George III., and sold by the Marquis, before completion, to

Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, for 22,000*l.*, which was supposed to be 3000*l.* less than it cost.* Priestley was living in *Lansdowne House* as librarian and philosophic companion to Lord Shelburne, when he made the discovery of oxygen.

> " With whatever difference of sentiments statesmen may at any time view Lansdowne House, the lovers of science to the latest ages will gaze with veneration on that magnificent pile, careless of its architectural beauties, but grateful for the light which its illustrious founder caused to beam from thence over the whole range of natural knowledge; and after the structure shall have yielded to the fate of all human works, the ground on which it once stood, consecrated to far other recollections than those of conquest or of power, will be visited by the pilgrim of philosophy with a deeper fervour than any that fills the bosom near the forum or capitol of ancient Rome."—*Lord Brougham, Life of Priestley*, p. 417.

Works of Art in.—The Sculpture Gallery, commenced 1778, contains the Collection formed by Gavin Hamilton, long a resident in Rome. At the east end is a large semicircular recess, containing the most important statues. Down the sides of the room are ranged the busts and other objects of ancient art. *Observe.*—Statue of the Youthful Hercules, heroic size, found in 1790, with the Townley Discobulus, near Hadrian's Villa; Mercury, heroic size, found at Tor Columbaro, on the Appian Way. Here is a statue of a Sleeping Female, the last work of Canova; also, a copy of his Venus, the original of which is in the Pitti Palace at Florence. A marble statue of a Child holding an alms' dish, by Rauch of Berlin, will repay attention. The Collection of Pictures was entirely formed by the present Marquis, since he came to the title in 1809. *Observe.*—St. John Preaching in the Wilderness, a small early picture by Raphael; half-length of Count Federigo da Bozzola, by Seb. del Piombo; full-length of Don Justino Francisco Neve, by Murillo; head of himself, (Velasquez); head of the Count Duke d'Olivarez; two good specimens of Schidone; Peg Woffington, by Hogarth; 12 pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds—including The Sleeping Girl, The Strawberry Girl, Hope Nursing Love, and the noble portrait of Laurence Sterne; Sir Robert Walpole, and his first wife, Catherine Shorter, by Eckhart, (in a frame by Gibbons —from Strawberry Hill); Portrait of Pope, by Jervas; Portrait of Flaxman, by Jackson, R.A.; Deer Stalkers returning from the hills, (E. Landseer); Italian Peasants approaching Rome, (Eastlake); Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator going to church, (C. R. Leslie); Sir Roger de Coverley and the Gipsies, (ditto); Olivia's return to her Parents, from the Vicar of Wakefield, (G. S. Newton, R.A.); Macheath in Prison, (ditto).

* London Chron., Oct. 1765, p. 344.

Lauderdale House, Aldersgate Street. The town-house of the Duke of Lauderdale of the time of Charles II., and of Scott's Old Mortality. It was taken down and small tenements raised in its place in 1708. The name still survives in *Lauderdale-court*.

Lauderdale Court, Jewin Street. [*See* Lauderdale House.]

Law Society of the United Kingdom, 106 to 109, Chancery Lane. Instituted in 1827, and incorporated in 1831 and 1845. It is composed of attornies, solicitors, and proctors, practising in Great Britain and Ireland, of writers to the signet and writers in the courts of justice in Scotland. The Society is appointed Registrar of Attornies and Solicitors, and the Commissioners of Stamps are directed not to grant any certificate until the Registrar has certified that the person applying is entitled thereto. Entrance money, 15*l.*; annual subscription for resident members, 2*l.*, for non-residents, 1*l.* There is a good library. At the back of the building is the Law Club.

Lawrence (St.) Jewry. A church in *King-street, Cheapside*, in the ward of *Cheap*, and so called "because of old time many Jews inhabited thereabout."* The old church, described by Stow as "fair and large," was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the first stone of the present edifice (one of Sir Christopher Wren's) laid April 12th, 1671. Wilkins, (Bishop of Chester), the great mathematician, held the living of *St. Lawrence*, when Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was Tuesday Lecturer in the church. Wilkins died Nov. 19th, 1672, and is here buried. The register records the marriage of Tillotson, (Feb. 23rd, 1663-4), and his burial in 1694. Bishop Burnet preached Tillotson's funeral sermon in this church. Here are preserved the registers belonging to *Guildhall Chapel*.

Lawrence or St. Lawrence Lane, Cheapside.

> "St. Laurence Lane, so called of St. Laurence Church, which standeth directly over against the north end thereof. Antiquities in this lane I find none other than that among many fair houses there is one large Inn, for receipt of travellers, called Blossoms Inn, but corruptly Bosoms Inn, and hath to sign St. Laurence the Deacon, in a border of blossoms or flowers."—*Stow*, p. 102.

When Charles V. came over to this country in 1522, certain houses and inns were set apart for the reception of his retinue, and in *St. Lawrence-lane*, at "the signe of Saint Lawrance, otherwise called Bosoms yn, xx beddes and a stable for lx horses," were directed to be got ready.† The curious old tract about Bankes and his bay horse, ("Maroccus Extaticus"), is

* Stow, p. 103. † Rutland Papers, p. 93.

said to be by "John Dando, the wier-drawer of Hadley, and Harrie Runt, head ostler of Besomes Inne."

Lawrence (St.) Poultney. A parish church in *Candlewick Ward*, and so called after Sir John Poultney of the Drapers' Company, Mayor of London in the reign of Edward III. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt; and the parish subsequently united to that of *St. Mary Abchurch*. A portion of the old burying-ground still remains.

> "*K. Hen. VIII.* How know'st thou this?
> "*Surveyor.* Not long before your highness sped to France,
> The Duke being at The Rose within the parish
> Saint Laurence Poultney, did of me demand
> What was the speech among the Londoners
> Concerning the French journey?"
> *Shakspeare, King Henry VIII.*, Act i., sc. 2.

The Duke was Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and The Rose "The Manor of the Rose," of which a crypt remains between *Duck's-foot-lane* and *Merchant Tailors' School*. The manor originally belonged to the De la Poles, Dukes of Suffolk, but on the attainder of the last duke, in 1513, was given by Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who had for his third wife, Mary Tudor, daughter of King Henry VII. *Suffolk-lane* and *Duck's-foot* (or Duke's-foot) *lane* preserve pleasing remembrances of the past history of this parish.

Lawrence Poultney Hill, Cannon Street, City. [*See* preceding article.] Daniel and Eliab Harvey, brothers of Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, were distinguished merchants on this hill.

> "After Oxford was surrendered, Dr. Harvey came to London, and lived with his brother Eliab, a rich merchant in London on . . . hill, opposite to St. Lawrence Poultney, where was then a high leaden steeple. There were but two, viz., this and St. Dunstan-in-the-East."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 380.*

Another eminent merchant on this hill, was Richard Glover, the author of Leonidas, an epic poem of great merit. Sir Patience Ward was living, in 1677, on Lawrence-Poultney-hill, and William Vanderbergh (the father, I believe, of Sir John Vanbrugh, the wit) in *Lawrence-Poultney-lane*, in the same year.† From the parish books, it appears that Thomas Creede, the great play-printer in the time of Queen Elizabeth, lived in the parish of *St. Lawrence Poultney*. The parish regis-

* See also Howell's Letters, p. 498, ed. 1737; and Wilson's Hist. of St. Lawrence Poultney.

† See Strype's Map of Walbrook and Dowgate Wards, and a collection of the names of the Merchants living in and about the City of London, 12mo, 1677.

ter records the marriage (Feb. 28th, 1632-3) of Ann Clarges to Thomas Radford, *farrier*, of the parish of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*. She was afterwards married to Monk, Duke of Albemarle.

Lea (The River) rises at Houghton Regis, about a mile and a half from Dunstable in Bedfordshire, and entering Hertfordshire, waters Luton Park, once the seat of the Marquis of Bute, Brockett Hall, the seat of Viscount Melbourne, Panshanger Park, the seat of Earl Cowper, and Hatfield Park, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. After passing Hertford and Ware, (celebrated for its great bed), it is joined by the Stort near Hoddesdon. It separates in one part Hertfordshire from Essex, and in another, Essex from Middlesex, and passing Stratford-le-Bow, enters the Thames a little below the terminus of the Blackwall Railway, and over against Greenwich Marshes. Izaac Walton commends it highly, and for many centuries its waters were frequented by London anglers. About Broxbourne, on the Eastern Counties line, the waters of the Lea are carefully preserved, and a good day's fishing, it is said, may still be had there by a clever disciple of Walton and Cotton.*

Leadenhall Market, between *Gracechurch Street*, and the *East India House*. A large market for butchers' meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, leather, hides, bacon, and such like, originally established in *Eastcheap*. The manor of Leadenhall, which gave the name to the market, belonged in 1309 to Sir Hugh Neville, knight, and was converted into a granary for the City by Simon Eyre, draper, and Lord Mayor of London, in 1445. It appears to have been a large building and covered with lead, then an unusual roofing on halls and houses. The first granary or market was of a quadrangular form, with a chapel on the eastern side dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The market escaped the Great Fire, and the chapel, a small well-proportioned Perpendicular building, was not taken down till June, 1812.†

"The use of Leadenhall in my youth was thus:—In a part of the north quadrant, on the east side of the north gate, were the common beams for weighing of wool and other wares, as had been accustomed; on the west side the gate were the scales to weigh the meal; the other three sides were reserved for the most part to the making and resting of the pageants showed at Midsummer in the watch; the remnant of the sides and quadrants was employed for the stowage of woolsacks, but not closed up; the lofts above were partly used by the painters in working for the decking of pageants and other devices for the beautifying of the watch and watchmen; the residue of the lofts were

* See Handbook of England.

† There are views of the Chapel in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata.

letten out to merchants, the wool-winders and packers therein to wind and pack their wools."—*Stow*, p. 60.

Leadenhall is the largest and best poultry-market in London.

"Wouldst thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?
Seek Leadenhall."—*Gay, Trivia.*

Leadenhall Street runs from *Cornhill* to *Aldgate*. Peter Motteux, the translator of Don Quixote, kept an East India shop, or East India house, as it was then called, in this street. The shop was continued by his widow.

"The Widow Motteux, at the Two Fans in Leadenhall Street, is leaving off Trade, and will sell off her goods wholesale or retail at reasonable rates. The House to be Lett."—*The Daily Courant, Feb. 26th*, 1722.*

Observe.—The East India House. No. 122, the King's Arms Inn, originally the King's Head Tavern; here, in the reign of William III., Sir John Fenwick and his associates met to restore King James II. The kitchen of the house No. 153 contains a curious early English crypt. Church of *St. Catherine Cree.* [*See* Leadenhall Market.]

Leather Lane, Holborn, runs from *Holborn* to *Liquorpond-street*. [*See* Eyre Street Hill.]

"Then higher is Lither Lane turning also to the field, late replenished with houses built, and so to the bar."—*Stow*, p. 139.

"The east side of this lane is best built, having all brick houses. . . . In this lane is White Hart Inn, Nag's Head Inn, and King's Head Inn—all indifferent."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 255.

Leathersellers' Hall, at the east end of St. Helen's Place, on the left hand going from Bishopsgate Street. The old Hall, taken down in 1799, was part of the Hall of the Black Nuns of St. Helen's, and was purchased by the Company soon after the surrender of the Priory to Henry VIII. There is a view of the old Hall in Wilkinson's Lond. Illustrata, and another of the crypt, by J. T. Smith. In the yard belonging to the Hall is a curious pump, at once elegant and grotesque, with a mermaid at the top pressing her breasts, which on festal occasions ran with wine. The mermaid was made in 1679, by Caius Gabriel Cibber, in liquidation of a debt due to the Company for his livery fine of 25*l.*† There is an engraving of the pump by J. T. Smith, and another of the kitchen, by the same accurate engraver. The first charter of incorporation to the Leathersellers of London was in the 21st of King Richard II.

Legacy Duty Office. [*See* Somerset House.]

* See also Spectator, Nos. 288, 552. † Gent. Mag., Aug. 1834.

Leg Alley, Long Acre.

"By some called Elmes-street, a place of no great account for building or inhabitants."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 74.

In 1843, beds for single men were publicly advertised to be had at No. 2 in this alley at 4*d.* and 6*d.* each per night.

Leicester House, in the Strand. So called after Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. [*See* Essex House.]

Leicester House, Leicester Square, stood in the north-east corner of the square, and was so called after Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, the father of Algernon Sydney, of Henry Sydney, the handsome Sydney of De Grammont's Memoirs, and of the Lady Dorothy, the Sacharissa of the poet Waller. The house was built on what was called Lammas land, or land open to the poor after Lammas-tide, and the accounts of the overseers of the poor of *St. Martin's* exhibit yearly payments by the earl for the ground occupied by his house. Two of the entries I insert, because of the localities they include :—"To receewed of the Ho^ble. Earle of Leicester, for y^e Lamas of the ground that adjoins to the Military Wall—£3." . . . "The R^t. Hon^ble. the Earl of Leicester, for the Lamas of the ground whereon his Lordship's house and garden are, and the field that is before his house neare to Swan Close." The field before his house is now *Leicester-fields* or *Leicester-square*, but Swan-close is quite unknown. Lord Leicester would appear to have let it as a town-house for people of fashion several years before his death in 1677. Here the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia died, and here Colbert, the French Ambassador, lived in the time of Charles II. When Hatton wrote, (1708), the house was let by Lord Leicester to the Imperial Ambassador. Prince Eugene lay at Leicester House when Ambassador here, in 1712, to prevent a peace between Britain and France ;* and in 1718, when the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., had quarrelled with his father and received the royal command to quit St. James's, he bought *Leicester House* and made it his London residence. Here his son the Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, was born, April 15th, 1721.† When the breach between King George II. and his son Frederick, Prince of Wales, was too sore and too wide to heal, the Prince took up his residence at Leicester House, as his father had done before him ; here the Princess was waited upon by the wife of the unfortunate Earl of Cromartie, so deeply engaged in the fatal '45. She had four of her children

* Scott's Swift, vol. iii., p. 7. † Marchmont Papers, vol. ii., pp. 84, 408.

in her hand. "The Princess saw her," says Gray, "and made no other answer than by bringing in her own children and placing them by her." The Prince did everything in his power while in *Leicester House* to vex and affront his father. Here Addison's play of Cato was performed by the junior branches of his household; the Prince's son, afterwards King George III., playing the part of Portius in the play. The Prince died in this house. The Duke of Gloucester was living in *Leicester House* in 1766, and in 1791 New Lisle-street, *Leicester-square*, was built on the site of its gardens. The only good drawing of the house that is known, was sold among Vertue's drawings at the Strawberry Hill sale. The view of *Leicester-square* in the 1754 edition of Stow exhibits the house in small.

Leicester Square, or, Leicester Fields. Built circ. 1635, and so called from *Leicester House;* the south side was not completed till 1671.

> "Leicester Fields, a very handsome, large square, enclosed with rails, and graced on all sides with good built houses, well inhabited, and resorted unto by gentry, especially the side towards the north, where the houses are larger; amongst which is Leicester House, the seat of the Earl of Leicester, and the house adjoining to it inhabited by the Earl of Aylesbury."—*Strype*, B. vi., pp. 68, 86.

Eminent Inhabitants.—William Hogarth, (d. 1764), in the house on the east side of the square, now the northern half of the Sabloniere Hotel. The house was distinguished, in the painter's time, by the sign of "The Golden Head," cut by the painter himself from pieces of cork, glued and painted together. "I well remember," says Smith, "that it was placed over the street door." This sign was of some standing. David Loggan, the engraver, (immortalized by Dryden), lived next door to The Golden Head, in *Leicester Fields.** It appears by the rate-books that Hogarth came to live here in 1733, and that in 1756 he was rated to the poor at 60*l.*

> "When I sat to Hogarth, the custom of giving vails to servants was not discontinued. On taking leave of the painter at the door, I offered his servant a small gratuity, but the man very politely refused it, telling me it would be as much as the loss of his place if his master knew it. This was so uncommon and so liberal in a man of Hogarth's profession at that time of day, that it much struck me, as nothing of the kind had happened to me before."—*Cole's MS. Collections.*

John Hunter, (next door to Hogarth—after Hogarth's death). The Hunterian Collection, which forms the basis, and still a large proportion, of the contents of the present Museum of the Royal *College of Surgeons*, was originally arranged

* Walpole's Anecdotes, p. 185.

in a building which its founder, John Hunter, erected for it in 1785, behind his house in this square. Sir Joshua Reynolds, at No. 47, on the west side, from 1761 till his death in 1792, in the house subsequently the Earl of Inchiquin's, now the Western Literary and Scientific Institution.

> "His study was octagonal, some twenty feet long, sixteen broad, and about fifteen feet high. The window was small and square, and the sill nine feet from the floor. His sitters' chair moved on castors, and stood above the floor a foot and a half. He held his palettes by a handle, and the sticks of his brushes were eighteen inches long. He wrought standing, and with great celerity; he rose early, breakfasted at nine, entered his study at ten, examined designs or touched unfinished portraits till eleven brought a sitter, painted till four, then dressed, and gave the evening to company."—*Allan Cunningham's Life of Reynolds.*

When Sir Thomas Lawrence arrived in London, for the first time, to pursue his profession of a portrait-painter, he was induced, by the advice of his friends and the reputation of Reynolds, to set up his easel in Leicester-square. This was in 1787, when Lawrence was in his eighteenth year; but the opposition was ineffectual, nor did it last above a year. In *St. Martin's-street*, issuing out of the south side of the square, and on the left-hand side of the street, is a dark dirty-looking house distinguished as the residence of Sir Isaac Newton. The turret or closet covered with slate, at the top, was the observatory of this celebrated man. The house was subsequently inhabited by Dr. Burney, author of the History of Music, and here his daughter Fanny wrote her novel of Evelina. The equestrian statue of George II. in the centre of the square came from Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos. I have a *proof* of the view of Leicester-square, in the 1754 ed. of Stow, *without* the statue in the centre. The print in the book contains the statue; it was therefore in all likelihood erected about the year 1754.

LEONARD'S (ST.) [*See* St. Leonard's Milk Church.]

LEONARD'S (ST.), FOSTER LANE. A church in *Aldersgate Ward*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Part of the *Post-Office* in *St. Martin's-le-Grand* occupies the site. *Christ Church, Newgate-street*, is the parish church. Francis Quarles, the poet, (d. 1644), was buried in *St. Leonard's, Foster-lane.*

LEONARD'S (ST.) MILK CHURCH. A church in *Bridge Ward Within*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt,—"so termed of one William Melker, an especial builder thereof, but commonly called St. Leonard's in East Cheape, because it standeth at East Cheape Corner."* A portion of the old burial-ground

* Stow, p. 80.

still remains on *Fish-street-hill*, a little above *The Monument*.

Leonard's (St.), Shoreditch. A parish church (with little to recommend it) built by Dance, the City architect, in the year 1740, on the site of the old church, then, it is said, in a very ruinous condition. The chancel window (the gift, in 1634, of Thomas Awsten) and a tablet to the Awsten family are the only memorials of the former church that remain. *Holywell-street*, in this parish, now High-street, Shoreditch, was in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. inhabited by players of distinction, connected with the *Curtain Theatre*, the *Blackfriars Theatre*, and *The Globe* on the *Bankside*. The parish register (within a period of sixty years) records the interment of the following celebrated characters:—Will. Somers, Henry VIII.'s Jester, (d. 1560); Richard Tarlton, the famous Clown of Queen Elizabeth's time, (d. 1588); James Burbadge, (d. 1596), and his more celebrated son, Richard Burbadge, (d. 1618-19); Gabriel Spenser, the player, who fell, in 1598, in a duel with Ben Jonson; William Sly and Richard Cowley, two original performers in Shakspeare's plays; the Countess of Rutland, the only child of the famous Sir Philip Sydney; Fortunatus Greene, the *un*fortunate offspring of Robert Greene, the poet and player, (d. 1593); another original performer in Shakspeare's plays, who lived in *Holywell-street*, in this parish, was Nicholas Wilkinson, *alias* Tooley, whose name is recorded in gilt letters on the north side of the altar as a yearly benefactor of 6*l*. 10*s*., still distributed in bread every year to the poor of the parish, to whom it was bequeathed.

Lewknor's Lane, Drury Lane, now Charles Street, (opposite *Short's Gardens*), and so called after Sir Lewis Lewknor, temp. James I. It was long, and is still, a rendezvous and nursery for lewd women.

> "The nymphs of chaste Diana's train,
> The same with those of Lewknor's-lane."
> *Butler's Posth. Works.*

> "At Mr. Summers, a Thief Catcher's, in Lewkner's Lane, the man that wrote against the impiety of Mr. Rowe's Plays."—*Instructions to a Porter how to find Mr. Curll's Authors, (Pope and Swift's Misc.* iv. 33).

> "*Drawer.* I expect him back every minute. But you know, Sir, you sent him as far as Hockley-in-the-Hole for three of the ladies, for one in Vinegar-yard, and for the rest of them somewhere about Lewkner's-lane."—*Gay, The Beggar's Opera*, 8vo, 1728.

Lime Street (Ward of.) One of the 26 wards of London, and the only ward in London without a church of its own. It had originally two, *St. Mary-at-the-Axe*, and *St. Augustine-in-the-*

Wall. *Leadenhall-market* is the principal feature in this ward. [*See* Lime Street.]

Lime Street runs from Leadenhall-street into Fenchurch-street, and was so called, "as is supposed, of making or selling of lime there."* No. 17, on the west side, is *Pewterers' Hall*. In this street, in the reign of Charles II., in the house of one Dockwra, the Penny Post-Office was first established.

Limehouse. A parish on the banks of the Thames, between *Wapping* and *Poplar*, originally a hamlet of Stepney, and first made a distinct parish in 1730. The church, dedicated to *St. Anne*, one of the 50 new churches erected in the reign of Queen Anne, was designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Wren's, and consecrated Sept. 12th, 1730. The turrets in the steeple resemble those which the same architect has introduced in the quadrangle of All Souls' College, Oxford.

"At last they left Greenwich; the tide being at great low fall, the watermen get afraide of the crosse cables by the Lime house."—*Tarlton's Jests*, 4to, 1611.

"9 Oct. 1661. By coach to Captain Marshe's at Limehouse, to a house that hath been their ancestors' for this 250 years, close by the lime-house, which gives the name to the place."—*Pepys*, i. 237, ed. 1848.

"Lime hurst, or Lime host, corruptly called Lime house."—*Stow*, p. 157.

"*Porter*. These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, and fight for bitten apples; that no audience but the Tribulation of Tower Hill, or the limbs of Limehouse, their dear brothers, are able to endure."—*Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*, Act v., sc. 3.

Lincoln House, Tuttle Street, Westminster. Here Sir Henry Herbert, the brother of George Herbert, and of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, established the office of the Revels, and endeavoured, in vain, to exercise the same authority over Killegrew and Davenant as he had formerly exercised over Massinger and Shirley.

"*Tuttill Street, Westminster, Jan.* 14.

"Edward Hayward, late Deputy to Sir Henry Herbert, Knight, Master of the Revels, is ejected out of that Imployment, and all persons concerned are to forbear any further address unto the said Hayward for Commissions, and to apply themselves as formerly to Lincoln House, in Tuttill-street, Westminster."—*The Intelligencer, Monday, Jan. 16th*, 1664-5.

"*Tuttill Street, March* 8.

"This is to notify that Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels, desires His Majestie's officers in their respective places to take notice, that the Commissions granted by Mr. Edward Hayward and Mr. John Points, or either of them, are void, and of no effect. And that when they shall take away any of the said Commissions, they are desired to return them to the office of the Revells kept at Lincoln House, Tuttill-street, Westminster."—*The Newes, Thursday, March 9th*, 1664-5.

* Stow, p. 57.

lxxxiii.

Lincoln's Inn. An Inn of Court, with two Inns of Chancery attached, *Furnival's Inn* and *Thavies Inn*, and so called after Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, (d. 1312), whose town-house, or inn, occupied a considerable portion of the present Inn of Court, which bears both his name and arms, and whose monument in old St. Paul's was one of the stateliest in the church.

"There is preserved in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster an account rendered by the bailiff of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, of the profits arising from, and the expenditure upon the Earl's garden in Holborn, in the 24th year of Edward I. We learn from this curious document that apples, pears, large nuts and cherries, were produced in sufficient quantities, not only to supply the Earl's table, but also to yield a profit by their sale. The comparatively large sum of 9*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* in money of that time, equal to about 135*l.* of modern currency, was received in one year from the sale of those fruits alone. The vegetables cultivated were beans, onions, garlic, leeks, and some others which are not specifically named. The only flowers are roses. It appears there was a pond or vivary in the garden, as the bailiff expended eight shillings in the purchase of small fish, frogs, and eels, to feed the pike in it."—*T. Hudson Turner, Archæological Journal for December*, 1848.

"Lincoln's Inn is situate in New Street or Chancery Lane, and a part of it was of old time the messuage or mansion house of a gentleman called William de Hauerhyll, Treasurer to King Henry III. who was attainted of Treason and his house and lands confiscated to the King, who then gave his house to Ralph Neville, Chancellor of England, and Bishop of Chichester, and he built there a fair house for him and his successors Bishops of Chichester, as Matthew Paris hath recorded, and it continued in possession of the Bishops of Chichester until the time of King Henry VII., when it was conveyed to Judge Suliard, and to other feoffees, and this judge and his posterity held the inheritance of it until the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, and then Sir Edward Suliard of Essex sold the estate of inheritance of this house, with the appurtenances to the Gentlemen, the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, as I am ascertained by that most witty and learned gentleman, Sir James Lea, knight, late Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, an ancient fellow of this honourable College and an excellent antiquary."—*Sir Geo. Buc, in Stow by Howes*, p. 1072, ed. 1631.

The Gate-house of brick in *Chancery-lane*, (the oldest part of the existing building), was built by Sir Thomas Lovell, and bears the date upon it of 1518. The chambers adjoining are of a somewhat later period, and it is to this part perhaps that old Fuller alludes when he says that—"He [Ben Jonson] helped in the building of the new structure of Lincoln's Inn, when having a trowel in one hand, he had a book in his pocket." *Eminent Students.*—Judge Fortescue; Sir Thomas More; Lord Keeper Egerton; Dr. Donne; Oliver Cromwell; Attorney-general Noy; Sir Henry Spelman; Prynne; Sir Matthew Hale; Sir John Denham; George Wither; Rushworth; Lord Shaftesbury; Lord Mansfield; Lord Erskine; Mr. Canning; Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Cottenham, and Campbell; Sir E. Sugden, &c. In No. 24, in the south angle of the great court leading out of Chancery-lane, formerly called the Gate-house-

court, but now Old-buildings, and in the apartments on the left hand of the ground floor, Oliver Cromwell's secretary, Thurloe, had chambers from 1645 to 1659. Cromwell must often have been here; and here, by the merest accident, long after Thurloe's death, the Thurloe Papers were accidentally discovered.

> "The principal part of this collection consists of a series of papers, discovered in the reign of King William, in a false ceiling in the garrets belonging to Secretary Thurloe's Chambers No. XIII near the Chapel in Lincoln's Inn, by a clergyman who had borrowed those chambers during the long vacation of his friend Mr. Tomlinson the owner of them. This clergyman soon after disposed of the papers to John Lord Somers, then Lord High Chancellor of England, who caused them to be bound up in sixty-seven volumes in folio."—*Preface to Thurloe's State Papers*, 7 vols, fol. 1742.

LXXXIII.

Lincoln's Inn Chapel. The chapel of the Inn of Court called *Lincoln's Inn*, built in the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, by Inigo Jones, and consecrated on Ascension Day, 1623, Dr. Donne preaching the consecration sermon. The stained glass windows (very good for the period) were executed "by Mr. Hall, a glass-painter, in Fetter-lane."* "In point of colour they are as rich as the richest decorated glass I have ever seen."† Some of the figures will repay attention. The windows on the south side are filled with the Twelve Apostles; on the north by Moses and the Prophets, St. John the Baptist, and St. Paul. An inscription in the window records that the St. John the Baptist was executed at the expense of William Noy, (d. 1634), the famous Attorney-general in all the actions and exactions of Charles I.

> "I could not but wonder that Mr. Browne should be so earnest in this point [objecting to stained glass windows] considering he is of Lincoln's Inn, where Mr. Prynn's zeal hath not yet beaten down the images of the Apostles in the fair windows of that chapel; which windows were set up new long since that statute of Edward VI. And it is well known that I was once resolved to have returned this upon Mr. Browne in the House of Commons, but changed my mind, lest thereby I might have set some furious spirit on work to destroy those harmless goodly windows to the just dislike of that worthy Society."—*Archbishop Laud*, (*State Trials*, iv. 455, fol. ed.)

Celebrated Preachers at Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Dr. Donne; the learned Usher; Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Warburton, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester; Heber, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta; Dr. Langhorne (the translator of Plutarch's Lives) was assistant preacher for several years. The crypt beneath the chapel on open arches, like the cloisters

* Bagford, Harl. MS. 5900, fol. 51. One of the windows has the name of Bernard, "probably," says Walpole, 'Bernard Van Linge,' who executed the windows at Wadham College."—*Walpole, by Dallaway*, ii. 37.

† Winston, p. 205.

in the *Temple*, was built as a place for the students and lawyers "to walk in and talk and confer their learnings." The Round part of the *Temple Church* was long employed for a similar purpose. Butler and Pepys allude to this custom:—

> "Retain all sorts of witnesses
> That ply i' the Temple under trees,
> Or walk the Round with Knights o' th' Posts,
> About their cross-legg'd Knights their Hosts;
> Or wait for customers between
> The pillar rows in Lincoln's Inn."—*Hudibras*, Pt. iii., C. iii.

> "27 June, 1663. To Lincoln's Inn, and there walked up and down to see the new garden which they are making, and will be very pretty, and so to walk under the Chapel by agreement."—*Pepys*.

Here were buried Alexander Brome, the Cavalier song writer; Secretary Thurloe, (Oliver Cromwell's Secretary), and William Prynne, the Puritan, who wrote against the "unloveliness of love locks." The inscription on Prynne's grave was obliterated when Wood drew up his Athenæ Oxonienses. Ashmole was married to Sir William Dugdale's daughter in this chapel, (Nov. 3rd, 1668), Sir William being present to give his daughter away to his fellow-antiquary.

Lincoln's Inn Hall and Library. A noble structure, (Philip Hardwick, R.A., architect), in the Tudor style, built of red brick with stone dressings. First stone laid April 20th, 1843. Publicly opened by her Majesty in person Oct. 30th, 1845. The Hall is 120 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 62 feet high. The roof is of carved oak. The Library is 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 44 feet high. The amount of the contract was 55,000*l.*, but the total cost has not transpired. *Observe.*—In the Hall, Hogarth's picture of Paul before Felix, painted for the Benchers on the recommendation of the great Lord Mansfield, as the appropriation of a legacy to the Inn of 200*l.*; statue of Lord Erskine, by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A. The Library contains, among other treasures, a rich collection of Books and MSS., the bequest of Sir Matthew Hale. "They are a treasure," says Hale, in his will, "that are not fit for every man's view." The Court of Chancery sits in "Term Time" at Westminster, during the "Vacation" in Lincoln's Inn Hall. The gardens were famous, till the erection of the New Hall, by which they were curtailed, and in some measure destroyed.

> "———— The walks of Lincoln's Inn
> Under the Elms."—*Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.*

> "Much hurry and business had to day perplexed me into a mood too thoughtful for going into company; for which reason, instead of the tavern,

I went into Lincoln's Inn Walks; and having taken a round or two, I sate down, according to the allowed familiarity of these places, on a Bench."—*The Tatler, May 10th*, 1709, No. 13.

"I was last week taking a solitary walk in the Garden of Lincoln's Inn (a favour that is indulged me by several of the Benchers who are my intimate friends, and grown old with me in this neighbourhood) when," &c. —*The Tatler, Nov. 29th*, 1709, No. 100.

Lincoln's Inn New Square was built on Little Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and forms no part of the Inn of Court called *Lincoln's Inn. Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir Samuel Romilly, at No. 2, in the year 1800; and Sir William Grant, the same year, in No. 3. [*See* Ficquet's Field.]

Lincoln's Inn Fields. A noble square, stated (but erroneously) to be laid out by Inigo Jones in the year 1618, with regard to so trifling a circumstance as to be of the exact dimensions of the base of one of the pyramids of Egypt. "This," says Walpole, "could have been admired in those ages, when the keep at Kenilworth Castle was erected in the form of a horse fetter, and the Escurial in the shape of St. Lawrence's grid-iron." The west side, all that Inigo lived to build upon, was called The Arch Row; the east side was bounded by the wall of Lincoln's-Inn-gardens, (as it now is by the Hall of that Inn); the south side was known as *Portugal-row*, and the north as Holborn-row. These celebrated fields were frequented as any other vacant space suited to idle sport, as *St. George's-fields* in Southwark and *Tothill-fields* in Westminster have been within our own time. Here, Lilly, the astrologer, when a servant at Mr. Wright's, at the corner house over against Strand Bridge, spent his idle hours in bowling with "Wat the cobler, Dick the blacksmith, and such like companions;" and here, Blount tells us in his Law Dictionary, (fol. 1670), that he had seen the game played by idle persons of "The Wheel of Fortune," "wherein they turn about a thing like the hand of a clock," which some had supposed, he says, to have been the same as the old game of "closh," forbidden by a statute of the reign of Edward IV.

"*Cully* (*drunk—a blind fellow led before him*). Villains, sons of unknown fathers, tempt me no more. (*The boys hoot at him, he draws his sword.*) I will make a young generation of cripples, to succeed in Lincoln's Inn Fields and Covent Garden."—*Etherege, Love in a Tub*, 1664.

"We went into the Lame Hospital, where a parcel of wretches were hopping about by the assistance of their crutches, like so many Lincoln's Inn Fields Mumpers, drawing into a body to attack the coach of some charitable lord."—*Ned Ward, The London Spy*, Pt. v.

"Where Lincoln's Inn, wide space, is rail'd around,
Cross not with venturous step; there oft is found

The lurking thief, who, while the daylight shone,
Made the walls echo with his begging tone:
That crutch, which late compassion mov'd, shall wound
Thy bleeding head, and fell thee to the ground.
Though thou art tempted by the linkman's call,
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall;
In the mid-way he 'll quench the flaming brand,
And share the booty with the pilfering band.
Still keep the public streets where oily rays,
Shot from the crystal lamp, o'erspread the ways."—*Gay, Trivia.*

[xxxiii.] ~~The history of the enclosure of the area of the square is very curious.~~

"Before Lincoln's Inn Fields was railed in, they used to break horses on this spot, and Sir Joseph Jekyll, about the year 1740,* having been active in bringing a bill into Parliament to raise the price of gin, became very obnoxious to the poor; and when walking one day in the Fields, at the time of breaking in the horses, the populace threw him down and trampled on him; from which treatment his life was in great danger. I am informed, though I do not remember the circumstance, that in one of Hogarth's prints a low character is represented as chalking upon a wall the letters Sir J. J. and drawing a gibbet under them; in allusion, perhaps, to the aversion of the above-mentioned baronet to the favourite liquor of the inferior orders of society."—*Ireland's Inns of Court*, p. 129, 4to, 1800.

"The plan for beautifying Lincoln's Inn Fields is now before his grace the Duke of Newcastle. There are to be four iron gates, one at each corner, and dwarf walls with iron palisades: this plan has been agreed to by the inhabitants."—*Daily Journal, July 9th*, 1735.

Through these fields, in the reign of Charles II., Thomas Sadler, a well-known thief, attended by his confederates, made his mock procession at night with the mace and purse of the Lord Chancellor Finch, which they had stolen from the Chancellor's closet in Great Queen-street, immediately adjoining, and were carrying home to their lodging in Knightrider-street. One of the confederates walked before Sadler, with the mace of the Lord Chancellor exposed on his shoulder, and another followed after him carrying the Chancellor's purse, equally prominent. Sadler was executed at Tyburn for this theft, March 16th, 1676-7. Here, "even in the place where they had used to meet and conferre of their traitorous practises," were Ballard, Babington, and their accomplices, beheaded, on the 20th and 21st of September, 1586, seven on the first day and seven on the second; and here, July 21st, 1683, William, Lord Russell, was executed.

"Some have said that the Duke of York moved that he might be executed in Southampton Square before his own house, but that the king rejected that as indecent. So Lincoln's Inn Fields was the place appointed for his execution. . . . After he had delivered this paper he prayed by himself: then

* Ireland is here a little inaccurate; Sir Joseph Jekyll died in 1738.

Tillotson prayed with him. After that he prayed again by himself, and then undressed himself, and laid his head on the block without the least change of countenance; and it was cut off at two strokes."—*Burnet's Own Times*, ii. 377, ed. 1823.

Eminent Inhabitants.—The Earls of Bristol and Sandwich, of the time of Charles II.; Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe.

"The next day being the 13th we all went to my own house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the north side, where the widow Countess of Middlesex had lived before; and the same day likewise was brought the body of my dear husband."—*Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs*, p. 246.

Duke of Newcastle, the minister, in *Newcastle House*; the great Lord Somers, in *Powis House*; Lord Kenyon, at No. 35, in 1805; Lord Erskine, at No. 36, in 1805; and Spencer Perceval, at No. 57, in 1805. [*See* Lindsey House; Powis House; Newcastle House; Portugal Row, &c.] No. 13, on the north side, is *Soane's Museum;* and Nos. 40 to 42, on the south side, the Museum of the *College of Surgeons.*

Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre stood in *Portugal-row*, or the south side of *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*, at the back of what is now the Royal College of Surgeons. There have been three distinct theatres, called "Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre;" all three erected on the same site, and all of interest in the history of our stage. The first was originally a tennis court,* converted into a theatre, (*The Duke's Theatre*), by Sir William Davenant, and opened in the spring of 1662, "having new scenes and decorations, being the first that e're were introduc'd in England." † Here the company remained till Nov. 9th, 1671, when they removed to Dorset-gardens, and their old house in Lincoln's-Inn-fields remained shut till Feb. 26th, 1671-2, when the King's company, under Killigrew, burnt out at Drury Lane, made use of it till March 26th, 1673-4, when they returned to their old locality in Drury-lane, and Davenant's deserted theatre became "a tennis court again." ‡ The second theatre on the same site ("fitted up from a tennis court" §) was built by Congreve, Betterton, Mrs. Barry, and Mrs. Bracegirdle, and opened on the 30th of April, 1695, with (first time) Congreve's comedy of Love for Love. Cibber speaks of it as "but small and poorly fitted up within. Within the walls of a tennis quaree court, which is of the lesser sort." ‖ This Christopher Rich took down, in the year 1714, and "rebuilt it from the ground," says Cibber, "as it is now standing." ¶ He did not live, how-

* Aubrey's Lives, ii. 308. † Downes's Ros. Ang. p. 20, ed. 1708.
‡ Aubrey's Lives, ii. 309. § Downes, p. 58.
‖ Cibber's Apology, p. 254, ed. 1740. ¶ Ibid., p. 352.

ever, to see his work completed; and this, the *third* theatre on the same spot, was opened (Dec. 18th, 1714) with a Prologue, spoken by his son, dressed in a suit of mourning. John Rich's success in this house was very great. Here he introduced pantomimes among us for the first time—playing the part of harlequin himself, and achieving a reputation that has not yet been eclipsed. Here Quin played all the characters for which he is still famous. Here, Jan. 29th, 1727-8, The Beggar's Opera was originally produced, and with such success that it was acted on sixty-two nights in one season, and occasioned a saying, still celebrated, that it made Gay rich and Rich gay.* Here Miss Lavinia Fenton, the original Polly Peachum of the piece, won the heart of the Duke of Bolton, whose Duchess she subsequently became; and here Fenton's Mariamne was first produced. Rich removed from Lincoln's Inn Fields to the first Covent Garden Theatre, so called in the modern acceptation of the name, on the 7th of December, 1732. The house in Portugal-street was subsequently leased for a short time by Giffard, from Goodman's Fields; and in 1756 was transformed into a barrack for 1400 men. It was afterwards Copeland's China Repository, and was taken down Aug. 28th, 1848, for the purpose of enlarging the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. The principal entrance was in *Portugal-street*.

Lindsey House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, (on the west side), was built by Inigo Jones, for Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, General of the King's forces at the outbreak of the Civil War under Charles I. He fell at the battle of Edge-hill, and Clarendon has left a glowing sketch of his character.

> "The Lord Lindsey his dwelling house is on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, a handsome building of the Ionic order and strong beautiful court gate, consisting of six fine spacious brick piers with curious iron work between them, and on the piers are placed very large and beautiful vases."—*Hatton's New View of London*, 1708, p. 627.

The fourth Earl of Lindsey was created Duke of Ancaster, and Lindsey House was for some time distinguished as Ancaster House. The Duke of Ancaster subsequently sold it to the *proud* Duke of Somerset, who married the widow of the Mr. Thynne, murdered by Count Koningsmark.

> "Old Somerset is at last dead. To Lady Frances his eldest daughter he has given the fine house built by Inigo Jones in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which he had bought of the Duke of Ancaster."—*Horace Walpole to Mann, Dec. 15th*, 1748.

---

* There is a capital picture by Hogarth of a scene in the Beggar's Opera, containing portraits of the original caste of actors. The theatre itself is engraved in Wilkinson.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY; Office, 32, SOHO SQUARE, (the residence of Sir Joseph Banks). Founded 1788, incorporated 1802, and established for the cultivation of natural history in all its branches, and more especially of the natural history of Great Britain and Ireland. Admission fee, 6*l.*; annual subscription, 3*l.*

LISSON GREEN, PADDINGTON.

"The manor of Lilestone, containing five hides, (now Lisson Green in the parish of Marylebone), is mentioned in Doomsday-book among the lands in Ossulston Hundred, given in alms . . . . This manor became the property of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; on the suppression of which it was granted, anno 1548, to Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby, who conveyed it the same year to Edward Duke of Somerset. On his attainder it reverted to the Crown, and was granted, anno 1564, to Edward Downing, who conveyed it the same year to John Milner, Esq., then lessee under the Crown. After the death of his descendant John Milner, Esq., anno 1753, it passed under his will to William Lloyd, Esq. The manor of Lisson Green (being then the property of Captain Lloyd of the Guards) was sold in lots, anno 1792. The largest lot, containing the site of the manor, was purchased by John Harcourt, Esq., M.P."—*Lysons*, iii. 248.

LITERARY CLUB (THE), or, "The Club."

"The Club was founded in 1764, by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Samuel Johnson, and for some years met on Monday evenings at seven. In 1772 the day of meeting was changed to Friday; and about that time, instead of supping, they agreed to dine together once in every fortnight during the sitting of Parliament. In 1773 the Club, which, soon after its foundation, consisted of twelve members, was enlarged to twenty; March 11, 1777, to twenty-six; November 27, 1778, to thirty; May 9, 1780, to thirty-five; and it was then resolved that it should never exceed forty. It met originally at the Turk's Head in Gerald Street, and continued to meet there till 1783, when their landlord died, and the house was soon afterwards shut up. They then removed to Prince's in Sackville Street; and on his house being soon afterwards shut up, they removed to Baxter's, which afterwards became Thomas's, in Dover Street. In January, 1792, they removed to Parsloe's in St. James's Street; and on February 26, 1799, to the Thatched House in the same street."—*Memorandum furnished to Mr. Croker by Mr. Hatchett, the Treasurer of the Club*, (*Croker's Boswell*, vol. i., p. 528, ed. 1831).

LITERARY FUND (ROYAL), 73, GREAT RUSSELL STREET. Instituted 1790, incorporated 1818. The object of this excellent fund is to administer assistance to authors of merit and good character who may be reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived by enfeebled faculties or declining life of the power of literary exertion. The relief is distributed by the committee, and is done without divulging names. Amount distributed in 1846 in relief to distressed authors, their widows and orphans, 1407*l.*; total amount thus applied since the foundation of the Institution in 1790, to the 31st of December, 1846, 33,830*l.*; average annual amount of subscriptions and donations, 1100*l.* Charlotte Lenox, author of the Female Quixote, derived her lxxxiii

chief support in her old age from this fund; and at the dinner of 1822, when Chateaubriand's health was proposed by the Duke of York, as the ambassador of France, he mentioned in his acknowledgment of the toast, that he was himself aware of the benevolent character of the fund, for, during the period of the French Revolution, a French literary gentleman was in difficulties, and those difficulties having been represented to the Committee by one of his friends, a sum was voted sufficient to relieve him from all anxiety, and that at a time when the Institution was itself struggling into notice. This gentleman, Chateaubriand continued, was thus enabled to maintain his ground. At the Restoration he returned to France to acquire fresh honours as a literary man, and to rise in the favour of his sovereign. He had now returned to England, but in a different capacity—as the ambassador of his sovereign—and he was that man. *Observe*—two daggers thus inscribed:—"With this dagger Colonel Blood stabbed Mr. Talbot Edwards, keeper of the Regalia in the Tower of London, on the 9th day of May, 1671 1673. He was seized and disarmed at Traitor's Gate, where the Crown was taken from him." "This dagger was taken from Parrot, who, in company with Blood, was seized and disarmed at Traitor's Gate, on the 9th day of May, 1673, with the Globe concealed in his breeches." Applicants for relief will obtain information as to the modes of proceeding, by addressing the secretary, who will furnish printed forms to be filled up.

LITTLE BRITAIN, ALDERSGATE STREET. lxxxiii.

"Some are of opinion, and that a more likely, that this great stone building [in Thames Street] was sometime the lodging appointed for the Princes of Wales, when they repaired to this city, and that therefore the street in that part is called Petty Wales, which name remaineth there most commonly until this day, even as where the Kings of Scotland used to be lodged betwixt Charing Cross and Whitehall is likewise called Scotland, and where the Earls of Britons were lodged without Aldersgate the street is called Britain street." —*Stow*, p. 52.

"Little Britain comes out of Aldersgate Street, by St. Botolph's Aldersgate church, and runs up to the pump; where it openeth into a broad street, and turning northwards, runneth up to Duck Lane; having another turning passage to the Lame Hospital or St. Bartholomew's Hospital. This street is well built, and much inhabited by booksellers, especially from the pump to Duck Lane, which is also taken up by booksellers for old books."—*R. B., in Strype*, B. iii., p. 122.

"It may not be amiss to step a little aside to reflect on the vast change in the trade of books between that time and ours [circ. 1670]. Then Little Britain was a plentiful and perpetual emporium of learned authors; and men went thither as to a market. This drew to the place a mighty trade; the rather because the shops were spacious, and the learned gladly resorted to

them, where they seldom failed to meet with agreeable conversation. And the booksellers themselves were knowing and conversible men, with whom, for the sake of bookish knowledge, the greatest wits were pleased to converse. And we may judge the time as well spent there, as (in latter days) either in tavern or coffee house. But now this emporium has vanished, and the trade contracted into the hands of two or three persons."—*Roger North's Life of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. John North.*

"About the time of his printing this excellent preface, I met him accidentally in London, in sad-coloured clothes, and, God knows, far from being costly. The place of our meeting was near to Little Britain, where he had been to buy a book, which he then had in his hand. We had no inclination to part presently, and therefore turned to stand in a corner under a penthouse, (for it began to rain), and immediately the wind rose, and the rain increased so much, that both became so inconvenient, as to force us into a cleanly house, where we had bread, cheese, ale, and a fire."—*Izaak Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

"This was about 1662 and about 1670. I have been told by one who then knew him, that he [Milton] lodged some time at the house of Millington, the famous auctioneer some time ago, who then sold old books in Little Britain, and who us'd to lead him by the hand when he went abroad."—*Richardson's Remarks on Milton,* p. xciii., 8vo, 1734.

"Dr. Tancred Robinson has given permission to use his name, and what I am going to relate he had from Fleet[wood] Shephard at the Grecian Coffee House, and who often told the story. The Earl of Dorset was in Little Britain, beating about for books to his taste; there was Paradise Lost. He was surprised with some passages he struck upon dipping here and there, and bought it; the bookseller begg'd him to speak in its favour if he lik'd it, for that they lay on his hands as waste paper. Jesus!—Shephard was present. My Lord took it home, read it, and sent it to Dryden, who in a short time return'd it. 'This man (says Dryden) cuts us all out, and the ancients too.'" —*Richardson's Remarks on Milton,* p. cxix., 8vo, 1734.

"However, as my friends have engaged me to stand in the front, those who have a mind to correspond with me, may direct their letters to the Spectator, at Mr. Buckley's in Little Britain."—*The Spectator, March* 1, 1710-11, No. 1.

Liverpool Street, London Wall. Originally "Old Bethlem," altered in 1829. The collection of Roman antiquities found in London—the property of Mr. C. Roach Smith, of No. 5 in this street—will be found to repay a visit. The collection is private. The churchyard on the north is *Bethlehem Churchyard. Observe,* —Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields, (corner of East Street). Here Carl Maria Von Weber was buried.

Lloyd's. Originally a Coffee-house and Auction-room in *Lombard-street,* now a Club, or "Rooms," over the *Royal Exchange.* I have found no earlier notice of it than what is contained in the Tatler of the 26th of December, 1710, (No. 268); but there is reason to believe that it was one of the earliest coffee-houses established in London.

'The business of Lloyd's Coffee House, so celebrated for exclusive information relative to shipping, has for a long period been conducted in a suite of

rooms in the upper part of the Royal Exchange. Lloyd's is, perhaps, the oldest collective establishment in the City. It was first under the management of a single individual, who started it as a room where the underwriters and insurers of ships and cargoes could meet for refreshment and conversation. In the course of years it has become so important a body, that the subscribers and underwriters represent the greater part of the mercantile wealth of the country.

"The affairs of Lloyd's are now managed by a committee of underwriters, who have a secretary and five or six clerks, besides a number of waiters to attend upon the rooms. The rooms, three in number, are respectively called the Subscribers'-room, the Merchants'-room, and the Captains'-room; each of which is frequented by various classes of persons connected with shipping and mercantile life. Since the opening of the Merchants'-room, which event took place when business was recommenced at the Royal Exchange at the beginning of this year, an increase has occurred in the number of visitors, and in which numbers the subscribers to Lloyd's are estimated at 1600 individuals.

"Taking the three rooms in the order they stand, under the rules and regulations of the establishment, we shall first describe the business and appearance of the Subscribers'-room. Members to the Subscribers'-room, if they follow the business of underwriter or insurance-broker, pay an entrance fee of 25 guineas, and an annual subscription of 4 guineas. If a person is a subscriber only, without practising the craft of underwriting, the payment is limited to the annual subscription fee of 4 guineas. The Subscribers'-room numbers about 1000 or 1100 members, the great majority of whom follow the business of underwriters and insurance-brokers. The most scrupulous attention is paid to the admission of members, and the ballet is put into requisition to determine all matters brought before the committee, or the meeting of the house.

"The Underwriters'-room, as at present existing, is a fine spacious room, having seats to accommodate the subscribers and their friends, with drawers, and boxes for their books, and an abundant supply of blotting and plain paper, and pens and ink. The underwriters usually fix their seat in one place, and, like the brokers on the Stock Exchange, have their particular as well as casual customers.

"'Lloyd's Books,' which are two enormous ledger-looking volumes, elevated on desks at the right and left of the entrance to the room, give the principal arrivals, extracted from the lists so received at the chief out-posts, English and foreign, and of all losses by wreck or fire, or other accidents at sea, written in a fine Roman hand, sufficiently legible, that 'he who runs may read.' Losses or accidents, which, in the technicality of the room, are denominated 'double lines,' are almost the first read by the subscribers, who get to the books as fast as possible, immediately the doors are opened for business.

"All these rooms are thrown open to the public as the 'Change clock strikes ten, when there is an immediate rush to all parts of the establishment, the object of many of the subscribers being to seize their favourite newspaper, and of others to ascertain the fate of their speculation, as revealed in the 'double lines' before mentioned."—*The City; or, the Physiology of London Business*, p. 103, 8vo, 1845.

"11 March, 1740. Mr. Baker, Master of Lloyd's Coffee House in Lombard Street, waited on Sir Robert Walpole with the news of Admiral Vernon's taking Portobello. This was the first account received thereof, and proving true, Sir Robert was pleased to order him a handsome present."—*Gentleman's Magazine for March*, 1740.

Observe.—Statue of Prince Albert, by Lough ; statue of Mr. Huskisson, by Gibson, R.A. ; Times newspaper Testimonial Tablet ; and monument to Captain Lyddehker, founder of the Merchant Seamen's Society. [*See* Royal Exchange.]

Lloyd's Court, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. The house of the mercurial Duke of Wharton stood in this court.

Lock Hospital, Harrow Road ; Chapel and Asylum, Westbourne Green. The Hospital (the only one of the kind in London) was established in 1746, for the cure of females suffering from disorders contracted by a vicious course of life ; the Chapel in 1764, as a means of income to the hospital ; and the Asylum in 1787, for the reception of penitent females recovered in the Hospital. A subscription of three guineas annually entitles to one recommendation ; 50*l.* donation, or 5 guineas annually, constitutes a governor. The Loke, or Lock, in Kent-street, in Southwark, (from which the present Hospital derives its name), was a lazar-house, or 'spital for leprous people, from a very early period. There was a second betwixt Mile End and Stratford-le-Bow ; a third at Kingsland, betwixt Shoreditch and Stoke Newington ; and a fourth at Knightsbridge, near Hyde Park Corner.* In one of these Locks Bully Dawson died in 1699, aged 43.† St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and St. James's Hospital in Westminster, (now the Palace), were both instituted for the reception of lepers.

Locket's. A famous ordinary, on the site of Drummond's Banking-house, at Charing Cross, and so called from Adam Locket, the landlord. Locket was dead in 1688. An Edward Locket inhabited the same house till 1702.‡

"Mr. Locket, living by Charing Cross."—*London Gazette, Nov.* 1674, No. 942.

"This is to give notice that Ed. Lockett at Charing Cross hath taken the Bowling-green House on Putney Heath, where all gentlemen may be entertained."—*Ibid. for* 1693, No. 2965.

"1694. Rec$^{d.}$ of Fines for persons not serving overseers of the Poor of Mr. Edward Locket of Charing Cross, Cooke, 12*l.*"—*Overseers' Accounts of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.*

> "The fate of things lies always in the dark,
> What Cavalier would know St. James's Park?
> For Locket's stands where gardens once did spring,
> And wild-ducks quack where grasshoppers did sing."
> *Dr. King, The Art of Cookery*, 1709.

"Nigh unto this Court [Buckingham-court, Spring-gardens] is Locket's

* Stow, p. 184. † Lucas's Lives of Gamesters, p. 48.
‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Ordinary, a house of entertainment much frequented by gentry."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 77, ed. 1720.

"We 'll see how Sparks the tedious day employ,
And trace them in their warm pursuit of joy;
If they get drest (with much ado) by noon,
In quest of Beauty to the Mall they run.
* * * * *
But see high Mass [Mall?] is done, in crowds they go;
What, all these Irish and Mall Howard too?
'Tis very late, to Locket's let 's away."
The Town Life, State Poems, 1697, p. 191.

"Come, at a crown a head ourselves we 'll treat,
Champagne our liquor, and ragouts our meat;
Then hand in hand we 'll go to court, dear cuz,
To visit Bishop Martin and King Buz.
With evening wheels we 'll drive about the Park,
Finish at Locket's, and reel home i' th' dark."
Prior and Montagu, The Hind and Panther Transvers'd.

"I 'll answer you in a couple of brimmers of claret at Locket's, at dinner, where I have bespoken an admirable good one for you."—*Shadwell, The Scowrers*, 4to, 1691.

"Think on the Turbot and the Calvert Salmon at Locket's."—*Ibid.*

"What! thou art as shy of my kindness as a Lombard-street Alderman of a courtier's civility at Locket's."—*Wycherley, The Country Wife*, 4to, 1675.

"*Fashion.* Shall you be back at dinner?

"*Lord Foppington.* As Gad shall judge me I can't tell; for 'tis passible I may dine with some of our House at Lacket's."—*Vanbrugh, The Relapse*, 4to, 1708.

"*Lord Foppington.* From thence [the Park] I go to dinner at Lacket's, where you are so nicely and delicately served, that, stap my vitals! they shall compose you a dish no bigger than a saucer, shall come to fifty shillings. Between eating my dinner (and washing my mouth, ladies) I spend my time till I go to the play."—*Ibid.*

"We as naturally went from Mann's Coffee House to the Parade, as a Coachman drives from Locket's to the Playhouse."—*Tom Brown.*

Jevon, the actor and dramatist, dedicates his Devil of a Wife (4to, 1686) to his friends frequenting Locket's ordinary. [*See* Long's.]

Lollards' Tower. [*See* Lambeth Palace.]

lxxxiv. Lombard Street. A street principally inhabited by bankers, extending from the Mansion House to Gracechurch-street.

"Lombard Street, so called of the Longobards, and other merchants, strangers of divers nations, assembling there twice every day, of what original or continuance I have not read of record, more than that Edward II., in the 12th of his reign, confirmed a messuage, sometime belonging to Robert Turke, abutting on Lombard Street towards the south, and towards Cornhill on the north, for the merchants of Florence, which proveth that street to

have had the name of Lombard Street before the reign of Edward II. The meeting of which merchants and others there continued until the 22d of December, in the year 1568; on the which day the said merchants began to make their meetings at the Royal Exchange."—*Stow*, p. 76.

No. 68, now Messrs. Martin, Stones, and Martin's, (bankers), occupies the site of the house of business of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange. When Pennant wrote, the Messrs. Martin still possessed the original grasshopper of that great benefactor to the City of London.* "How the Exchange passeth in Lombard-street" is a phrase of frequent occurrence in Sir Thomas Gresham's early letters. No. 67, now in the occupation of Messrs. Glyn and Co., (bankers), belongs to the Goldsmiths' Company, to whom it was left by Sir Martin Bowes, an eminent goldsmith in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital, was a bookseller in this street. Pope, the poet's father, was a linendraper in Lombard-street; and here, in 1688, his celebrated son was born. Opposite the old-fashioned gate of the church of *St. Edmund the Martyr* is a narrow court, leading to a Quakers' Meeting-house, where Penn and Fox frequently preached.

"*Hostess.* He [Falstaff] comes continually to Pie Corner (saving your manhoods) to buy a saddle; and he 's indited to dinner to the lubbar's head in Lumbert Street, to Master Smooth's the silkman."—*Shakspeare, Second Part of Henry IV.*, Act. ii., sc. 1.

"*King.* Soft, here I must turn;
Here 's Lombard Street, and here 's the Pelican;
And there 's the Phœnix in the Pelican's nest."
Heywood, Edward IV., 4to, 1600.

Strangely enough the Phœnix Fire Office and the Pelican Life Office are both in this street. *Observe.*—Church of *St. Mary Woolnoth*, at the opening from the *Mansion House;* church of *Allhallows, Lombard-street*, next No. 49; church of *St. Edmund*, next No. 58.

Lombard Street, Southwark. A cant name for a street in the *Mint*, in Southwark,—a place inhabited by fraudulent debtors.†

Lombard Street, Whitefriars. A street in *Alsatia*,—a cant name for a lane inhabited by fraudulent debtors.

London Bridge (Old). A stone bridge over the Thames from London to Southwark, 926 feet long, 60 feet high, and 40 feet

* The grasshopper, in 1677, was the sign of Charles Duncombe and Richard Kent, goldsmiths in Lombard Street. This Charles Duncombe, the ancestor of the Earl of Feversham, was the City knight who purchased Helmsley in Yorkshire, now Duncombe Park, of the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family.

† Hatton, p. 48; Strype, B. iv., p. 31.

broad, built between 1176 and 1209, under the superintendence of Peter of Colechurch, chaplain of the church of *St. Mary, Colechurch*, in the Poultry of London. It stood a little below the present bridge, just by the church of St. Magnus, and consisted of twenty arches,* a gate-house at each end, a drawbridge for larger vessels, and a chapel and crypt in the centre, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and in which Peter of Colechurch, the architect, was buried in 1205. The first London Bridge is said to have been of wood, and to have stood still lower down the river, by Botolph's Wharf. Its architect was one Isambard de Saintes. There was a tradition that, when the stone bridge was built, the course of the river was diverted into a trench made for the purpose, commencing about Battersea and ending at Redriffe. It is more, however, to the purpose to know that the bridge was built on piles, and that it was thirty-three years in hand. It was afterwards covered with houses on both sides, like a continuous street, with "void places" at certain intervals, and "chain-posts" along the line, for foot-passengers to retreat to. By this bridge Wat Tyler entered the City of London in 1381, and Jack Cade in 1450; and on its gate-houses the heads were set up of Sir William Wallace, of Sir Thomas Percy (after the battle of Shrewsbury), of Jack Cade; of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and of Sir Thomas More. Hentzner, when in England in 1598, counted "above thirty" heads upon the bridge. The last head exhibited on the bridge was that of Vennor, the Fifth Monarchy zealot, in the reign of Charles II. A bridge imperfectly piled, oppressed by its own weight of stone, by two rows of houses, and by age itself, required a good deal of cobbling and patching to keep it together.

> "*Shunfield.* ————He minds
> A courtesy no more than London Bridge
> What arch was mended last."
>
> *Ben Jonson, The Staple of News.*

The first thing that appears to have been done was to protect the piers by projecting sterlings, that broke the rush of the river upon the body of the bridge, and the last important alteration was the removal of the houses in 1757-8. Some of the arches were too narrow for the passage of boats of any kind. The widest was only 36 feet, and the resistance caused to so large a body of water, by this contraction of its channel, produced a fall or rapid under the bridge, so that it was necessary to "ship

* It deserves to find place in a note that the drawbridge is included in the twenty arches. There were only nineteen stone arches.

oars" *to shoot the bridge*, as it was called,—an undertaking, to amateur watermen especially, not unattended with danger. I may add that with the flood-tide it was impossible, and with the ebb-tide dangerous to pass through or shoot the arches of the bridge; in the latter case, prudent passengers landed above bridge, generally at the *Old Swan Stairs*, and walked to some wharf, generally *Billingsgate*, below it.

"This same yere the viij of November [1429] the Duke of Norfolk with many a gentilman squyer and yoman, tok his barge at Seynt Marye Overeye, betwen iiij and v of the belle ayens nyght, and purposed to passe thorugh London brigge, where the forseid barge thorugh mysgovernaunce of steeryng, fill upon the pyles and overwhelryd, the whiche was cause of spyllyng of many a gentilman and othere, the more ruthe was, but as God wolde, the duke hymself and too or iij othere gentylmen seenge that myschief, leped upon the pyles and so were saved thorugh helpe of them that weren above the brigge, with castyng down of ropes."—*A Chronicle of London, edited by Nicolas*, p. 117.

"London Bridge was made for wise men to go over, and fools to go under."—*Ray's Proverbs*, 8vo, 1737.

"I once had the honour of attending the Duke and Duchess of York on a party of pleasure down the river, and we were about to land to allow the barge to shoot the bridge. The Duchess asked 'Why?' and being told that it was on account of the danger, positively refused to get out of the boat, and insisted on shooting, which we reluctantly did; but we shipped a good deal of water, and all got very wet; Her Royal Highness showing not the least alarm or regret."—*Croker. Boswell*, p. 156, ed. 1848.

The only son of Sir William Temple (when Secretary at War, and in his father's lifetime) hired a waterman to shoot the bridge, and, while the boat was darting through the narrow arch, he flung himself into the torrent with his pockets full of stones, and instantly sank. In the boat was found a note to this effect:—"My folly in undertaking what I could not perform, whereby some misfortunes have befallen the King's service, is the cause of putting myself to this sudden end. I wish him success in all his undertakings, and a better servant." On the 4th of May, 1737, Eustace Budgell, the poet and friend of Addison, took a boat at Somerset-stairs, and ordered the waterman to row "below bridge," and, while in the act of *shooting the bridge*, he jumped overboard, and was drowned. When his body was discovered a few days afterwards, his pockets were found full of stones. On his desk he had left a slip of paper with the words, "What Cato did and Addison approved cannot be wrong." This, till Westminster Bridge was erected in 1738, was the only bridge over the Thames at London. The old terms of "below bridge" and "above bridge" are still in use upon the river, in the same way that Thames-street "below bridge" is called Lower Thames-street, and Thames-street

"above bridge" Upper Thames-street. A swan that swam under London Bridge was claimed by the Lieutenant of the Tower as his perquisite.* Holbein is said to have lived on London Bridge; and Herbert, the continuator of Ames, was a printseller on the bridge at the time the houses were taken down.†

> "*Petruchio.* What, are they mad? have we another Bedlam?
> They do not talk, I hope?
> "*Sophocles.* Oh, terribly,
> Extremely fearfully! the noise at London Bridge
> Is nothing near her."—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Woman's Prize.*

London Bridge (New). A bridge of five semi-elliptical arches over the Thames, built from the designs of John Rennie and of his sons, Sir John Rennie and George Rennie. The first stone was laid June 15th, 1825, and the bridge publicly opened by King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, on the 1st of August, 1831. It is built of granite, and is said to have cost, including the new approaches, near two millions of money. The centre arch is 152 feet span, with a rise above high-water mark of 29 feet 6 inches; the two arches next the centre are 140 feet in span, with a rise of 27 feet 6 inches; and the two abutment arches are 130 feet span, with a rise of 24 feet 6 inches.

London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill. Opened Jan. 5th, 1771.

London and North Western Railway Station, Euston Square, grew out of the line between London and Birmingham, begun April 21st, 1834, and opened all the way from London to Birmingham on the 17th of September, 1838. The depôt of the Company at Euston-square is of enormous and increasing magnitude. The total length of the line in which the Company is interested, directly or indirectly, is 1141 miles, and the total amount expended up to October, 1848, (when the great financial statement of the Company was made), was 22,835,120*l.* The gross revenue of the year ending June 30th, 1848, was 2,194,093*l.*, or an average of 42,194*l.* per week. The station at Euston-square was designed and built by Philip Hardwick, R.A.‡ [xxxiv.

London Docks (The). Situated on the left bank of the Thames, between St. Katherine's Docks and Ratcliffe Highway. The first and largest dock was opened Jan. 30th, 1805;

* Archæologia, xiii. 275.

† There are capital views of London Bridge by Norden, in the time of James I., by Hollar, in the time of Charles I., by Vertue, in 1747-8, and Boydell, in 1751.

‡ See Stokers and Pokers by the author of Bubbles from the Brunnen.

the entrance from the Thames at Shadwell was made in 1831, under the superintendence of Mr. Henry R. Palmer; and the New Tea Warehouses, capacious enough to receive 120,000 chests, in 1844-45, at the cost of nearly 100,000*l.* This magnificent establishment comprises an area of 90 acres —35 acres of water, and 12,980 feet of quay and jetty frontage, with three entrances from the Thames, of the following widths, viz., Hermitage, 40 feet; Wapping, 40 feet; Shadwell, 45 feet; where the depth of water, at spring tides, is 27 feet. The Western Dock comprises 20 acres; the Eastern, 7 acres; and the Wapping Basin, 3 acres. The walled-in range of dock possesses water-room for 302 sail of vessels, exclusive of lighters; warehouse-room for 220,000 tons of goods; and vault-room for 80,000 pipes of wine and spirits. The superficial area of the vault-room is 890,545 feet; of the warehouse-room, 1,402,115 feet. The total number of vessels which entered the docks in 1844 was 1911; 362,294 tonnage. The business of the docks is managed by a Court of Directors, who sit at the London Dock House, in New Bank-buildings, whose capital is 4,000,000*l.*; and there have been as many as 2900 labourers employed in the docks in one day.

"The Tobacco Warehouses alone cover 5 acres of ground and are rented by Government at 14,000*l.* a year. They will contain about 24,000 hogsheads, averaging 1290 lbs. each, and equal to 30,000 tons of general merchandise. Passages and alleys, each several hundred feet long, are bordered on both sides by close and compact ranges of hogsheads, with here and there a small space for the counting house of the officers of Customs, under whose inspection all the arrangements are conducted. Near the north-east corner of the warehouses is a door inscribed 'To the Kiln,' where damaged tobacco is burnt, the long chimney which carries off the smoke being jocularly called 'The Queen's Pipe.' There is a small dock of one acre exclusively appropriated to ships laden with tobacco. Still more bewildering for their extent and the immense quantity and value of the property which they contain are the wine and spirit vaults, which can accommodate 60,000 pipes of wine. One of the vaults has an area of 7 acres. The warehouses around the wharfs are imposing from their extent, but are nothing near so lofty, and being situated at some distance from the dock, goods cannot be craned out of the ship's hold and stowed away at one operation. The walls surrounding the docks cost 65,000*l.*"—*Knight's London*, iii. 76.

Mode of Admission.—The basins and shipping are open to the public; but to inspect the vaults and warehouses an order must be obtained from the Secretary at the London Dock House in New Bank Buildings; ladies are not admitted after 1 P.M.

London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville. During the year 1845-46, the sum of 1150*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* was received for washing and needlework done by the inmates of this establishment,

many of whom had become qualified to earn a respectable maintenance on leaving the Asylum.*

London Fever Hospital, Pancras Road, New Road. Instituted 1803, for the gratuitous admission of all poor persons (not being parochial paupers) and domestic servants of subscribers, labouring under contagious fever, and residing in London or its neighbourhood. Parochial paupers, domestic servants of non-subscribers, and all inmates of other public charities, (except medical hospitals), are admitted on the payment of a sum the committee shall determine on from time to time. An appropriate vehicle is kept on the premises for the conveyance of the patients to the Hospital. Subscribers of 1 guinea annually, or of 10 guineas in one donation, are governors.

London Gazette Office, St. Martin's Lane. N° 45. The office of the London Gazette—the only official organ of the Government—for notices, promotions, appointments, declarations of bankruptcy and insolvency, &c. The Gazette is published every Tuesday and Friday, and was first established at Oxford in 1665, when the Court was in that city, during the Great Plague of London in that year. It was at first called the Oxford Gazette, but on the return of the Court to town was called the London Gazette. The first number of the London Gazette was No. 24 of the Oxford Gazette.

London Hospital, Whitechapel Road. Instituted 1740, incorporated 1759, for the relief of diseased and hurt manufacturers, seamen in the merchant service, labourers, women, children, and others. A yearly subscription of 5 guineas constitutes an annual governor, and a benefaction of 30 guineas a life governor. Every governor is entitled to recommend one in-patient and four out-patients at a time. Subscribers of sums not less than 1 guinea annually may send out-patients.

London House, Aldersgate Street, stood on the west side on the site of what is still called London House.

> "London House, a handsome brick building on the west side of Aldersgate Street, the city residence of the Bishop of London."—*Hatton's New View of London*, p. 627, 8vo, 1708.

The Princess Anne (afterwards Queen Anne) passed the night in London House in Aldersgate-street after her flight from Whitehall on the landing of the Prince of Orange. Rawlinson, who died in 1725, hired *London House* as a repository for his noble library.† [*See* Aldersgate Street.]

* Advertisement in Times, Oct. 21st, 1846. † Bibliomania, p. 344.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, (north side). A proprietory Institution, established in 1806, in Sir William Clayton's house, in the *Old Jewry*. The first stone of the present building was laid May 4th, 1815, and the building opened April 21st, 1819, (William Brooks, architect). The library, consisting of upwards of 60,000 volumes, is particularly rich in topographical works, collected while the late William Upcott (d. 1845) was librarian. Professor Porson, the first librarian, died in the rooms of the Institution in the *Old Jewry*, in 1808. The library is open from 10 in the morning till 11 at night, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays ; on the former of which it is closed at 3 o'clock, on the latter it is always shut.

London Library (The), 12, St. James's Square, a public subscription Circulating Library, was established in May, 1841 ; and in December, 1844, when the members removed their books from Pall Mall to 12, St. James's-square, the Library consisted of more than 25,000 volumes. Number of members, May, 1847, 835 ; number of volumes, 30,000. Entrance fee, 6 guineas ; annual subscription, 2 guineas. A member is allowed to take a certain number of volumes away with him at a time, and to change them as often as he wishes. The Library is open every day except Sunday, from 11 to 6 o'clock. Carte, the historian, suggested in 1743 the formation of a London Library, at the expense of the Twelve Great Companies of the City of London, each Company subscribing 2000*l.* lxxxiv.

London Stone, in *Cannon-street*, City. A rounded block of stone, now set in a large stone case, through an oval opening in which the top of the stone alone is seen. It is built into the outer or street wall of the church of *St. Swithin, London-stone*, or St. Swithin, Cannon-street. Camden considers it to have been the central *Milliarium*, or milestone, similar to that in the forum at Rome, from which the British high-roads radiated, and from which the distances on them were reckoned.

> "On the south side of this high street [Candlewick or Cannon Street] near unto the channel is pitched upright a great stone called London Stone, fixed in the ground very deep, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set that if carts do run against it through negligence the wheels be broken, and the stone itself unshaken. The cause why this stone was set there, the time when, or other memory hereof is none."—*Stow*, p. 84.
>
> "The late Earl of Oxford, father to him that now liveth, hath been noted within these forty years to have ridden into this city and so to his house by London Stone with eighty gentlemen in a livery of Reading tawny, and chains of gold about their necks, before him, and one hundred tall yeomen in the like livery, to follow him without chains, but all having his cognizance of the blue boar embroidered on their left shoulder."—*Stow*, p. 34.
>
> "This stone before the Fire of London was much worn away, and as it

were but a stump remaining. But it is now for the preservation of it cased over with a new stone handsomely wrought, cut hollow underneath so as the old stone may be seen, the new one being over it to shelter and defend the old venerable one."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 200.

Stow, as we have seen, describes it as standing on the *south* side of the street; it is now on the *north* side. The removal from the south side of the channel to the north side, close to the wall, and south-west door of *St. Swithin's Church*, took place on the 13th of December, 1742.* In 1798 it was again removed, and but for the praise-worthy interposition, it is understood, of Mr. Thomas Maiden, a printer in Sherbourne-lane, it might have been totally destroyed. On both occasions it was complained of as a nuisance and obstruction to the neighbourhood. It is now, however, out of the way; and though small in size, of the highest curiosity and interest.

"*Scene, Cannon Street. Enter* Jack Cade *with his followers. He strikes his staff on London Stone.*

"*Cade.* Now is Mortimer lord of this city. And here sitting upon London Stone, I charge and command, that, of the city's cost, the pissing conduit run nothing but claret wine this first year of our reign. And now henceforward, it shall be treason for any that calls me other than lord Mortimer."—*Shakspeare, Second Part of Henry VI.*, Act iv., sc. 6.

"The bees in arms
Drive headlong from the waxen cells in swarms.
Jack Straw at London Stone with all his rout
Struck not the city with so loud a shout."
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox.

In Strype's map of Walbrook Ward,† the position of the stone on the south side of the street is distinctly laid down.

London Tavern, No. 123, Bishopsgate Within. A house where large public dinners are given, as at the Albion in Aldersgate-street, and the Freemasons' Tavern in Great Queen-street.

London University. [*See* University of London.]

London Wall. A street in Finsbury, so called from the wall which encompassed the City of London, of which four fragments alone exist; one in the churchyard of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, a second in St. Martin's-court off Ludgate-hill, a third in the Old Bailey, concealed behind houses, and a fourth behind the houses in Trinity-square, on the west side of a vacant plot of ground in George-street, Tower-hill.

"The circuit of the Wall of London on the land side, to wit from the Tower of London in the east unto Aldgate, is 82 perches; from Aldgate to Bishopgate, 86 perches; from Bishopgate in the north to the postern of Cripplegate, 162 perches; from Cripplegate to Aldersgate, 75 perches; from Aldersgate to Newgate, 66 perches; from Newgate in the west to Ludgate,

* London Chronicle of Sept. 1767. † Strype, B. ii., p. 191.

42 perches; in all, 513 perches of assize. From Ludgate to the Fleet-dike west, about 60 perches; from Fleet-bridge south to the River Thames, about 70 perches; and so the total of these perches amounteth to 643, every perch consisting of five yards and a half, which do yield 3536 yards and a half, containing 10,608 feet, which make up two English miles and more, by 608 feet."—*Stow*, p. 5.

The second Bethlehem Hospital,

"Old Bedlam close by London Wall,"

occupied the centre of the north side of the present street, called London-wall. Finsbury-circus (at the back of London-wall) is described by Strype as "The Lower Walks of Moorfields." The City gates were taken down in 1761-2. Of the Old Bailey fragment there is a good view by J. T. Smith, and of the Trinity-square bit an equally good view in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata. [*See* Sion College; Allhallows-in-the-Wall; Carpenters' Hall; St. Alphage, London Wall.]

London Workhouse. [*See* Bishopsgate Street.]

Long Acre. A spacious street, chiefly inhabited by coach-makers,* and running east and west between St. Martin's-lane and Drury-lane, first known as The Elms, then called Seven Acres, and since 1612, from the length of a certain slip of ground, then first used as a public pathway, as Long-acre.† Leg-alley, Long-acre, was known in Strype's time as Elmes-street.‡ It first occurs in the rate-books of St. Martin's under the year 1627, and in 1656 Howell calls it "a spacious fair street." § *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Oliver Cromwell, from 1637 to 1643, on the south side, two doors off Nicholas Stone, the sculptor. He is called Captain Cromwell, and was rated to the poor of St. Martin's at 10*s.* 10*d.*, then a large sum and a high rate. In 1643 he was rated at 14*s.*; and in 1644 (when his name is no longer there) half the houses in Covent Garden are described as empty. This is quite a new circumstance in Cromwell's life, referring to a period moreover during which so little is known of him.—John Dryden, from 1682 to 1686, in a house on the north side facing *Rose-street*. He is called in the rate-book John Dreydon, Esq., an unusual distinction, and the sum he paid to the poor varied from 18*s.* to 1*l.* This is a new fact in the poet's life. He is generally said to have lived in *Gerard-street*, and to have been on his way home to his house in that street when he was

* It was inhabited by Coachmakers as early as 1695, in which year "John Sanders of Long Acre, Coach Maker," was fined in the sum of 12*l.*, for not serving the office of Overseer.—*St. Martin's Parish Accounts.*

† Parton's History of St. Giles's, p. 166. ‡ Strype, B. iii., p. 74.

§ Londinop., p. 345.

cudgelled in *Rose-street*, but no part of *Gerard-street* was built at that time.—Lumley-court was so called from the Lady Lumley, who was living here in 1660 ; and Banbury-court from Banbury House, inhabited in 1673 by the Earl of Peterborough.*

"There was in Long Acre a shoemaker whose shop had two windows, in one of which he placed the articles of his regular trade, and very frequently in the other a landscape by Richard Wilson. And it is very generally believed that pictures thus parted with for a few pounds have since been sold for hundreds."—*Wright's Life of Wilson.*

Thomas Stothard, the painter, was the son of a coach-maker in Long-acre. [*See* Bagnio ; Rose Street ; Phœnix Alley.]

"But the most diverting, and amusing of all, is the Mug-House-Club in Long-Acre ; where every Wednesday and Saturday, a mixture of Gentlemen, Lawyers, and Tradesmen, meet in a great Room, and are seldom under a hundred.

"They have a grave old Gentleman, in his own gray Hairs, now within a few months of Ninety years old, who is their President; and sits in an arm'd chair some steps higher than the rest of the company, to keep the whole Room in order. A Harp plays all the time at the lower end of the Room; and every now and then one or other of the Company rises and entertains the rest with a song, and (by the by) some are good Masters. Here is nothing drank but Ale, and every Gentleman hath his separate Mug, which he chalks on the Table where he sits as it is brought in; and every one retires when he pleases, as from a Coffee-house.

"The Room is always so diverted with Songs, and drinking from one Table to another to one another's Healths, that there is no room for Politicks, or anything that can sow'r conversation.

"One must be there by seven to get Room, and after ten the Company are for the most part gone.

"This is a Winter's Amusement, that is agreeable enough to a Stranger for once or twice, and he is well diverted with the different Humours, when the Mugs overflow.

"On King George's Accession to the Throne, the Tories had so much the better of the Friends to the Protestant succession, that they gained the Mobs on all publick Days to their side. This induced a Sett of Gentlemen to establish Mugg-Houses in all the corners of this great City, for well-affected Tradesmen to meet and keep up the Spirit of Loyalty to the Protestant Succession, and to be ready upon all Tumults to join their Forces for the Suppression of the Tory Mobs. Many an Encounter they had, and many were the Riots, till at last the Parliament was obliged by an Act of Parliament to put an end to this City strife, which had this good effect, that upon pulling down of the Mugg-house in Salisbury Court, for which some Boys were hanged on this Act, the City has not been troubled with them since."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, vol. i., p. 289, 8vo, 1722.

The warehouse of Mr. H. G. Bohn, the bookseller, at the corner of Mercer Street, contains some interesting mural paintings of the middle of the last century.

Long's. A famous ordinary in the Strand, at the east end of Exeter

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

'Change, as I gather from a volume of old sale catalogues collected by Narcissus Luttrell.

"I have won a wager to be spent luxuriously at Long's."
Dryden's Limberham.

"*Bellair.* Where do you dine?
"*Dorimant.* At Long's, or Locket's.
"*Medley.* At Long's let it be."
The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter, 4to, 1676.

[*See* Locket's.]

Long Ditch, Westminster. A narrow street between Tothill-street (south) and St. James's Park (north); in length 140 yards; and from Charing Cross (south) 720 yards;* and "so called, for that the same almost insulateth the city of Westminster."† The locality of this ditch is laid down with great exactness in Strype's map of *St. Margaret's, Westminster.* The ditch ran from the top of *Tothill-street* into Delahay-street, and *Duke-street*, down what is now called Princes-street. John Kip, the engraver, whose art has preserved so many views of the old palaces and seats of this kingdom, died, says Walpole, "in 1722, in a place called Long Ditch, Westminster."

"Then passing by this house [Lord Jefferies'] on the same side beginneth a short street called Delahay Street, which falleth into Long Ditch, so called from the Ditch which almost encompassed this part of Westminster, now all dryed up and converted into streets and houses; a place of no great account for Houses or Inhabitants."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 64.

Long Lane, West Smithfield. lxxxiv.

"On the north side of the priory of St. Bartholomew is the lane truly called Long, which reacheth from Smithfield to Aldersgate Street. This lane is now lately built on both the sides with tenements for brokers, tipplers, and such like."—*Stow*, p. 142.

"Long Lane, a place of note for the sale of apparel, linen, and upholsters' goods, both second hand and new, but chiefly for old, for which it is of note."—*R. B., in Strype*, B. iii., p. 122.

"The times are dangerous, and this is an yron age; or rather no yron age, for swords and bucklers goe to pawne apace in Long Lane."—*Nash's Pierce Penilesse*, 4to, 1592.

"*Birdlime.* The troth is, my lord, I got her to my house . . . . hired three liveries in Long Lane to man her."—*Westward Ho, by Decker and Webster*, 4to, 1607.

"*Lady Wishfort.* I hope to see you hung with tatters like a Long Lane penthouse or a gibbet thief."—*Congreve, Way of the World*, 4to, 1700.

"I that am always more scared at the sight of a serjeant or bayliff, than at the Devil and all his works, was mortally frighted in my passage through Barbican and Long Lane by the impudent ragsellers, in those scandalous

* Hatton, p. 49. † Stow, 168.

climates, who laid hold of my arm to ask me 'what I lack'd.'"—*Tom Brown's Amusements of London*, p. 37, 8vo, 1700.

Long Southwark, or, The Borough, *now* Borough High Street. There were five prisons in this street when Stow drew up his Survey—the *Clink*, the *Compter*, the *Marshalsea*, the *King's Bench*, the *White Lion*.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. The office of the Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty is in the stable-yard, St. James's Palace, but is to be removed shortly to Buckingham Palace.

Lord Great Chamberlain's Office is at the House of Lords, in the New Houses of Parliament, at Westminster.

Lord Steward's Office. [*See* Board of Green Cloth.]

Lothbury. A street on the north side of the Bank of England.

"The street of Lothberie, Lathberie, or Loadberie (for by all these names have I read it) took the name as it seemeth of *berie*, or *court*, of old time there kept, but by whom is grown out of memory. This street is possessed for the most part by founders, that cast candlesticks, chafing dishes, spice mortars, and such like copper or laton works, and do afterward turn them with the foot and not with the wheel, to make them smooth and bright with turning and scrating, (as some do term it), making a loathsome noise to the by-passers that have not been used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called Lothberie."—*Stow*, p. 104.

"Lothbury was in Stow's time much inhabited by Founders, but now by Merchants and Warehouse-keepers, though it is not without such like trades as he mentions."—*Hatton*, p. 49, 1708.

"*Sir Epicure Mammon.* This night I'll change
All that is metal, in my house, to gold:
And early in the morning, will I send
To all the plumbers and the pewterers,
And buy their tin and lead up; and to Lothbury
For all the copper.

"*Surly.* What, and turn that too?

"*Mammon.* Yes, and I'll purchase Devonshire and Cornwall,
And make them perfect Indies."—*Ben Jonson, The Alchemist.*

"Bless the sovereign and his seeing,—
* * * *
From a fiddle out of tune,
As the cuckoo is in June,
From the candlesticks of Lothbury,
And the loud pure wives of Banbury."
Ben Jonson, The Gipsies Metamorphosed.

The wish of Sir Epicure Mammon has been carried out, and the copper of *Lothbury* converted into gold, for the candlestick-makers have left their old locality, the Bank of England skirts one side of it, and here, too, is the house of Jones, Loyd & Co., the wealthy and eminent bankers. The church is called *St. Margaret's, Lothbury*. *Founders'-court* still remains, but

Founders' Hall is now a Dissenting Meeting-house. Here is the Central Hall of the Telegraphic Company, for communicating by electric telegraph with all the great railway stations in the kingdom. The rates of charge may be obtained at the Hall.

Love Lane, Lower Thames Street.

"Then again out of Thames Street, by the west end of St. Mary Hill Church, runneth up one other lane, of old time called Roape Lane, since called Lucas Lane, of one Lucas, owner of some part thereof, and now corruptly called Love Lane."—*Stow*, p. 79.

[*See* Weighhouse Yard.]

Lowther Arcade. A covered walk or arcade surmounted with glass domes of elegant design, leading from West Strand to St. Martin's Churchyard, chiefly inhabited by German toymen, who deal in children's toys, cheap brooches, pins, cast glass articles, &c. It derives its name from Lord Lowther, who was Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests when many of the improvements in the West Strand were made in 1829—30, &c.

Ludgate. One of the four ancient gates of the City, taken down in November, 1760, at the solicitation to the Court of Common Council of the chief inhabitants of Farringdon Within and Farringdon Without. It stood between the present London Tavern and the church of *St. Martin, Ludgate*, and was called Ludgate after, it is said, King Lud, who built it sixty-six years before the birth of Christ; others have derived it from *Floodgate*, the gate by the river Fleet. Ludgate was either repaired or rebuilt in 1215, when the barons in arms against King John entered London and destroyed the houses of the Jews, using the stones in the restoration of the City walls and of Ludgate more especially. Stow records a curious confirmation of this circumstance, the discovery in 1586, when the gate was taken down, of a stone with a Hebrew inscription, signifying the sign or note of Rabbi Moses, the son of Rabbi Isaac. Ludgate was again repaired, and the statues of Lud and his sons set up in 1260, and re-erected in 1586, in the 28th of Queen Elizabeth. On the east side, in a niche, stood the statues of Lud and his two sons in Roman costumes; and on the west side the statue of Queen Elizabeth. Lud and his sons were given by the City to Sir Francis Gosling, who intended to set them up at the east end of St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street. This, however, he did not carry into effect, and the King and his two sons were deposited in the parish bone-house. The statue of Elizabeth met with a better fate, having a niche assigned it in the outer wall of old St. Dunstan's; and on the rebuilding of that church a

similar situation in a niche in the outer wall of the new.* The Ludgate of 1586 was gutted in the Great Fire, and the stonework seriously injured. Ludgate was first erected into a prison in the reign of Richard II., when it was ordained that all freemen of London should, for debt, trespasses, accounts and contempts, be imprisoned in Ludgate. The place soon became too small for the growing occasions of the City, and it was enlarged at the expense of Dame Agnes Forster, widow of Stephen Forster, mayor in 1454. A chapel was built, leads erected to walk upon, and lodging and water found for each person, without a fee to the keeper. The gift of Dame Agnes was recorded in brass on the walls of her quadrangle :—

> " Devout souls that pass this way,
> For Stephen Forster, late mayor, heartily pray;
> And Dame Agnes his spouse to God consecrate,
> That of pity this house made for Londoners in Ludgate.
> So that for lodging and water prisoners here nought pay,
> As their keepers shall all answer at dreadful doomsday."

When Ludgate was rebuilt, in 1586, and " the verses turned inward to the wall," old John Stow took care, he tells us, to have the like in effect graven outward *in prose*.

> " Formerly Debtors that were not able to satisfy their debts, put themselves into this prison of Ludgate for shelter from their creditors. And these were Merchants and Tradesmen who had been driven to want by losses at sea. When King Philip, in the month of August, 1554, came first through London, these prisoners were 30 in number; and owed 10,000*l.*, but compounded for 2000*l.*, who presented a well-penned Latin speech to that Prince to redress their miseries, and by his royal generosity to free them, 'And the rather for that place was not Sceleratorum Carcer, sed Miserorum Custodia, i. e. a gaol for villains, but a place of restraint for poor unfortunate men: And that they were put in there, not by others, but themselves fled thither; and that not out of fear of punishment, but in hope of better fortune.' The whole letter was drawn by the curious pen of Roger Ascham, and is extant among his Epistles, Lib. iii."—*Strype.*
>
> " Passing under Ludgate the other day, I heard a voice bawling for charity, which I thought I had somewhere heard before. Coming near to the grate, the prisoner called me by my name, and desired I would throw something into the box."—*Spectator*, No. 82.

There is a very curious description of Ludgate prison by a poor debtor confined there, of the name of Marmaduke Johnson, drawn up in the year 1659, and printed by Strype in the appendix to his edition of Stow. The exactions of the keeper of the box and his underlings were oppressive in the extreme. The prisoners were compelled to pay for everything but water. The bequests, and there were many, and some of importance,

* Lud and his sons have been engraved by J. T. Smith. Of the Elizabethan Gate there is a view in Strype.

were not worth one farthing to the unhappy inmates. The master of the box and his myrmidons swallowed all, even the very alms acquired by the poor criers at the gate. The broken meat from the Lord Mayor's table, the contents of a basket from the clerk of the market, or rarer still, a present of unsized fish from the water-bailiff, were all that the poor debtors had to look for. The picture is curious, and will well repay perusal. Before "Lud's fam'd gates" * terminated the rebellious march of Sir Thomas Wyat, in the reign of bloody Mary.

> "Some of Wyat's men, some say it was Wyat himself, came even to Ludgate, and knocked, calling to come in, saying there was Wyat, whom the Queen had granted to have their requests. But the Lord William Howard stood at the gate and said, 'Avaunt, traitor, thou shalt not come in here.' Wyat stayd and rested him a while upon a stall over against the Bell Savage gate, and at the last, seeing he could not get into the City, and being deceived of the aid he hoped for, returned back again towards Charing Cross."—*Stow's Annales.*

When *Ludgate* was taken down the prisoners were removed to the London Workhouse in *Bishopsgate-street*. Mr. J. P. Collier possesses a printed handbill of the year 1664, called "The Humble Petition of the Poor distressed prisoners in *Ludgate*, being above an hundred and fourscore poor persons in number, against the time of the Birth of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." . . . "We most humbly beseech you," says the handbill, "(even for God's cause) to relieve us with your charitable benevolence, and to put into this bearer's Boxe, the same being sealed with the house Seale as it is figured upon this petition." This is illustrative of No. 49 of Tempest's Cries, entitled "Remember the Poor Prisoners"—a male figure with an alms-basket at his back, and a sealed money-box in his hand.†

Ludgate Hill, and Ludgate Street. Portions of the main artery of London leading from Fleet-street to St. Paul's. The hill extends from Fleet-street to the site of old Ludgate Without, and the street from Ludgate Within to St. Paul's Churchyard. The old name for the street was Bowyer-row. [*See* Ludgate.]

> "Betwixt the south end of Ave Mary Lane and the north end of Creed Lane is Bowyer Row, of bowyers dwelling there, now worn out by mercers and others."—*Stow*, p. 127.

The church is called *St. Martin's, Ludgate. Observe.—Bell*

* Pope.

† William Heminge, the son of Shakspeare's "fellow," wrote a poem on his imprisonment in Ludgate, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. (Catalogue Col. 41). In the same Museum (Column 50 of Cat.) is "A Carracter of Ludgate," a whimsical description of the prison.

Savage Inn on the north side; and on the south side, in St. Martin's-court, one of the four remaining fragments of *London Wall*. At the top of Ludgate-hill, and in front of the west end of old *St. Paul's*, Digby, R. Winter, Grant and Bates, were executed, Jan. 30th, 1606, for their participation in the Gunpowder Plot. On the south side is Everington's magnificent shawl shop, and on the north side, was Rundle and Bridges', the great jewellers.

Luke's (St.), Chelsea, (Chelsea Old Church). A very interesting edifice, built of red-brick and stone, situated near the river, consisting of a nave, chancel and side aisles. The chancel is said to have been rebuilt early in the sixteenth century. The chapel at the east end of the south aisle was added by Sir Thomas More, about the year 1520. The tower (of brick) was built between the years 1667 and 1674. *Monuments—Observe.*—On the north side of the chancel an ancient altar-tomb without any inscription, but supposed to belong to one of the family of Bray, of Eaton. A tablet of black marble on the south wall of the chancel to Sir Thomas More, (d. 1535), originally erected by himself in 1532, but being much worn,* was restored at the expence of Sir John Lawrence of Chelsea, in the reign of Charles I., and again by subscription in 1833. The place of his interment is unknown, most probably the chapel of *St. Peter-in-the-Tower*. His first wife (Joan) is buried here.

> "After he was beheaded, his trunke was interred in Chelsey Church, neer the middle of the south wall, where was some slight monument erected, w^ch being worn by time, about 1644 S^r [John?] Laurence of Chelsey, (no kinne to him), at his own proper costs and chardges, erected to his memorie a handsome inscription of marble."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 463.

The epitaph (in Latin) was written by More himself. The words "hereticisque" were purposely omitted when the monument was restored on both occasions. There is a space left for them. Over the tomb is the crest of Sir Thomas More, namely, a Moor's head; and the arms of himself and his two wives.—Thomas Hungerford, on the north wall of the chancel, (d. 1581); small monument with kneeling figures.—Elizabeth Mayerne, (d. 1653), daughter of Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I. and Charles I., and wife of Peter de Caumont, Marquis de Cugnac; monument on south wall.—Jane Dudley, Duchess of Northumberland, (d. 1555), wife of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, beheaded in 1553 for proclaiming Lady Jane Grey, and

* See Weever.

mother of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; (her daughter Mary was the mother of Sir Philip Sydney); monument at the east end of south chapel, not unlike Chaucer's in Westminster Abbey, but sadly mutilated.—Catherine, relict of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, (d. 1620); altar-tomb.—Sir Robert Stanley, (d. 1632), second son of William, Earl of Derby; monument with bust.—Arthur Gorges, (d. 1668), eldest son of Sir Arthur Gorges.—Gregory, Lord Dacre, (d. 1594), and Ann, Lady Dacre, (d. 1595); monument in south aisle. Ann, Lady Dacre, erected the alms-houses in Westminster which bear her name; she was sister to Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, (the poet).—Thomas Lawrence, (d. 1593), and several of his family, in a chapel at the end of the north aisle. "Lawrence-street, Chelsea," was called after this family.—Lady Jane Cheyne, (d. 1669), daughter of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, and wife of Charles Cheyne, Esq., from whom *Cheyne-row* derives its name; monument in north aisle, by Bernini, cost 500*l.** She is represented lying on her right side, and leaning on a Bible.—Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, (d. 1703), author of The Present State of Great Britain, a kind of Court Calendar, very valuable in its way; south wall of church, outside.—Sir Hans Sloane, the physician, (d. 1753); monument in the churchyard, an urn entwined with serpents.—Philip Miller, author of the Gardener's Dictionary, (d. 1771); monument in churchyard, erected by the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies. *Eminent Persons interred in this Church, without Monuments.*—Elizabeth Fletcher, (d. 1595), wife of Bishop Fletcher, and mother of John Fletcher, the poet.—Magdalen Herbert, (d. 1627), mother of George Herbert, and Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Dr. Donne preached her funeral sermon in this church, and Izaak Walton tells us he heard him.—Thomas Shadwell, (d. 1692), Poet Laureate; the Mac Flecknoe of Dryden. His funeral sermon was preached in this church by Nicholas Brady, Nahum Tate's associate in the Psalms.—Abel Boyer, (d. 1729), author of a Life of Queen Anne, and the French Dictionary which bears his name. He died in a house he had built for himself in the *Five Fields, Chelsea.*—Henry Mossop, the actor, (d. 1775), one of the heroes of the Rosciad.—William Kenrick, LL.D., (d. 1779).†—Sir John Fielding, (d. 1780), the magistrate, and half-brother to Fielding, the novelist.—Henry Sampson Woodfall, (d. 1805), the Printer of "Junius." The

189. 195.

* Walpole, ii. 110.

† See Goldsmith's Retaliation.

register under Feb. 13th, 1597-8, records the baptism of "Charles, a boy by estimacon 10 or 12 yers olde, brought by Sir Walter Rawlie, from Guiana," and under Aug. 26th, 1633, the marriage of the father and mother of the profligate Earl of Rochester. John Larke, presented to the rectory of Chelsea in 1530, by Sir Thomas More, was executed at Tyburn in 1544, for following the example of his patron, in denying the King's supremacy.† In a cemetery in the *King's-road*, given to the parish, in 1733, by Sir Hans Sloane, Andrew Millar, the bookseller, is buried, (d. 1768). He lived in the Strand, over against Catherine-street, and gave to the public, Thomson's Seasons, Collins's Odes, Fielding's Tom Jones, Burn's Justice of the Peace, Hume's History of England. His grave is marked by an obelisk in the centre of the ground.

Luke's (St.), Chelsea, (Chelsea New Church ; James Savage, architect). First stone laid, Oct. 12th, 1820, and church consecrated, Oct. 18th, 1824. In the churchyard, Blanchard and Egerton, the actors, lie side by side.

Luke's (St.) Hospital for Lunatics, in *Old-street-road*, instituted in 1751, and removed to the present hospital (built by Dance, in 1782-84. No person is knowingly received as a patient, who is in possession of means for decent support in a private asylum.

Luke's (St.), Old Street Road. A parish church, consecrated Oct. 16th, 1733, and chiefly remarkable for a very ugly spire. The parish was taken out of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, in 1732, to meet the growing population of that part of the town.

Lumley House, in Aldgate Ward.

> "Next to these alms houses [in Woodroffe-lane] is the Lord Lumley's house, built in the time of King Henry VIII., by Sir Thomas Wyat, the father, upon one plot of ground of late pertaining to the Crossed Friars."—*Stow*, p. 56.

Lyceum (The Royal) Theatre, or English Opera House, in the Strand, at the corner of Upper Wellington-street. Built by Mr. S. Beazley, and opened to the public July 14th, 1834. The interior decorations were made in Madame Vestris's time, (1847), and are very beautiful. The theatre derives its name of the Lyceum from an academy or exhibition room, built in 1765, for the Society of Arts, by Mr. James Payne, the architect. It was first converted into a theatre in 1790, and into an English Opera House in 1809. The preceding theatre (also the work of Mr. Beazley) was destroyed by fire, Feb. 16th, 1830.

* Newcourt's Report, i. 346.

Lyon's Inn, Newcastle Street, Strand. An Inn of Chancery, belonging to the Inner Temple.

"Lyon's Inn was a guest inn or hostelry held at the sign of the Lyon, and purchased by gentlemen professors and students in the law in the raigne of King Henry the Eighth, and converted to an Inn of Chancery."—*Sir George Buc, in Howes*, p. 1076, ed. 1631.

William Weare, murdered by Thurtell, at Gill's-hill, in Hertfordshire, lived in this Inn.

"They cut his throat from ear to ear,
His brains they battered in;
His name was Mr. William Weare,
He dwelt in Lyon's Inn."—*Theodore Hook.*

Lyon Key, Lower Thames Street. Okey, the regicide, was a chandler at this Quay.*

MACCLESFIELD STREET, Golden Square, was so called after Charles Gerard, first Baron Gerard of Brandon, and first Earl of Macclesfield, (d. 1694). [*See* Gerard Street.]

Madox Street, Regent Street. Built 1721.†

Magdalen Hospital, St. George's Fields. Instituted 1758, incorporated 1769, for the reformation and relief of penitent prostitutes. A subscription of 20 guineas or more at one time, or of 5 guineas per annum for five successive years, is a qualification of a governor for life. A subscription of 5 guineas entitles the subscriber to the privileges of a governor for one year.

Magnus's (St.), London Bridge. A church in *Bridge Ward Within*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren between 1676 and 1705. The cupola and lantern are much admired. The foot-way under the steeple was made (circ. 1760) to widen the road to old London Bridge. Some difficulty was expected at the time, but Wren had foreseen the probability of a change, and the alteration was effected with ease and security. On the south side of the communion table is a tablet to the memory of Miles Coverdale, rector of St. Magnus's and Bishop of Exeter, under whose direction, 4th of October, 1535, "the first complete printed English version of the Bible was published."

"I have also heard what a round sum was offered by strangers for the Altar-Cloath of St. Magnus in London."—*Peacham's Compleat Gentleman*, p. 311, 4to, 1661.

* Wood's Fasti, p. 78.
† Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

Maiden Lane, Bankside. The *Globe Theatre* stood in this lane, and here in Strype's time (1720) was "Globe Alley, long and narrow and but meanly built."*

Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. Called, in the early rate-books of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, "Maiden-lane, behind the Bull Inn." Here is still "Bull Inn Court." *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Archbishop Sancroft, when Dean of York. Dugdale, in 1663, addresses a letter to his "much honoured friend Dr. Sancroft, Dean of York, at Mr. Clarke's house in Mayden Lane neere Covent Garden."—Andrew Marvell, who dates one of his letters to his constituents in Hull from his lodgings in Maiden-lane, April 21st, 1677.† Other letters are dated from Covent Garden. He was lodging in this lane, "on a second floor in a court in the Strand," when Lord Danby, ascending his stairs with a message and bribe from the King, found him too proud and honest to accept his offer. It is said he was dining off the pickings of a mutton bone, and that as soon as the Lord Treasurer was gone he was obliged to send to a friend to borrow a guinea.—Voltaire, in lodgings at the White Peruke. —Bonnell Thornton was the son of an apothecary, and J. M. W. Turner, R. A., the celebrated landscape painter, the son of a hairdresser in this lane. *Observe.*—A tavern, No. 20, called the Cider Cellars, a favourite haunt of Professor Porson, still frequented by young men, and much in vogue for devilled kidneys, oysters, and Welch rabbits, cigars, glasses of brandy, and great supplies of London stout. Singing is cultivated — the comic vein prevails. Proctor, the sculptor, died, in very reduced circumstances, in a house in Maiden-lane opposite the Cider Cellars. His best work, "Ixion on the Wheel," was bought by Sir Abraham Hume, and is now the property of Viscount Alford.

Maiden Lane, Lad Lane.

> "On the north side of St. Michael's Church [St. Michael's, Wood Street] is Mayden Lane now so called, but of old time Ingene or Ing Lane."—*Stow*, p. 112.

Mall (The), in St. James's Park. A gravel walk on the north side of the Park extending from Constitution-hill to Spring-gardens. The first Mall, originally a part of St. James's Park, was the street now called Pall Mall.

> "His [St. John's] father is a man of pleasure that walks the Mall and frequents St. James's Coffee House, and the chocolate houses, and the young

* Strype, B. iv., p. 28.

† Marvell's Works, i. 326, 4to ed.

son is Principal Secretary of State."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, ed. *Scott*, ii. 77.

"When I pass the Mall in the evening it is prodigious to see the number of ladies walking there."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, ed. *Scott*, ii. 258.

"I have had this morning as much delight in a walk in the sun as ever I felt formerly in the crowded Mall, even when I imagined I had my share of the admiration of the place, which was generally soured before I slept by the informations of my female friends, who seldom failed to tell me, it was observed that I had shewed an inch above my shoe heels or some other criticism of equal weight, which was construed affectation, and utterly destroyed all the satisfaction my vanity had given me."—*Lady Mary W. Montagu to the Countess of Bute*, (*Works by Lord Wharncliffe*, iii. 81).

"When all the Mall in leafy ruin lies."—*Gay, Trivia.*

"Some feel no flames but at the Court or Ball,
And others hunt white aprons on the Mall."—*Pope.*

[*See* Pall Mall ; St. James's Park].

MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

"Over against this house [Derby House] was another fair house belonging to Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln; also another large house belonging to the Montagues [Earls of Manchester] lately built into a very fine Court, which hath a handsome freestone pavement, and good houses well inhabited, and bears the name of Manchester Court, very pleasant towards the Thames."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 63.

Bishop Nicolson, author of the Historical Library, was living here in 1708-9.* Every lodging in Manchester-buildings was, during Lord Melbourne's administration (1835—1841) let, it was said, to the members of Mr. O'Connell's tail.

MANCHESTER SQUARE, on the north side of OXFORD STREET, was begun in 1776 by the building of "Manchester House" on the north side, and finished in 1788.† Manchester House (the French ambassador's—here Talleyrand lived) was the residence of the Marquis of Hertford, the favourite of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.

"Through M—nch—st—r Square took a canter just now,
Met the old yellow chariot and made a low bow."
Tom Moore, Diary of a Politician.

The old yellow chariot was the incog. vehicle of the Prince.

MANSFIELD STREET, PORTLAND PLACE, was built by the Messrs. Adam, circ. 1770. Some of the houses in this neighbourhood exhibit good architectural details in the rooms and staircases.

MANSFIELD STREET, properly GOODMAN'S FIELD STREET, corruptly MAUNSELL STREET. Garrick lodged in Mansfield-street during the term of his first engagement in London, when Richard III.

* Thoresby's Letters, ii. 142. † Lysons's Environs, iii. 258.

drew crowded audiences from the west end of London, *to Goodman's-fields Theatre.*

MAN'S COFFEE HOUSE, on the water side behind CHARING CROSS, near Scotland Yard, was so called after the keeper or proprietor, Mr. Alexander Man. "Old Man's," or the "Royal Coffee-house," as it was sometimes called,* was established in the reign of Charles II.; "Young Man's," in the same locality, in the reign of William III.

"We as naturally went from Man's Coffee House to the Parade, as a coachman drives from Locket's to the Playhouse."—*Tom Brown's Works*, vol. iii., p. 40.

"The Scots go generally to the British [Coffee-house] and a mixture of all sorts to the Smyrna. There are other little Coffee Houses much frequented in this neighbourhood. Young Man's for officers, Old Man's for Stock Jobbers, Pay-masters and Courtiers, and Little Man's for Sharpers."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, vol. i., p. 168, 8vo, 1722.

See also Tatler, No. 166. The Spectator (Nos. 403, 550) speaks of "Jenny Man's."

MANSION HOUSE, the residence of the Lord Mayor during his term of office, was built on the site of the *Stocks-market*, from the designs of George Dance, the City surveyor, (d. 1768). The first stone was laid Oct. 25th, 1739. Lord Burlington sent a design by Palladio, which was rejected by the City on the inquiry of a Common Councilman, "Who was Palladio?—was he a Freeman?" It is said to have cost 71,000*l.*, and was formerly disfigured by an upper story for the servants, familiarly known, east of Temple Bar, as "The Mare's Nest." The principal room is called the Egyptian Hall, and is said at one time to have exhibited some Egyptian details, which occasioned the name, but at present not a trace of Egyptian architecture is visible in any part of the proportions or decorations. In this hall, on every Easter Monday, the Lord Mayor gives a great private banquet and ball. The Lord Mayor of London is chosen annually, every 29th of September, from the aldermen below the chair, who have served the office of sheriff, and is installed in office every 9th of November, when "The Show" or procession between London and Westminster (with the giants and men in armour) takes place. The procession ascends the Thames from Blackfriars to Westminster Bridge, but returns by land.

"'Twas on that day when Thorold rich and grave,
Like Cimon, triumph'd both on land and wave—
Pomps without guilt of bloodless swords and maces,
Glad chains, warm furs, broad banners, and broad faces."—*Pope.*

* London Gazette for 1674, No. 875.

The carriage in which the Lord Mayor rides is a large lumbering carved and gilt coach, painted and designed by Cipriani, in 1757. Its original cost was 1065*l.* 3*s.*; and it is said, that an expenditure of upwards of 100*l.* is every year incurred to keep it in repair. Here sits the chief magistrate in his red cloak, and collar of SS, with his chaplain, and his sword and mace-bearers. The sword-bearer carries the sword in the pearl scabbard, presented to the Corporation by Queen Elizabeth upon opening the Royal Exchange, and the mace-bearer the great gold mace given to the City by Charles I. The first Lord Mayor who went by water to Westminster on Lord Mayor's day was John Norman, mayor in 1453, and the last Lord Mayor who rode on horseback at his mayoralty was Sir Gilbert Heathcote, in 1711. He is sworn in at Westminster, in the morning of the 9th of November, before one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and then returns to preside at the great mayoralty dinner in *Guildhall*, at which some of her Majesty's ministers are invariably present.

> "The Lord Mayor of London, by their first Charter, was to be presented to the King, in his absence to the Lord Chief Justiciary of England, afterwards to the Lord Chancellor, now to the Barons of the Exchequer, but still there was a reservation that for their honour they should come once a year to the King, as they do still."—*Selden's Table Talk.*

The annual salary of the Lord Mayor is 8000*l.*; and the annual income of the Corporation of London, about 156,000*l.*, arising from :—

		£
Coal and Corn Dues	estimated at	60,881
Rents and Quit Rents	„	56,896
Markets	„	17,126
Tolls and Duties	„	7,067
Brokers' Rents and Fines	„	3,892
Admissions to the Freedom of the City	„	4,518
Renewing Fines for Leases	„	723
		151,003

The Lord Mayor generally spends more than his income, but how the Corporation money is spent is not very well known. The administration of justice at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey costs about 12,182*l.* a year; the City Police, about 10,118*l.* a year; Newgate, about 9223*l.* a year; the House of Correction, about 7602*l.* a year; the Debtors' Prison, about 4955*l.* a year; and the expenses of the Conservancy of the Thames and Medway, (of which the Lord Mayor is Conservator), about 3117*l.* a year. The Lord Mayor, as the chief magistrate of the City, has the right of precedence in

the City before all the Royal Family ; a right disputed in St. Paul's Cathedral by George IV., when Prince of Wales, but maintained by Sir James Shaw, the Lord Mayor, and confirmed at the same time by King George III. The entire City is placed in his custody, and it is usual on state occasions to close *Temple Bar* at the approach of the Sovereign, not in order to exclude him, but in order to admit him in form. The old way of nominating a sheriff was by the Lord Mayor's drinking to a citizen of distinction on a public occasion. A common hall confirmed the nomination, and named at the same time the new sheriff. The right belonged to the citizens, but the proceeding was only a matter of courtesy between the citizens and their chief magistrate. This mode of nomination was set aside in 1680.

MARGARET'S (ST.), LOTHBURY. A church in Coleman-street Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt as we now see it by Sir Christopher Wren. *Observe.*—The bowl of the font, (attributed to Grinling Gibbons), sculptured with representations of Adam and Eve in Paradise, the return of the Dove to the Ark, Christ baptized by St. John, and Philip baptizing the Eunuch.

MARGARET (ST.) MOYSES. A church in Friday-street, Bread-street Ward, "so called (it seemeth) of one Moyses, that was founder or new builder thereof." * It was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

MARGARET'S (ST.), NEW FISH STREET. A church in Bridge Ward Within, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Stow describes it as "a proper church, but monuments it hath none."

MARGARET (ST.) PATTENS. A church in Eastcheap, in *Billingsgate Ward*, facing Rood-lane, and *St. Mary-at-Hill*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. It was called "Pattens," "because of old," in what is now Rood-lane, "pattens were there usually made and sold." † Dr. Thomas Birch, (d. 1766), author of the General Dictionary, and an important contributor to the illustration of British History, was buried in the chancel of this church. "My desire is," he says in his will, "that my body may be interred in the chancel of the church of St. Margaret Pattens, of which I have been now rector near nineteen years." *Observe.*—Some good foliage in wood in the church.

* Stow, p. 131. † Stow, p. 79.

MARGARET'S (ST.), SOUTHWARK, or, ST. MARGARET ON THE HILL, is no longer standing. [*See* St. Margaret's Hill].

"Now passing through St. Mary Over's close (in possession of the Lord Mountacute) and Pepper Alley into Long Southwark, on the right hand there of the Market hill, where the leather is sold, there stood the late named parish church of St. Margaret, given to St. Mary Overies by Henry I., put down and joined with the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and united to the late dissolved priory church of St. Mary Overy.

"A part of this parish church of St. Margaret is now a Court, wherein the assizes and sessions be kept, and the Court of Admiralty is also there kept. One other part of the same church is now a prison, called the Compter in Southwarke," &c.—*Stow*, p. 153.

MARGARET'S (ST.), WESTMINSTER. A parish church north of *Westminster Abbey*, planted at the distance of a few yards from it. lxxxiv.

"The parish church of St. Margaret, sometime within the abbey, was by Edward the Confessor removed and built without, for ease of the monks. This church continued till the days of Edward I., at which time the merchants of the Staple and parishioners at Westminster built it all of new, the chancel excepted, which was built by the abbots of Westminster; and this remaineth now a fair parish church, though sometime in danger of down pulling."—*Stow*, p. 172.

Architects recognise, it is said, certain remains of the age of Edward I. in the existing edifice; I am afraid, however, they are very few. The church was "repaired, altered, and beautified," in 1682, and again repaired within the present century. This is the church of the *House of Commons*, and here, in Charles I.'s time, all the Fast Day Sermons were preached before Pym, Cromwell, Harrison, Praise-God Barebones, and the rest of the then Parliament of England.

"25 Sept. 1643. Both Houses, with the Assembly of Divines, and Scots Commissioners, met in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, where Mr. White, one of the Assembly, prayed an hour to prepare them for taking the Covenant, then Mr. Nye in the Pulpit made some observations touching the Covenant, showing the warrant of it from Scripture, the examples of it since the Creation, and the benefit of the Church. Mr. Henderson, one of the Scots Commissioners, concluded in a Declaration of what the Scots had done, and the good they had received. Then Mr. Nye in the Pulpit read the Covenant, and all present held up their hands in testimony of their assent to it; and afterwards in the several houses subscribed their names in a Parchment Roll, where the Covenant was written: the Divines of the Assembly and the Scots Commissioners likewise subscribed the Covenant, and then Dr. Gouge in the Pulpit prayed for a blessing upon it."—*Whitelocke*, p. 74, ed. 1732.

Hugh Peters preached here, exciting the Parliament to bring Charles I. to trial.

"After I had dined I passed through St. Margaret's Churchyard to go home again, (I lay in the Strand). I perceived all the churchyard full of muskets and pikes upon the ground, and asked some soldiers that were there what was the business. They told me they were guarding the Parliament that were

keeping a fast at St. Margaret's. 'Who preaches?' said I. They told me Mr. Peters has just now gone up into the pulpit. Said I, 'I must needs have the curiosity to hear that man,' having heard many stories of the manner of his preaching, (God knows, I did not do it out of any manner of devotion). I crowded near the pulpit, and came near the speaker's pew; and I saw a great many Members there whom I knew well. I could not guess what his text might be, but hearing him talk much of Barabbas and our Saviour, and insisting altogether upon that, I guessed his text was that passage wherein the Jews did desire the release of Barabbas, and crucifying Christ; and so it proved. The first thing I heard him say was, 'It was a very sad thing that this should be a question amongst us, as among the old Jews, whether our Saviour Jesus Christ must be crucified, or that Barabbas should be released, the oppressor of the people: O Jesus,' saith he, 'where are we, that that should be a question amongst us?' says he; 'and because that you should think, my Lords and Gentlemen, that it is a question, I tell you it is a question; I have been in the City, which may be very well compared to Hierusalem in this conjuncture of time, and I profess those foolish citizens, for a little trading and profit, they will have Christ (pointing to the Red Coats on the pulpit-stairs) crucified, and the great Barabbas at Windsor released,' says he. 'But I do not much heed what the rabble say: I hope,' says he, 'that my brethren of the clergy will be wiser, the lips of the priests do use to preserve knowledge; I have been with them too in the Assembly, and having seen and heard what they said, I perceive they are for crucifying of Christ, and releasing of Barabbas; O Jesus, what shall we do now?' With such like strange expressions, and shrugging of his shoulders in the pulpit."—*Trial of Hugh Peters*, (*Evidence of Beaver*).

"And that they might effect their business with a greater formality, they held a Solemn Fast at St. Margaret's Church at Westminster; four of the most zealous Lords being present thereat; and of the House of Commons at least Twenty; where their Pulpit Buffoon Hugh Peters preached to them of bringing the children of Israel out of Egyptian Bondage, whereunto he paralleled the state of this kingdom. And the better to show how they should be brought out of this bondage; having put his hands before his eyes, and laid his head on the cushion; thence raising it up again, (after a while), he told them that he had a Revelation how to do it, by extirpating Monarchy, both here and in all other places."—*Dugdale's Troubles in England*, p. 365, fol. 1680.

"The Fast-Day Sermons at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in spite of printers, are all grown dumb! In long rows of dumpy little quartos, gathered from the bookstalls, they indeed stand here bodily before us: by human volition they can be read, but not by any human memory remembered. We forget them as soon as read; they have become a weariness to the soul of man. They are dead and gone, they and what they shadowed. Alas, and did not the honourable Houses of Parliament listen to them with rapt earnestness, as to an indisputable message from Heaven itself? Learned and painful Dr. Owen, learned and painful Dr. Burgess, Stephen Marshall, Mr. Spurstow, Adoniram Byfield, Hugh Peters, Philip Nye: the Printer has done for them what he could—and no most astonishing Review-Article of our day can have half such 'brilliancy,' such potency, half such virtue for producing *belief*, as these their poor little dumpy quartos once had."—*T. Carlyle*, (*Cromwell's Letters, &c.*, p. 15).

Pym was here at a Solemn Fast listening to a sermon, when Waller's Plot was revealed to Parliament. *Observe.*—The stained glass cinque-cento window in the chancel over the altar,

a present from the magistrates of Dort in Holland to Henry VII., and intended by that King for his chapel at *Westminster*. The three middle compartments represent the Crucifixion, with the usual accompaniments of angels receiving in a chalice the blood which drops from the wounds of the Saviour. Over the good thief, an angel is represented wafting his soul to Paradise, and over the wicked, the Devil in the shape of a dragon carrying his soul to a place of punishment. In the six upper compartments, are six angels holding the emblems of crucifixion; the cross, the sponge, the crown of thorns, the hammer, the rods and nails. In the right hand lower compartment, is Arthur, Prince of Wales, (eldest son of Henry VII.), and in the companion or left side, Catherine of Arragon, his bride, (afterwards married to his brother, Henry VIII., and divorced by him.) Over the head of Prince Arthur is a full-length figure of St. George, with the red and white rose of England, and over Catherine of Arragon, a full-length figure of St. Catherine, with the bursting pomegranate, the emblem of the kingdom of Granada. The history of this window is highly interesting. Prince Arthur died before it was finished; the King himself before it could be erected. Succeeding events, the marriage of Henry VIII. to the bride or widow of his brother, with the subsequent divorce of Catherine, rendered it wholly unfit for the place for which it was intended. It was given by the King to Waltham Abbey in Essex, where it remained till the dissolution of religious houses, and was then sent by Robert Fuller, the last Abbot of Waltham, to a private chapel at New Hall, in the same county, where, by a subsequent purchase, it became, by a curious coincidence, the property of the father of the ill-fated Anna Bullen. Queen Elizabeth gave it to Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, who sold it to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. Oliver Cromwell was its next owner. At the Restoration, it reverted to the second Duke of Buckingham, who subsequently sold New Hall to General Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Another proprietor was John Olmius, Esq., who sold the window to a Mr. Conyers, of Copt Hall, in the same county, whose son John sold it, in 1758, to the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for the sum of 400 guineas, part of 4000*l.*, granted in that year by Parliament for rebuilding the chancel, and in aid of the church, resorted to by the House of Commons.

"The east window of St. Margaret's, Westminster, though at present much begrimed with London smoke and soot, may be cited as an example of the pictorial excellence attainable in a glass painting, without any violation of the fundamental rules and conditions of the art. The harmonious arrangement of the colouring is worthy of attention. It is the most beautiful work

in this respect that I am acquainted with."—*Winston on Glass Painting*, p. 180.

The church is now, as it was in Stow's time, "in danger of down pulling." I confess I should be sorry to see it removed, not that the situation is good, but because of the associations connected with it. I should wish, however, to see the churchyard closed as a common thoroughfare.

> "To see a man tread over graves
> I hold it no good mark;
> 'Tis wicked in the sun and moon,
> And bad luck in the dark."—*Coleridge.*

It was here, while a boy at Westminster School, that late one evening, in a glimmering light, Cowper received the second of his serious impressions, which gave a colour and character to his after-life. "Crossing St. Margaret's churchyard late one evening," says Southey, "a glimmering light in the midst of it excited his curiosity, and instead of quickening his speed, and whistling to keep his courage up the while, he went to see from whence it proceeded. A grave-digger was at work there by lantern-light; and just as Cowper came to the spot, he threw up a skull which struck him on the leg. This gave an alarm to his conscience, and he remembered the incident as among the best religious impressions which he received at Westminster." *Monuments in the Church.*—Tablet to Caxton, the printer, erected by the Roxburgh Club. Brass tablet (erected recently) to Sir Walter Raleigh. Monument in north aisle, curious for costume, to Cornelius Van Dun, (d. 1577), "Souldier with King Henry, at Turney, Yeoman of the Guard, and Usher to King Henry, King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth." Monument in south chancel to Mary Lady Dudley, (d. 1600), sister of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Admiral of the Fleet in the Armada year of 1588; recumbent figure, with kneeling figure of her second husband, Richard Mountpesson. Several good James I. monuments, to the Seymour and Egerton families, &c. Tablet in north aisle, "In memory of the late deceased virgin Elizabeth Hereicke." Monument in north aisle, to Mr. Corbet, with epitaph by Pope. *Eminent Persons buried in.*—William Caxton, (d. 1491), the printer. John Skelton, Poet Laureate to Henry VIII., (d. 1529). Nicholas Udall, (d. 1556), author of "Ralph Roister Doister," our earliest English comedy. Thomas Churchyard, (d. 1604), author of "Chips concerning Scotland." Sir Walter Raleigh, (d. 1618), and Carew Raleigh, his son, (d. 1666-7), "in the chancel at the upper end, almost near the altar." * Alphonso

* Wood's Ath. Oxon., i. 440.

Ferrabosco, the musician, (d. 1652). Henry Elsynge, the clerk of the House of Commons in the time of the Long Parliament, (d. 1656). James Harrington, author of "Oceana," (d. 1677), "in the chancel next to the grave of Sir Walter Raleigh, under the south side of the altar where the Priest stands;" * the inscription is still legible. The second wife of John Milton, (d. 1657). Mother of Oliver Cromwell; she was originally buried in Henry VII.'s chapel, but at the Restoration her body was taken up, Sept. 12th, 1661, with Admiral Blake's, May the poet's, and others, and buried in a pit dug for the purpose in St. Margaret's churchyard.† Lady Denham, wife of Sir John Denham, the poet, and mistress of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., (d. 1666-7). Wenceslaus Hollar, the engraver, (d. 1677).

"He [Hollar] dyed on our Ladie-Day, (25 Martij.), 1677, and is buried in St. Margaret's Church-yard at Westminster, neer the North West Corner of the Tower."—*Aubrey*, iii. 403.

Dr. Hickes, whose Thesaurus is so well known, (d. 1715), buried in churchyard. *Eminent Persons married in.*—Lord Chancellor Clarendon, to his second wife, Frances Aylesbury, the grandmother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne; Waller, the poet; Milton, the poet, to his second wife, Katherine Woodcocke; Samuel Pepys, the entertaining diarist; Campbell, the poet, author of The Pleasures of Hope. *Eminent Persons baptized in.*—Thomas Betterton, the actor; Barbara Villiers, Countess of Castlemaine, and Duchess of Cleveland.

Margaret's (St.) Hill, Southwark. The open space in front of the Town Hall, and so called from the church of *St. Margaret, Southwark*, or, *St. Margaret-on-the-Hill*, which stood on the site of the present Town Hall, erected in 1794. Of the old Town Hall, there is a view in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata.

Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, was so called after Margaret Cavendish, daughter and heir of Henry Cavendish, second and last Duke of Newcastle of the Cavendish family, and wife of John Holles, created Marquess of Clare and Duke of Newcastle, May 14th, 1694. The duke died in 1711, without issue male, and his daughter and heiress married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, who, dying also without issue male, was succeeded in his estates by his daughter, married to William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland.

* Wood's Ath. Oxon., ii. 594. † Wood's Fasti, p. 88.

Marine Society; Office, 54, Bishopsgate Street. Instituted 1756; incorporated 1772. This Society places out annually from 500 to 600 boys, principally in the merchant service. A yearly subscription of 2 guineas or of 12 guineas at one time constitutes a governor.

Mark Lane, 55, Fenchurch Street, and 67, Great Tower Street. The great *Corn Market* of the metropolis is situated in this street.

> "Then have ye out of Tower Street on the north side, one other lane called Marte Lane."—*Stow*, p. 50.
>
> "19 June, 1668. Between two and three in the morning we were waked with the maids crying out 'Fire, fire in Marke Lane!' So I rose and looked out and it was dreadful, and strange apprehensions in me and us all of being presently burnt. So we all rose; and my care presently was to secure my gold and plate and papers, and could quickly have done it, but I went forth to see where it was; and the whole town was presently in the streets; and I found it in a new-built house that stood alone in Minchin Lane, over-against the Clothworkers Hall which burned furiously: the house not yet quite finished; and the benefit of brick was well seen, for it burnt all inward and fell down within itself; so no fear of doing more hurt."—*Pepys.*

Milton's friend, Cyriac Skinner, was a merchant in this lane. [*See* Corn Market and Blind Chapel Court.]

Market Street, St. James's Market. George III.'s fair quakeress, Hannah Lightfoot, resided at the shop of Wheeler, a linendraper, at the corner of this street. She is said to have been married (1759) to George III. privately in Kew Chapel.

Mark's (St.) College, Chelsea, on the road to Fulham, was established for the training of masters for the National Society. The service on a Sunday is well and carefully performed. The singing, vocal only, is good.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall. The residence of the Queen Dowager, Adelaide, widow of William IV., built 1709-10 by Sir Christopher Wren for John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, on ground leased by Queen Anne to the duchess, "heretofore built and used for keeping of pheasants, guinea hens, partridges, and other fowl," and on "that piece of garden ground taken out of St. James's Park, then in the possession of Henry Boyle, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State." *

> "The next grant of which by my Lord Godolphin's means I obtained the promise from the Queen [Anne] after the Queen Dowager's death [Catherine, Queen of Charles II.] was the ground in St. James' Park upon which my house stands. This has been valued by my enemies at £10,000, how justly

* Docquet of Grant, 10th June, 1709, in Harl. MS. 2264.

let any one determine, who will consider that a certain rent is paid for it to the Exchequer, that the grant was at first but for fifty years, and that the building has cost between forty and fifty thousand pounds, of which the Queen never paid one shilling, though many people have been made to believe otherwise."—*An Account of the Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough*, p. 292.

"Marlborough House, the palace of the Duke of Marlborough, in every way answerable to the grandeur of its Master. Its situation is more confined than that of the Duke of Buckinghamshire; but the body of the house much nobler, more compact, and the apartments better disposed. It is situated at the West End of the King's Garden on the Park-side, and fronts the Park, but with no other prospect but the view. Its Court is very spacious and finely paved; the Offices are large and on each side as you enter; the stairs mounting to the gate are very noble; and in the Vestibule as you enter, are finely painted the Battles of Hockstet and Blenheim with the taking Marshal Tallard prisoner."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, vol. i., p. 196, 8vo, 1722.

The expense, the duchess tells us, was entirely defrayed by the duke.* Wren was employed to vex Vanbrugh. The great duke and the duchess both died in this house. The duchess used to speak of her *neighbour George*,† meaning the King, in St. James's Palace, and here she is described as receiving a deputation of the Lord Mayor and sheriffs "sitting up in her bed in her usual manner."‡ The Pall Mall entrance to the house being, as it still is, extremely bad, the duchess designed a new one, and was busy trying to effect the necessary purchases when Sir Robert Walpole, wishing to vex her, stept in and bought up the very leases she was looking after.§

"Yesterday her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough viewed several old houses in the Friery St. James,' her Grace being about to purchase them in order to be pulled down, for making the entrance to her House more spacious and commodious."—*The Daily Journal, Jan. 6th*, 1733.

Marlborough House was bought by the Crown in 1817 for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. The Princess died before the assignment was effected, but the Prince (now the King of the Belgians) lived here for several years.

Marlborough (Great) Street, Oxford Street. Built circ. 1698, and so called after John, the great Duke of Marlborough.

"Behind this square [Golden Square] at a little distance off, is Great Marlborough Street, which, though not a square, surpasses anything that is called a street, in the magnificence of its buildings and gardens, and inhabited all by prime quality."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, p. 196, 8vo, 1722.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Lord Mohun, who fell in a duel with the

* Life of the Duchess of Marlborough, by Mrs. Thomson, ii. 551.
† Walpole's Reminiscences, p. xcvii.
‡ Sheriff Hoare's Journal in Londiniana, ii. 46. § Dodsley's London, iv. 263.

[xxxiv.— Marsh Street, Lambeth.

Duke of Hamilton in 1712 ; here his lifeless body was brought in the same hackney coach he set out in to fight the duel in the morning.*—John Logan, author of the beautiful Ode to the Cuckoo ; he died here in 1788.—Mrs. Siddons, for several years, at No. 49.—G. S. Newton, R. A., an American painter, in No. 41 ; here he painted his best picture, the Return of Olivia to her Parents, a scene from the Vicar of Wakefield.

MARSHALL STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE. [*See* Carnaby Street.]

MARSHALSEA (THE). A prison in High-street, Southwark, attached to the King's House, and adjoining the King's Bench, and so called "as pertaining to the Marshals of England."† It was originally erected as a prison for the committal of persons accused of offences committed within the verge of Court,‡ and was the second in importance of the five great prisons existing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The first was the Tower ; the second the Marshalsea, attached to the King's House ; the third the Fleet, for Westminster Hall ; the fourth the Compter, for the city of London ; and the fifth the Gatehouse, for the city of Westminster. The chief officer was the Marshal, whose men attended at the Privy Council door, as the officers of the Warden of the Fleet did at the Star Chamber door.§ The Earl Marshal, I believe, ceased to be connected with it from a very early period. When the Gaol Committee made their inquiry in 1729 they found that "the prison of the Marshalsea doth belong to the Court of Marshalsea of the King's Household and to the Court of Record of the King's Palace of Westminster," and that the Knight Marshal of the King's Household farmed it out to his Deputy Marshal for the yearly rent of 140*l.*, and the further yearly rent of 260*l.* arising from lodging money ; and in the Act of Parliament (5 & 6 Vict., c. 22), by which it is consolidated with the Queen's Bench and the Fleet, it is thus described :—"The prison of the Marshalsea of Her Majesty's household is a prison for debtors and for persons charged with contempt of Her Majesty's Courts of the Marshalsea, the Court of the Queen's Palace of Westminster, and the High Court of

* Pennant says Lord M. lived in Gerard Street at this time, but the hackney-coachman in his evidence before the Coroner, states that he drove to his lordship's lodgings in Great Marlborough-street, and his lordship's footman makes a similar statement.

† Stow, p. 153.

‡ The jurisdiction of the Court extended over a circuit of twelve miles from the Palace where the King's lodging then was, and accompanied a progress but not a chase.

§ Lansdowne MS., No. 74, a paper "touching the Marshalsea" drawn up by the Marshal and addressed to Lord Burleigh.

Admiralty, and also for Admiralty prisoners under sentence of courts martial." The period of its first establishment in Southwark is unknown. It was here, however, as early as Edward III.'s reign, and was destroyed by the rebels of Kent in 1381. It stood in the High-street of Southwark, on the south side, between King-street and Mermaid-court, and over against Union-street.* "The Court of the Marshalsea of the Queen's House," the present "Palace Court," and of which the Lord Steward is the judge, was removed in 1801 from Southwark to *Scotland-yard*, when the Earl of Aylesford was Lord Steward. Littleton, the great lawyer, was made by Henry VI. steward or judge of this court. Bonner, Bishop of London, died in this prison, Sept. 5th, 1569, and was buried at midnight amongst other prisoners in the churchyard of *St. George's, Southwark*. Here Christopher Brooke, the poet, was confined for giving Ann More in marriage to Dr. Donne unknown to her father; and here Wither wrote his best poem, The Shepherd's Hunting.

"I committed Cromes, a broker in Long Lane, the 16 of Febru. 1634, to the Marshalsea, for lending a church robe with the name of Jesus upon it, to the players in Salisbury Court, to present a Flamen, a priest of the heathens. Upon his petition of submission, and acknowledgment of his faulte, I releas'd him the 17 Febr. 1634."—*Sir Henry Herbert, the Master of the Revels*, (*Shakspeare by Boswell*, iii. 237).

"*Lord Chamberlain.* Go, break among the press, and find a way out
To let the troop pass fairly, or I 'll find
A Marshalsea shall hold ye play these two months."
Shakspeare, Henry VIII., Act v., sc. 3.

MARTIN'S (ST.) IN THE FIELDS. A parish from a very early period, but first made independent of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, in 1535, temp. Henry VIII., before which time the inhabitants "had no parish church, but did resort to the parish church of *St. Margaret's in Westminster*, and were thereby found to bring their bodies by the Courtgate of *Whitehall*, which the said Henry, then misliking, caused the church in the parish of *St. Martin-in-the-Fields* to be there erected, and made a parish there."† Henry, Prince of Wales, added a chancel in 1607; but this was found insufficient for the parish, and the present stately church, designed by Gibbs, was commenced in 1721, and finished in 1726, at a cost of 36,891*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, including 1500*l.* for an organ. *Observe.*—The portico, one of the finest pieces of architecture in London. The interior is so constructed that it is next to impossible to erect a monument. The steeple is heavy, but well proportioned. In the vaults may be seen the

* See a plan of it in Wilkinson.
† Recital in grant to the parish from King James I.

old parish whipping-post, and the tombs of Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I. and Charles I., and Secretary Coventry, from whom *Coventry-street* derives its name. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields originally included the several parishes of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; St. James's, Westminster; St. Ann's, Soho; and St. George's, Hanover-square; extending as far as Marylebone to the north, Whitehall on the south, the Savoy on the east, and Chelsea and Kensington on the west. When first rated to the poor in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the parish contained less than one hundred people liable to be rated. The chief inhabitants resided in the Strand by the water side, or close to the church at the foot of the present St. Martin's-lane. Pall Mall and Piccadilly were then unnamed and unbuilt; and beyond the church westwards was St. James's-fields, Hay-hill farm, Ebury farm, and the Neat Houses about Chelsea. St. Paul's, Covent Garden, was taken out of it in 1638; St. James's, Westminster, in 1684; and St. Ann's, Soho, in 1686. About the year 1680 it was, what Burnet calls it, "the greatest cure in England,"* with a population, says Richard Baxter, of 40,000 persons more than could come into the church, and "where neighbours," he adds, "lived, like Americans, without hearing a sermon for many years." Fresh separations only tended to lessen the resources of the parish, and nothing was done to improve its appearance till 1826, when the churchyard was removed and the streets widened pursuant to an Act of Parliament, (7 Geo. IV., c. 77). *Eminent Persons buried here.*—Hilliard, the miniature painter, (d. 1619).—Paul Vansomer, the painter, (d. 1621).—Sir John Davys, the poet, (d. 1626).—N. Laniere, the painter and musician, (d. 1646).—Sir Theodore Mayerne, the physician, (d. 1655-6).—Dobson, called the English Vandyck, (d. 1646).—Nicholas Stone, the sculptor, (d. 1647).—Stanley, the editor of Æschylus, (d. 1678.)—Lacy, the actor, (d. 1681).—Nell Gwynn, (d. 1687).—Secretary Coventry, (d. 1686).—Hon. Robert Boyle, the philosopher, (d. 1691).—Sir John Birkenhead, the wit, (d. 1679); he left directions that he should not be buried within the church because they removed coffins.—Rose, the gardener to Charles II., who raised the first pineapple grown in England.—Lord Mohun, who fell in the duel with the Duke of Hamilton, (d. 1712).—Laguerre, the painter, (d. 1721).—Jack Sheppard, (d. 1724).—Farquhar, the dramatist, (d. 1707).—Roubiliac, the sculptor, (d. 1762).—Charles Bannister, the actor, (d. 1804), in a vault under communion table.—James Smith, one of the authors of the Rejected Addresses, (d. 1839). The register

* Burnet's Own Times, i. 327, ed. 1823.

records the baptism of Lord Bacon, who was born in 1561, in York House in this parish. The parish has an additional burying ground in Camden Town ; here Charles Dibdin, the song-writer, is buried—there is a monument to mark his grave.

Martin's (St.) Lane. A street extending from Long Acre to Trafalgar Square and Charing Cross ; built circ. 1613, and then called "the West Church-lane." It is written, for the first time, "*St. Martin's Lane*," in the rate-book of St. Martin's, in the year 1617-18. The upper part was originally called the Terrace.* The church at the foot of the lane is *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Eminent Inhabitants.* — Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I., on the west side. He was living here in 1613, when it was called "the West Church-lane." — Sir John Finett, author of Finetti Philoxenis : some Choice Observations touching the Reception, Precedence, &c., of Forren Ambassadors in England, 8vo, 1656.—Daniel Mytens, the painter, on the west side, from 1622 to 1634 ; two doors off Sir Theodore Mayerne, and five from Sir John Finett. Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., gave him the house for twelve years at the peppercorn rent of 6*d.* a year.—Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, in 1624-5 ; next to Sir John Finett. — Abraham Vanderdoort, keeper of the pictures to Charles I., on the west side.—Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, in 1631-2.—Carew Raleigh, (Sir Walter's son), from 1636 to 1638, and again in 1664 ; west side.—Sir John Suckling, in 1641.—Sir Kenelm Digby, in 1641.†—Dr. Thomas Willis, the physician,‡ (d. 1675).—Earl of Shaftesbury, in 1675-77 ; west side. — Dr. Thomas Tenison, vicar of St. Martin's, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, west side, in 1683. — Ambrose Philips, (Namby Pamby), from 1720 to 1725, when *gone* is against his name ; two doors from Slaughter's Coffee-house, lower down, west side.—Sir James Thornhill, behind No. 104 ; the staircase had allegorical pictures from his pencil.—Sir Joshua Reynolds, nearly opposite to May's-buildings.§ He afterwards removed to *Newport-street*, and lastly to *Leicester-square*.—L. F. Roubiliac, the sculptor.

"The studio in which Roubiliac commenced on his own account was in Peter's Court, St. Martin's Lane—a favourite haunt of artists : the room has since been pulled down and rebuilt, and is now occupied as a Meeting House by the Society of Friends."—*Allan Cunningham*, iii. 35.

---

* Postman of Feb. 1705.

† Howell's Letters, p. 407, ed. 1737. ‡ Ath. Ox., vol. ii., p. 550, ed. 1721.

§ Malone's Life of Sir J. Reynolds, p. 11.

In 1756 he was rated to the poor of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields* at 45*l.* He afterwards removed to a studio on the west side, opposite *Slaughter's Coffee-house*, where he died in 1762.—Fuseli, at No. 100, in 1784-5.—"It has been, I understand, a constant tradition," says Smith, the author of the Life of Nollekens, "that in Lord Salisbury's house, now the site of No. 114, the seven bishops were lodged before they were conveyed to the Tower."* The great banking house of Coutts & Co. was established in this lane in the reign of Queen Anne by one Middleton, a goldsmith. In a great room, on the west side, nearly opposite *Old Slaughter's*, N. Hone, the painter, exhibited, in 1775, his celebrated "Conjurer," intended as a satire upon Sir Joshua Reynolds's mode of composing his pictures;† and in Cecil-court, in 1776, Abraham Raimbach, the engraver, was born. *Observe.*—The colour-shop, No. 96, on the west side. [*See* Slaughter's].

> "This house has a large staircase, curiously painted of figures viewing a procession, which was executed for the famous Dr. Misaubin, about the year 1732, by a painter of the name of Clermont, a Frenchman. Behind the house there is a large room, the inside of which Hogarth has given in his Rake's Progress, where he has introduced portraits of the Doctor and his Irish wife."—*Smith's Nollekens*, vol. ii., p. 228.‡

Martin's (St.) le Grand. A collegiate church and sanctuary, on the site of the *General Post-Office*, (no traces remain), founded or enlarged by Ingelric, Earl of Essex, and Girard, his brother, in 1056, and confirmed by a charter of William the Conqueror in 1068. It stood within the walls of the city of London, but was a liberty by itself, the Mayor and Corporation often endeavouring, but in vain, to interfere with the privileges of the precinct. Criminals on their way to execution from Newgate to Tower-hill passed the south gate of St. Martin's, and often sought, sometimes successfully, to escape from their attendants into the adjoining sanctuary. In the reign of Henry VI. a soldier, on his way from Newgate to Guildhall, was seized by five of his fellows, who came out of *Panyer-alley*, in Newgate-street, and forced him from the officers of the Compter into the sanctuary of St. Martin's. Miles Forest, one of the murderers of the two Princes in the Tower, "rotted away piece-meal" § in the same sanctuary. The advowsons of the deanery were given by Henry VII. to the Abbey at Westminster, and the last Abbots of Westminster were the last Deans of St. Martin's-le-Grand. The most celebrated dean was William of Wykeham, who

* Smith's Nollekens, ii. 234. † Edwards's Anec., p. 100.
‡ Dr. Misaubin died in 1734. See a story in the Richardsoniana, p. 160.
§ Sir Thomas More.

rebuilt the cloister of the Chapter House and the body of the church. At the dissolution of religious houses the college was levelled to the ground, and a kind of *Alsatia* established, let to "strangers born," and highly prized from the privileges of sanctuary which the inhabitants, chiefly manufacturers of counterfeit ware, latten and copper articles, beads, &c., continued to enjoy till a very late period.

> "'Tis not those paltry counterfeits,
> French stones which in our eyes you set,
> But our right diamonds that inspire,
> And set your am'rous hearts on fire.
> Nor can those false St. Martin's beads,
> Which on our lips you place for reds,
> And make us wear like Indian dames,
> Add fuel to your scorching flames."—*Hudibras.*

"Round Court [St. Martin's-le-Grand] hath a passage into Blowbladder Street, which is taken up by Milleners, Sempstresses and such as sell a sort of Copper Lace called St. Martin's Lace, for which it is of note."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 121.

When the excavations were making, in 1818, for the General Post-Office, an early English crypt and the vaults of a still earlier foundation were discovered and destroyed.*

MARTIN'S (ST.) LANE, ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND.

"Then have ye the main street of this Ward [Aldersgate] which is called St. Martin's Lane."—*Stow*, p. 114.

"Lower down on the West side of St. Martin's Lane, in the parish of St. Anne almost by Aldersgate, is one great house commonly called Northumberland House; it belonged to H. Percy [Hotspur]. King Henry IV. in the 7th of his reign gave this house, with the tenements thereunto appertaining, to Queen Jane his wife, and then it was called her Wardrobe: it is now a printing house."†—*Stow*, p. 115.

MARTIN'S (ST.), LUDGATE. A church in the ward of Farringdon Within, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren as we now see it. The font is good. Samuel Purchas, the editor and enlarger of Hakluyt, was rector of this church. He died (1628) in distressed circumstances, occasioned by the publication of Haklvytvs Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrimes, of which the best edition is that in 5 vols., folio, 1625-6.

MARTIN'S (ST.) ORGAR. A church in *Candlewick Ward*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Stow calls it "a small thing."

MARTIN'S (ST.) OUTWICH, or, ST. MARTIN'S WITH THE WELL AND

* There are views of the Crypt in Wilkinson and in Kempe's History of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

† I suppose John Day's, who dwelt within Aldersgate, (see Stow, p. 14).

TWO BUCKETS.* A church in *Broad-street Ward*, where Threadneedle-street unites with *Bishopsgate-street*.

> "On the south part of Threeneedle Street, beginning at the east, by the well with two buckets, now turned to a pump, is the parish church of St. Martin called Oteswich, of Martin de Oteswich, Nicholas de Oteswich, William Oteswich, and John Oteswich founders thereof."—*Stow*, p. 68.

The old church escaped the Great Fire, and was taken down in 1796, and rebuilt, as we now see it, by the late S. P. Cockerell. The first stone was laid May 4th, 1796, and the church consecrated by Porteous, Bishop of London, Nov. 26th, 1798. The total cost was 5256*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* *Observe.*—Two recumbent figures, sculptured in stone, of John Oteswich and his wife, the "fair monument" described by Stow; tomb of Hugh Pemberton (d. 1500) and his wife; two brasses, near the chancel, to Nicholas Wotton, rector, (d. 1482), and John Brent, rector, (in 1451); monument to Alderman Staper, (1594). The chancel window contains some old armorial-bearings—one (Naylor impaled with Nevil) has the date upon it of 1483.

MARTIN (ST.) POMARY, in Ironmonger-lane, a church in the ward of *Cheap*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

> "In this lane [Ironmonger-lane] is the small parish church of St. Martin called Pomary, upon what occasion I certainly know not. It is supposed to be of apples growing where houses are now lately built; for myself have seen large void places there."—*Stow*, p. 102.

MARTIN'S (ST.) STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE. Sir Isaac Newton lived from 1710 till 1727, the year of his death, in the large ruinous-looking house next the Chapel on the east side. The house, in 1709, (the year before Newton took it), was inhabited by the Envoy of Denmark. Sir Isaac built the small observatory at the top. In 1727 his name is scored out of the parish books, and "Empty" written against the house. The next inhabitant was Paul Docminique, Esq. Here Dr. Burney, author of the History of Music, lived; and here his daughter, Fanny Burney, wrote her novel of Evelina.

MARTIN'S (ST.), VINTRY. A church in *Vintry Ward*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. St. Martin is the patron saint of the vintners.

MARTLET COURT, BOW STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Shuter, the actor, was living at No. 2 in March, 1756, when he advertised his benefit in the Public Advertiser of March 8th, 1756.

> "Blushes each spout in Martlet Court,
> And Barbican, moth-eaten fort—
> And Covent Garden kennels sport
> A bright ensanguined drain."
> *Rejected Addresses*, (*Imitation of Scott*).

* See Machyn's Diary, by Nichols, p. 367.

MARY (ST.) ABCHURCH. A church in *Abchurch-lane*, Candlewick Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren, as we now see it, in 1686.

> "St. Mary Abchurch, Apechurch, or Upchurch, as I have read it, standeth on a rising ground. It is a fair church."—*Stow*, p. 82.

The interior is nearly a square, and contains some capital festoons of flowers by Grinling Gibbons; a cupola, painted by Sir James Thornhill; and a monument, "shouldering God's altar," to Sir Patience Ward, (d. 1696), Lord Mayor in 1681. James Nasmith, the editor of Tanner's Notitia Monastica, (1787), held the living of this church, which is a rectory in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

MARY (ST.) ALDERMANBURY. A church in Cripplegate Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren, as we now see it, in 1677. Edmund Calamy (d. 1666) was appointed to this living in 1639, and ejected in 1662 by the Act of Uniformity. The living was subsequently held by White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, editor of the Complete History of England, (3 vols. folio), and author of the Register known as Kennett's Register, (d. 1728). *Eminent Persons buried here.*—Heminge, (d. 1630), and Condell, (d. 1627), the first editors of Shakspeare, and the fellow players remembered by the poet in his will. Edmund Calamy, (d. 1666), "just under the pulpit," as his grandson tells us in his Life.* Judge Jeffreys, (d. 1689), in a vault on the north side of the communion table.

> "In the year 1810, when the Church was repaired, the coffin was found still fresh with the name of 'Lord Chancellor Jeffreys' inscribed upon it."—*Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors*, p. 580.

The register, under Nov. 12th, 1656, records Milton's marriage to his second wife. Milton was a parishioner of St. Margaret's, Westminster, his wife a parishioner of Aldermanbury.

MARY (ST.) ALDERMARY, BOW LANE, WATLING STREET. A church in Cordwainer-street Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren, as we now see it, in 1681.

> "A fair church, called Aldermarie Church, because the same was very old, and elder than any church of St. Marie in the city, till of late years the foundation of a very fair new church was laid there by Henry Keble, grocer, mayor, who deceased 1518, and was there buried."—*Stow*, p. 95.

The present church is supposed to be a copy of Keble's building. It is a curious specimen of Wren's neglect of what he calls "the crinkle crankle" of the details of Perpendicular buildings.

MARY (ST.) AT HILL. A church in Billingsgate Ward, "called on the Hill, because of the ascent from Billingsgate,"† lxxxiv.

* Calamy's Life, i. 126. † Stow, p. 79.

destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. The exterior of the east end of Wren's design alone remains. The register records the marriage (May, 1731) of Dr. Young, the author of Night Thoughts. Brand, author of The Popular Antiquities, was rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, and was buried in the chancel of his church in 1806.

MARY (ST.) AXE. A street and parish in Lime-street Ward, united to the parish church, St. Andrew's Undershaft, about the year 1565. The street runs from Lime-street end into Camomile-street, and is chiefly inhabited by Jews. The church at the corner is *St. Andrew's Undershaft.*

"In St. Marie Street had ye of old time a parish church of St. Marie the Virgin, St. Ursula and the eleven thousand Virgins, which church was commonly called St. Marie at the Axe, of the sign of an Axe, over against the east end thereof. This parish, about the year 1565, was united to the parish church of St. Andrew Undershaft, and so was St. Mary at the Axe, suppressed and letten to be a warehouse for a merchant."—*Stow*, p. 61.

"Jews from St. Mary Axe, for jobs so wary,
That for old clothes they 'd even axe St. Mary."
Rejected Addresses, (*Imitation of Crabbe*).

MARY (ST.) BOTHAW or BOATEHAW BY THE ERBOR. A church in Walbrook Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

"This church, being near unto the Downegate on the river Thames, hath the addition of Boathaw, of near adjoining to a haw or yard, wherein of old time boats were made, and landed from Downegate to be mended, as may be supposed, for other reason I find none why it should be so called."—*Stow*, p. 86.

MARY (ST.) COLECHURCH. A church in the ward of Cheap, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. It stood in *Old Jewry*, on the site of what is now called *Frederick-place.* Peter of Colechurch, (d. 1205), the architect of Old London Bridge, was chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch.

"At the south end of Conyhope Lane is the parish church of St. Mary Colechurch, named of one Cole that built it; this church is built upon a wall above ground, so that men are forced to go to ascend up thereunto by certain steps. I find no monuments of this church, more than that Henry IV. granted license to William Marshal and others to found a brotherhood of St. Katherine therein, because Thomas à Becket and St. Edmund the Archbishop were baptized there."—*Stow*, p. 99.

MARY'S (ST.), ISLINGTON. The mother-church of Islington, an ugly building, designed by Launcelot Dowbiggin. The first stone was laid Aug. 28th, 1751, and the church opened May 26th, 1754. In the churchyard are buried Osborne, the bookseller, whom Johnson knocked down, (d. 1767); Earlom, the engraver of Claude's Liber Veritatis; and John Nichols, editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, and compiler of the Literary Anecdotes,

(d. 1826). In the old church (on the site of the present building) Sir George Wharton and James Steward were buried, (Nov. 10th, 1609), at the expense of King James I. They fought with rapier and dagger "at the farther end of Islington;" and the duel in which they fell is commemorated in a ballad preserved by Sir Walter Scott in his Border Minstrelsy.

Mary's (St.), Lambeth. The mother-church of the manor and parish of Lambeth—a patched-up thing, with some rather good Perpendicular parts, but with little or nothing to recommend it to the architectural student. It stands facing the river Thames, immediately adjoining Cardinal Morton's red-brick gateway to *Lambeth Palace*. *Observe.*—Monumental brass to Catherine, wife of William, Lord Howard, (d. 1535).—Brass on north side of chancel to Thomas Clere, Esq., (d. 1545). Over it was formerly an epitaph, in English verse, by the celebrated Earl of Surrey.—Monument of white and black marble, with bust, to Robert Scott, Esq., of Bawerie, in Scotland, (d. 1631). "He invented the leather ordnance." The epitaph is worth reading. —Tomb, within the rails of the communion table, of Archbishop Bancroft, (d. 1610).—Tomb, in middle of chancel, of Archbishop Tenison, (d. 1715).—Tomb, in passage between church and palace, of Archbishop Secker, (d. 1768).—Marble slab (near the vestry door in south aisle) to Elias Ashmole, the founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.—Altar-tomb, in churchyard, of John Tradescant, the collector, with pyramids and palms, death's-heads and pelicans, on the sides. The flatstone on the top was repaired in 1773.—In the south-east window of the middle aisle is the full-length figure of a pedlar with his pack, his staff, and dog, the unknown person who gave *Pedlar's-acre* to the parish of Lambeth, upon condition that his portrait and that of his dog be perpetually preserved in painted glass in one of the windows of the church. The register records the interment of Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Mary I., and of Thomas Thirleby, the first and only Bishop of Westminster, both of whom died prisoners, deprived of their sees, in Lambeth Palace, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The same official document records the burial of Simon Forman, the astrologer, so intimately connected with the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; of Thomas Cooke, the translator of Hesiod, (d. 1757); and of Edward Moore, author of the tragedy of The Gamester, which still retains a place upon the stage, (d. 1757).

Mary (St.) le Bone, or, St. Mary on the Bourne. [*See* Tyburn.] A church in High-street, *Marylebone*, the mother-church of the

manor and parish, built in 1741 on the site of a former edifice, selected by Hogarth for the scene of the Rake's marriage to a deformed and superannuated female. Part of the inscription in the picture beginning—

" These : pewes : vnscrvd : and : tane : in : sundir,"

remains to this day, raised in wood, in one of the gallery pews.* *Observe.*—Tablet to Gibbs, (d. 1754), the architect of the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields ; tablet, by T. Banks, R.A., to Dr. Johnson's friend, Baretti, (d. 1789), buried in the cemetery on the north side of Paddington-street ; tablet, with lines by Hayley, to Caroline Watson, the engraver, (d. 1814) ; flatstone on the floor of the church, to Humphrey Wanley, library-keeper to the Earls of Oxford, (d. 1726). In the churchyard adjoining the church is a monument to James Ferguson, the astronomer, (d. 1776), Isabel his wife, and James their eldest son. Another monument marks the burial-place of the Rev. Charles Wesley, younger brother of John Wesley. The parish register records the following interments : — James Figg, the prize-fighter, (d. 1734) ; Hogarth introduced his portrait into the second plate of the Rake's Progress.—John Vanderbank, the portrait-painter, (d. 1739).—Archibald Bower, (d. 1766), author of the History of the Popes.—Edmund Hoyle, (d. 1769), author of the Treatise on Whist ; he was 90 years of age at the time of his decease.—John Michael Rysbrack, the sculptor, (d. 1770).—William Guthrie, (d. 1770), author of several histories which bear his name ; buried in the cemetery on the south side of Paddington-street, where against the east wall is a monument to his memory. —Allan Ramsay, the portrait-painter, (d. 1784), son of the author of The Gentle Shepherd.—John Dominick Serres, the marine painter, (d. 1793). The register of baptisms contains the following entry :—

" 1803, May 13. Horatia Nelson Thompson, b. 29 October 1800;"

Lord Nelson's daughter, it is said, by Lady Hamilton. There are two large cemeteries attached to this church,—one on the south side of Paddington-street, consecrated in 1733 ; the other on the north, consecrated in 1772. In the cemetery on the north side Baretti is buried ; in the cemetery on the south, William Guthrie, and the father of George Canning. The inscription on the monument to Mr. Canning is scarcely legible.

* " The first two lines of this inscription are the originals ; the last two were restored in 1816, at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Chapman, the minister."—*Smith's Marylebone*, p. 62. The fifth plate of the Harlot's Progress was published June 25, 1735.

Mary (St.) le bone, (New Church). On the south side of the New Road, opposite York Gate, Regent's Park, and designed by Thomas Hardwicke, a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and the father of Philip Hardwicke, the architect of the new Hall at Lincoln's Inn. The portico faces the north, a peculiarity forced upon the architect by the nature of the ground selected for its erection. The first stone was laid July 5th, 1813, and the building consecrated Feb. 4th, 1817. The total cost was about 60,000*l*. *Observe.*—Altar-piece of the Holy Family, presented by the painter, Benjamin West, P.R.A.; tablet to Richard Cosway, R.A., (d. 1821). James Northcote, R.A., the pupil and biographer of Sir Joshua Reynolds, is buried in the vaults.

Mary (St.) le Bow. A church in Cheapside, in Cordwainer's Ward, and commonly called "Bow Church."

> "This church in the reign of William the Conqueror, being the first in this City built on arches of stone, was therefore called New Marie Church, of St. Marie de Arcubus or Le Bow in West Cheaping; as Stratford Bridge being the first built (by Matilde the queen, wife to Henry I.) with arches of stone, was called Stratford le Bow; which names to the said church and bridge remaineth till this day. The Court of the Arches is kept in this church, and taketh the name of the place, not the place of the court; but of what antiquity or continuation that Court hath there continued I cannot learn. This church, for divers accidents happening there, hath been made more famous than any other parish church of the whole city or suburbs."—*Stow*, p. 95.

The old church, described by Stow, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present church, one of Sir Christopher Wren's great masterpieces, erected immediately after.

> "The steeple is much admired; for my part I never saw a beautiful modern steeple."—*Horace Walpole.*

Observe.—The fine old Norman crypt: Wren used the arches of the old church to support his own superstructure. It is used as a vault, and somewhat concealed in parts by piles of coffins. There are several views of it in the Vetusta Monumenta; but it is not generally shown. Monument, by T. Banks, R.A., to Bishop Newton, the editor of Milton, (d. 1782). "Bow-bells" have long been, and are still, famous.

> "In the year 1469 it was ordained by a Common Council that the Bow Bell should be nightly rung at nine of the clock. Shortly after, John Donne, mercer, by his testament dated 1472, gave to the parson and churchwardens two tenements in Hosier Lane to the maintenance of Bow Bell, the same to be rung as aforesaid, and other things to be observed as by the will appeareth. This Bell being usually rung somewhat late, as seemed to the young men, prentices, and others in Cheap, they made and set up a rhyme against the clerk as followeth:—
>
> 'Clerke of the Bow Bell with the yellow lockes,
> For thy late ringing thy head shall have knocks.'

Whereunto the Clerk replying wrote:

'Children of Cheape, hold you all still,
For you shall have the Bow Bell rung at your will.'"

Stow, p. 96.

People born within the sound of Bow-bells are usually called Cockneys. Beaumont and Fletcher speak of "Bow-bell suckers," *i. e.*, as Mr. Dyce properly explains it, "children born within the sound of Bow-bell." * Anthony Clod, a countryman, addressing Gettings, a citizen, in Shirley's Contention for Honour and Riches,† says, "Thou liest, and I am none of thy countryman; I was born out of the sound of your pancake-bell," *i. e.* the Apprentices' Shrove Tuesday bell, when pancakes were in request, (as they still are), and the London apprentices held a riotous holiday. Pope has confirmed the reputation of these bells in a celebrated line:—

"Far as loud Bow's stupendous bells resound."

The dragon on Bow steeple is almost equally celebrated:—

"*Sir D. Dunce.* Oh Lord! here are doings, here are vagaries! I'll run mad. I'll climb Bow steeple presently, bestride the dragon, and preach cuckoldom to the whole city."—*Otway, The Soldier's Fortune*, 4to, 1681.

"When Jacob Hall on his high rope shews tricks,
The Dragon flutters, the Lord Mayor's horse kicks;
The Cheapside crowds and pageants scarcely know
Which most t' admire, Hall, hobby-horse, or Bow."

State Poems, vol. iv., p. 379.

"But the adventure at Bow Church was most extraordinary. For being come to the upper row of columns next under the dragon, I could go round between the columns and the newel; but his [Sir Dudley North's] corpulence would not allow him to do that; wherefore he took the column in his arm, and swung his body about on the outside, and so he did quite round. Fancy, that in such a case would have destroyed many, had little power over his reason, that told him there was no difficulty nor danger in what he did."

Roger North's Life of Sir Dudley North, iii. 207, ed. 1826.

"Upon the next public Thanksgiving Day it is my design to sit aside the Dragon on Bow steeple, from whence, after the first discharge of the Tower guns, I intend to mount into the air, fly over Fleet Street, and pitch upon the Maypole in the Strand."—*The Guardian*, No. 112.

The Court of Arches [*see* Arches Court] derives its name from the arched vault under Bow Church:

"4th Feb., 1662-3. To Bow Church, to the Court of Arches, where a judge sits, and his proctors about him in their habits, and their pleadings all in Latin."—*Pepys.*

For the origin and use of the balcony overlooking Cheapside, see article on *Cheapside.*

---

* Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, iv. 186.

† Shirley's Works, vi. 297.

Mary (St.) le Savoy. The chapel of the hospital of St. John the Baptist, in the *Savoy;* a Perpendicular chapel, late and plain, with the exception of the ceiling, which is very rich and coloured. Built 1505. The east end has been ornamented with tabernacle work, of which one niche remains; but the greater part has been cut away to make places for modern monuments. It is now a precinct or parish church, and called (but improperly) St. Mary-le-Savoy. The altar window, recently glazed at the expense of the congregation, contains the figure of St. John the Baptist. *Monuments in it.*—Sir Robert and Lady Douglas, (temp. James I.); small recumbent figure, with female kneeling figure in the background.—Countess of Dalhousie, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, and sister to Mrs. Hutchinson, (d. 1663); small kneeling figure, under part of the ancient tabernacle work.—William Chaworth, (d. 1582), of the Chaworths of Nottingham; small brass.—Countess Dowager of Nottingham, (d. 1681); recumbent figure. But this monument, it is thought, is improperly named; the Lady Arabella Nottingham was buried in *St. Clement's Danes*, Jan. 16th, 1681-2.—Mrs. Anne Killigrew, (d. 1685); Dryden wrote a poem on her death; tablet.—Sir Richard and Lady Rokeby, (d. 1523); altar-tomb, engraved by J. T. Smith.—Nazareth Coppin, (d. 1592); small kneeling figure, above Mrs. Killigrew's monument.—Alicia Steward, (d. 1572); small kneeling figure, over door, with skull in her hand, and inscription too high to be deciphered; engraved by J. T. Smith.—Gawain Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, (d. 1522), the translator of Virgil; brass, on floor, about 3 feet south of the stove in the centre of the chapel.—Dr. Cameron, the last person executed on account of the rebellion of 1745; monument by M. L. Watson, erected 1846.—Richard Lander, the African traveller, (d. 1834); tablet, erected by his widow. *Eminent Persons interred here without monuments.*—George, third Earl of Cumberland, father of Lady Anne Clifford, (Anne Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery); died in the Duchy House in 1605; bowels alone buried.—George Wither, the poet, (d. 1667), "between the east door and south end of the church."* —Lewis de Duras, Earl of Feversham, (d. 1709); he commanded King James II.'s troops at the battle of Sedgemoor.

Mary (St.) le Strand, or the New Church in the Strand. Built by James Gibbs, the architect of the church of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*. First stone laid Feb. 25th, 1714; finished Sept.

* Wood's Ath. Ox., ii. 396, ed. 1721.

7th, 1717; consecrated Jan. 1st, 1723-4.* Here the old *Maypole* stood.

"Amid that area wide they took their stand,
Where the late Maypole once o'erlooked the Strand,
But now (so Anne and Piety ordain),
A church collects the saints of Drury Lane."

Pope, The Dunciad.

"The new church in the Strand, called St. Mary-le-Strand, was the first building I was employed in after my arrival from Italy, which being situated in a very public place, the Commissioners for building the fifty churches, of which this is one, spared no cost to beautify it. It consists of two orders, in the upper of which the lights are placed; the wall of the lower, being solid to keep out noises from the street, is adorned with niches. There was at first no steeple designed for this church, only a small campanile or turret; a bell was to have been over the west end of it; but at the distance of eighty feet from the west front there was a column 250 feet high, intended to be erected in honour of Queen Anne, on the top of which her statue was to be placed. My design for this column was approved by the Commissioners, and a great quantity of stone was brought to the place for laying the foundation of it, but the thoughts of erecting that monument being laid aside upon the Queen's death, I was ordered to erect a steeple instead of the campanile first proposed. The building being then advanced twenty feet above ground, and therefore admitting of no alteration from east to west, I was obliged to spread it from north to south, which makes the plan oblong which should otherwise have been square."—*Gibbs.*

"He [the Tory Fox Hunter] owned to me that he looked with horror on the new church that is half-built in the Strand, as taking it at first sight to be half demolished: but upon enquiring of the workmen, was agreeably surprised to find, that instead of pulling it down, they were building it up, and that fifty more were raising in other parts of the town."—*Addison, The Freeholder*, No. 47.

In the interior is a tablet to James Bindley, the great book-collector. There are no galleries; the ceiling is highly ornamented.

MARY (ST.) MAGDALEN, BERMONDSEY. Erected 1680, on the site of an older foundation, built by the priors of Bermondsey Abbey for the use of their tenants; and, at the dissolution of religious houses, converted into a parish church. The register records the singular ceremony observed at the re-union of a man and his wife, after a long absence, during which the woman had married another husband. The man's name was Ralph Goodchild, and the re-marriage took place Aug. 1st, 1604. The form was as follows:—

"*The Man's speech.*—Elizabeth, my beloved wife, I am right sorie I have so longe absented myselfe from thee, whereby thou shouldest be occasioned to take another man to be thy husband. Therefore I do now vowe and promise, in the sighte of God and this companie, to take thee againe as mine own, and will not onlie forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee, as I promised at our marriage.

* Parish Clerks' Survey, p. 286.

"*The Woman's speech.*—Ralphe, my beloved husband, I am right sorie that I have, in thy absence, taken another man to be my husband; but here, before God and this companie, I do renounce and forsake him, and do promise to kepe mysealfe only unto thee during life, and to performe all duties which I first promised unto thee in our marriage."

MARY (ST.) MAGDALEN, MILK STREET. A church in Cripplegate Ward, on the site of the *City of London School*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

MARY (ST.) MAGDALEN, OLD FISH STREET. A small church in Castle Baynard Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren.

MARY (ST.) MAGDALEN. A chapel or college adjoining Guildhall, towards the east; built 1368, and rebuilt 1431, in the mayoralty of John Wells, grocer. At the dissolution of religious houses, it was bought by the mayor and commonalty. Service was performed here weekly when Strype, in 1720, made his additions to Stow. No traces remain.

MARY (ST.) MATFELON, WHITECHAPEL.

"Now of Whitechapel Church somewhat. This church is as it were a chapel of ease to the parish of Stebinhith [Stepney], and the parson of Stebinhith hath the gift thereof; which being first dedicated to the name of God and the Blessed Virgin, is now called St. Mary Matfelon. About the year 1428, the 6th of King Henry VI., a devout widow of that parish had long time cherished and brought up of alms a certain Frenchman or Breton born, which most unkindly and cruelly in a night murdered the said widow sleeping in her bed, and after fled with such jewels and other stuff of hers as he might carry; but he was so freshly pursued, that for fear, he took the church of St. George in Southwark, and challenged the privilege of sanctuary there, and so abjured the King's land. Then the constables (having charge of him) brought him into London, intending to have conveyed him eastward, but so soon as he was come into the parish, where before he had committed the murder, the wives cast upon him so much filth and odour of the street, that (notwithstanding the best resistance made by the constables) they slew him out of hand; and for this feat, it hath been said, that parish to have purchased that name of St. Mary Matfelon; but I find in record the same to be called Villa beatæMariæ de Matfellon, in the 21st of Richard II."—*Stow*, p. 157.

The register records the burial, in the churchyard, June 21st, 1649, of Richard Brandon, a ragman in *Rosemary-lane*, and against the entry is the following memorandum, in a contemporary hand:—"This R. Brandon is supposed to have cut off the head of Charles the First."* Parker, the leader of the mutiny at the Nore, for which he was hanged, was buried, (1797), at his widow's expense, in the vaults of this church.

MARY (ST.) MOUNTHAUNT. A church in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. It was a small

* See Ellis's Letters, iii. 42.

church, and first built for a chapel to a house on Old Fish-street-hill, inhabited by the Mounthaunts of Norfolk, and afterwards the inn or lodging of the bishops of Hereford. The church of *St. Mary Somerset* is the church of the parish of St. Mary Mounthaunt.

MARY (ST.) OVERIES. [*See* St. Saviour's, Southwark.]

MARY (ST.) ROUNCIVAL, by CHARING CROSS. A cell to the priory and convent of Rouncivall, in Navarre, (Roncesvalles). It was suppressed at the dissolution of religious houses, and the site covered with tenements.

MARY (ST.) SOMERSET. A church in the ward of Queenhithe, in Thames-street, corner of Old Fish-street-hill; destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren.

> "St. Mary Summerset, over against the Broken Wharf, is a proper church, but the monuments are all defaced. I think the same to be of old time called Summers hith, of some man's name that was owner of the ground near adjoining, as Edred's hithe was so called of Edred, owner thereof, and thence called Queenhithe, as pertaining to the Queen, &c."—*Stow*, p. 133.

MARY (ST.) STAINING. A church in Aldersgate Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. It stood in *Staining-lane*.

MARY (ST.) WOOLCHURCH HAW. A church in Walbrook Ward, (on the site of part of the present Mansion-house), destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt, but united to *St. Mary Woolnoth*.

> "Next unto this Stocks [Market] is the parish church of St. Mary Woolchurch, so called of a beam placed in the churchyard, which was thereof called Woolchurch Haw, of the tonnage or weighing of wool there used; and to verify this, I find amongst the Customs of London, written in French in the reign of Edward II., a chapter entitled Les Customes de Wolchurch Haw, wherein is set down what was there to be paid for every parcel of wool weighed."—*Stow*, p. 85.

MARY (ST.) WOOLNOTH, LOMBARD STREET. A church in *Langbourne Ward;* designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, (d. 1736), the "domestic clerk" and assistant of Sir Christopher Wren, and built in 1716, on the site of an old church of the same name, "the reason of which name," says Stow, "I have not yet learnt."* *Observe.*—Tablet to the Rev. John Newton, (Cowper's friend), rector of this church for a period of twenty-eight years, (d. 1807). It is thus inscribed:—

> "John Newton, clerk, once an infidel and libertine, a servant of slaves in Africa, was, by the rich mercy of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, preserved, restored, pardoned, and appointed to preach the faith he had long laboured to destroy."

This is the best of Hawksmoor's churches, and has been much admired. The exterior is bold, and at least original; the

* Stow, p. 77.

interior effective and well-proportioned. For other churches designed by this architect in London, see *Christ Church, Spital-fields; St. Anne's, Limehouse;* and *St. George's, Bloomsbury.* Simon Eyre, the founder of Leadenhall-market, was buried in the old church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in 1459.

MARYLEBONE. A manor and parish in the hundred of Ossulston, in Middlesex, celebrated in former times for its park, bowling-green, and gardens. It was anciently called *Tyburn*, from its situation near a small bourn or rivulet of that name, (known in records as Aye-brook or Eye-brook), and acquired its present name from the church of *St. Mary-le-Bourne*, (St. Mary-on-the-Brook), now corruptly written Marylebone or Marybone. The parish church is still called *St. Marylebone.*

"Next unto this [the Brane or Brent] is Mariburne rill, on the other side which cometh in by St. James's."—*Harrison's Descrip. of England*, (*Holinshed*, p. 50, ed. 1586).

In the year 1544, Thomas Hobson, the then lord of the manor of Marylebone, exchanged it with Henry VIII. for certain church lands recently annexed to the Crown. From Edward Forset, Esq., to whom it was sold by James I., it passed by intermarriage into the hands of Thomas Austen, Esq.; and from the Austen family it was purchased in 1710 by John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, whose only daughter and heir married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. The purchase money was 17,500*l.*; the rental then 900*l.* per annum! The manor is now the property of the Duke of Portland, by the marriage, in 1734, of the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley (only daughter and heir to Edward, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer) to William Bentinck, second Duke of Portland. The manor-house, which stood on the site of Devonshire-mews, Devonshire-street, New Road, was pulled down in 1791.* When the manor was granted by James I. to Edward Forset, he reserved the park in his own hands; and Charles I., in 1646, assigned it as a security for a debt for arms and ammunition supplied to him during his troubles. Cromwell set the assignment aside, and sold the park to John Spencer, of London, gentleman, for the sum of 13,215*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, including 130*l.* for the deer,† (124 in number, of several sorts), and 1774*l.* 8*s.* for the timber, exclusive of 2976 tons marked for the navy.

* There are four drawings of it, by M. A. Rooker, in the Crowle Pennant in the British Museum.

† In the Board of Works Accounts for the year 1582, I observe a payment "for making of two new standings in Marebone and Hide Parkes for the Queenes Majestie and the noblemen of Fraunce to see the huntinge."

At the Restoration the original assignment of Charles I. was held good, and the park, till such time as the debt was liquidated, assigned by the King to the original grantees. A variety of leases were subsequently granted by the Crown, the last lessees being the Duke of Portland and Jacob Hinde, Esq. from whom Hinde-street, Manchester-square, derives its name. These leases expired during the Regency of George IV., when *Marylebone Park* began to be laid out as we now see it, and called by its new name of the *Regent's Park*. Behind the manor-house, on what is now Beaumont-street, part of Devonshire-street, and part of Devonshire-place, stood the celebrated gardens and bowling-green frequented by Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, (d. 1721). Lady Mary Wortley alludes to his Grace's fondness for this place.

"Some Dukes at Marybone bowl time away."

"After I have dined (either agreeably with friends, or at worst with better company than your country neighbours), I drive away to a place of air and exercise, which some constitutions are in absolute need of; agitation of the body and diversion of the mind, being a composition for health above all the skill of Hippocrates."—*Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham*, (*Works*, ii. 256).*

Here, at the end of the season, as Quin told Pennant, the duke gave a dinner to the chief frequenters of the place, drinking the toast which he thought appropriate, "May as many of us as remain unhanged next spring meet here again."

"7th May, 1668. Then we abroad to Marrowbone, and there walked in the garden, the first time I ever was there, and a pretty place it is."—*Pepys.*

"Both Hockley Hole and Marybone
The combats of my dog have known."—*Gay's Fables.*

"*Peachum.* The Captain keeps too good company ever to grow rich. Mary-bone and the chocolate-houses are his undoing."—*Gay, The Beggar's Opera.*

"*Mrs. Peachum.* You should go to Hockley-in-the-Hole and to Mary-bone, child, to learn valour."—*Ibid.*

"*Macheath.* There will be deep play to night at Marybone, and consequently money may be pick'd up upon the road. Meet me there, and I'll give you the hint who is worth setting."—*Ibid.*

Marylebone Gardens, after experiencing the caprice of public taste as much as Ranelagh and Vauxhall, were finally closed in 1777-8. The parliamentary borough of Marylebone consists of three parishes, St. Marylebone, Paddington, and St. Pancras.

Marylebone Lane. The old footway through the fields from Brook-field (now Brook-street) to Marylebone Manor-house and Park. It is now built on each side, and runs from Oxford-street past Marylebone Old Church into the New Road.

* The duke adds in a note that the place was Marybone.

Marylebone Street, Regent Street. Built circ. 1679,* and so called because it led from Hedge-lane (now Whitcomb-street) to Marylebone,—in the same way that Tyburn-lane (now Park-lane) led from Hyde Park Corner to Tyburn.

Matthew's (St.), Friday Street. A church in Farringdon Ward Within, destroyed in the Great Fire, rebuilt by Wren, and opened Nov. 29th, 1685. The east end is distinguished by a series of six circular-headed windows. The tower is brick. Henry Burton, (d. 1648), the associate in the pillory of Prynne and Bastwick, was rector of this church. The offence for which he was set there was for preaching in this church, and afterwards printing the sum or matter, of two sermons "for God and the King." On the north wall is a tablet to Michael Lort, D.D., twelve years Professor of the Greek language at the University of Cambridge, and nineteen years rector of this parish, (d. 1790). The register abounds in entries relating to the family of Sir Hugh Myddelton, who brought the New River into London.

May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane. Built in 1739, and so called after May the builder, who lived in No. 43.†

May Fair. A fashionable locality between Piccadilly and South Audley-street, and so called from *St. James's Fair* held yearly in the month of May, in the field called Brook-field, on the site of what is now Curzon-street, Hertford-street, and Chesterfield House. Much of the ground was built upon in 1704, when certain individuals, living in a place called May Fair, are rated for the first time to the poor of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In the same books, under the year 1708, is the following entry :—

"Mr. Sheppard, for ground-rent of the Faire, market and one house, 1*l.* 1*s.*"

From this Sheppard—Shepherd's Market, May Fair, derives its name.‡ The fair of 1708 was the last for several years; but it subsequently revived, and was not finally abolished till the reign of George III., when George, sixth Earl of Coventry, (d. 1809), then a resident in *Piccadilly*, disturbed with the riots and uproar of the place, procured its abolition. Of the revived May Fair there is an account in Hone's Every Day Book, i. 572.

"I wish you had been at May Fair, where the rope dancing would have recompensed your labour. All the nobility in town were there, and I am sure

* Rate-books of St. Martin's. † Smith's Nollekens.

‡ In the year 1709, a rate is paid to the poor by "Christopher Reeves for the playhouse in the Fair."

even you, at your years, must have had your youthful wishes, to have beheld the beauty, shape, and activity of Lady Mary when she danced. Pray ask my Lord Fairfax after her, who, though not the only lord by twenty, was every night an admirer of her while the fair lasted. There was the city of Amsterdam, well worth your seeing; every street, every individual house was carved in wood, in exact proportion one to another; the Stadthouse was as big as your hand; the whole, though an irregular figure, yet that you may guess, about ten yards diameter. Here was a boy to be seen, that within one of his eyes had DEUS MEUS in capital letters, as GULIELMUS is on half-a-crown, round the other he had a Hebrew inscription, but this you must take as I did, upon trust. I am now drinking your health at Lockett's, therefore do me justice in Yorkshire."—*Letter of Brian Fairfax, dated* 1701, *in Nichols's Tatler*, i. 418.

"Advices from the upper end of Piccadilly say that May Fair is utterly abolished, and we hear Mr. Pinkethman has removed his ingenious company of strollers to Greenwich."—*The Tatler, April 18th*, 1709, No. 4.

"Yet that fair [May Fair] is now broke, as well as the Theatre is breaking, but it is allowed still to sell animals there. Therefore if any lady or gentleman have occasion for a tame elephant, let them enquire of Mr. Pinkethman, who has one to dispose of at a reasonable rate. The downfall of May Fair has quite sunk the price of this noble creature."—*The Tatler*, No. 20.

"Between St. James's and Hyde Park is kept May Fair, yearly, where young people did use to resort, and by the temptation they met with here, did commit much sin and disorder. Here they spent their time and money in drunkenness, fornication, gaming, and lewdness, whereby were occasioned oftentimes quarrels, tumults, and shedding of blood. Whereupon, in the month of November, 1708, the grand jury of Westminster, for the body of the county of Middlesex, made a presentment to this import, 'That being sensible of their duty, to make presentment of such matters and things as were public enormities and inconveniences, and being encouraged by the example of the worthy magistracy of the City of London in their late proceedings against Bartholomew Fair, did present, as a public nuisance and inconvenience, the yearly riotous and tumultuous assembly in a place called Brookfield, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, called May Fair. In which place many loose, idle, and disorderly persons, did rendezvous, draw, and allure young persons, servants and others, to meet there to game and commit lewdness, &c.'" —*Strype*, B. vi., p. 4, ed. 1720.

Opposite "May Fair Chapel," or "Curzon Chapel," and within ten yards of it, stood "Keith's Chapel," the chapel of the Rev. Alexander Keith, whose conduct subjected him to ecclesiastical censure, and in the month of October, 1742, to a public excommunication. Careless of character, and indifferent about all objects but money and notoriety, he excommunicated in return the bishop of the diocese; Dr. Andrews, the judge; and Dr. Trebeck, the rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. In one of his advertisements he describes the position of his chapel:—

"We are informed that Mrs. Keith's corpse was removed from her husband's house in May Fair, the middle of October last, to an apothecary's in South Audley Street, where she lies in a room hung with mourning, and is to continue there till Mr. Keith can attend her funeral. The way to Mr. Keith's

chapel is through Piccadilly, by the end of St. James's Street, and down Clarges Street, and turn on the left hand. The marriages (together with a licence on a five shilling stamp and certificate) are carried on for a guinea, as usual, any time till four in the afternoon, by another regular clergyman, at Mr. Keith's little chapel in May Fair, near Hyde Park Corner, opposite the great chapel, and within ten yards of it ; there is a porch at the door like a country church porch."—*Daily Advertiser, Jan. 23rd*, 1750.

In this chapel James, fourth duke of Hamilton, was married to the youngest of the beautiful Miss Gunnings, "with a ring of the bed curtain, half an hour after twelve at night."* This was in 1752, and in 1754 the Marriage Act put an end to Keith's vocation.

MAYPOLE (THE), in the STRAND, stood on the site of the present church of *St. Mary-le-Strand*.

"Where's Troy, and where's the Maypole in the Strand?"
Bramston's Man of Taste.

"I cannot omit to mention any new thing that comes up amongst us, though never so trivial: here [1634] is one Captain Bailey,† he hath been a sea captain, but now lives on the land about this city, where he tries experiments. He hath erected, according to his ability, some four hackney-coaches, put his men in livery, and appointed them to stand at the Maypole in the Strand, giving them instructions at what rates to carry men into several parts of the town, where all day they may be had. Other hackney-men seeing this way, they flocked to the same place, and perform their journeys at the same rate ; so that sometimes there is twenty of them together, which disperse up and down, that they and others are to be had everywhere, as watermen are to be had by the water-side. Everybody is much pleased with it. For whereas before coaches could not be had but at great rates, now a man may have one much cheaper."—*Garrard to the Earl of Strafford*, vol. i., p. 227.

"11th Feb. 1659-60. The Butchers at the Maypole, in the Strand, rang a peal with their knives when they were going to sacrifice their Rump."—*Pepys.*

"Let me declare to you the manner in general of that stately cedar erected in the Strand, 134 foot high, commonly called the Maypole, upon the cost of the parishioners there adjacent, and the gracious consent of his sacred Majesty [Charles II.], with the illustrious prince the Duke of York. This tree was a most choice and remarkable piece ; 'twas made below bridge and brought in two parts up to Scotland Yard, and from thence it was conveyed, April 14th, [1661], to the Strand to be erected. It was brought with a streamer flourishing before it, drums beating all the way, and other sorts of music ; it was supposed to be so long, that landsmen [as carpenters] could not possibly raise it. Prince James, the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, commanded twelve seamen off aboard to come and officiate the business, whereupon they came and brought their cables, pullies, and other tacklins, with six great anchors. The Maypole then being joined together, and hoopt about with bands of iron, the crown and vane, with the King's arms richly gilded, was placed on the head of it, a large top like a balcony was about the middle

* Walpole to Mann, Feb. 27th, 1752.

† "The same I take it who had been in Raleigh's last expedition to Guiana."—*Oldys in Gough*, i. 685.

of it. This being done the trumpets did sound, and in four hours space it was advanced upright, after which, being established fast in the ground, six drums did beat, and the trumpets did sound; again great shouts and acclamations the people give, that it did ring throughout all the Strand. After that came a Morrice dance, finely deckt, with purple scarfs in their half-shirts, with a tabor and pipe, the ancient wind music, and danced round about the Maypole and after that danced the rounds of their liberty [Duchy of Lancaster]. It is placed as near hand as they could guess in the very same pit where the former stood, but far more glorious, bigger and higher, than ever any one that stood before it; and the seamen themselves do confess that it could not be built higher, nor is there such a one in Europe beside, which highly doth please his Majesty and the Duke of York. Little children did much rejoice, and ancient people did clap their hands, saying 'golden days begin to appear.'"—*The Citie's Loyalty Displayed*, 4to, 1661.

"Maypoles, w^ch^ in the hypocriticall times, 'twas . . . . to sett up, now [at the Restoration of Charles II.] were sett up in every cross-way: and at the Strand, near Drury Lane, was set up the most prodigious one for height, that perhaps was ever seen; they were faine (I remember) to have the assistance of the seaman's art to elevate it; that w^ch^ remaines, (being broken with a high wind, I think about 1672) is but two parts of three of the whole height from the ground, besides what is in the earth."—*Aubrey's Anecdotes*, iii. 457.

"This being grown old and decayed, was, anno 1717, obtained by Sir Isaac Newton, Knt., of the parish, and being taken down, was carried away through the City in a carriage of timber [April, 1718), unto Wansted in Essex, and by the leave of Sir Richard Child, Bart., was reared up and placed in his park there, the use whereof is for the raising of a telescope, the largest in the world, given by a French gentleman [Monsieur Hugon] to the Royal Society."—*Strype*, B. iv., pp. 104, 106, 112.

"Amid that area wide they took their stand,
Where the late Maypole once o'erlooked the Strand,
But now (so Anne and Piety ordain),
A church collects the saints of Drury Lane."
Pope, The Dunciad.

Maze Lane, and Maze Pond, Southwark. So called from the Manor of the Maze, for which see Collect. Top. et Gen., viii. 253.

"At Southwark was a maze, which is now converted into buildings bearing that name."—*Aubrey, Anecd. and Trad.*, p. 105.

Meard's Court, Drury Lane. Here, in a ready-furnished room at 5*s.* a week, lived Bet Flint; tried at the Old Bailey in September, 1758, for stealing a counterpane and other articles from the room she occupied. Boswell relates an amusing story of her, which he had received from Johnson. The judge, who loved a wench, summed up favourably, and she was acquitted. After which, Bet said with a gay and satisfied air, "Now that the counterpane is *my own*, I shall make a petticoat of it."*

Mechanics' Institute, Southampton Buildings, Holborn. Founded Dec. 2nd, 1823, by Dr. Birkbeck, for the dissemination

* Boswell, by Croker, iv. 476.

of useful knowledge among the industrious classes of the community, by means of lectures, classes, and a library. Dr. Birkbeck advanced out of his own pocket 3700*l.* for the purpose. Entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* Annual subscription, 1*l.* 4*s.* Sons and apprentices of members have the privilege of attending either the evening classes or the lectures, at 3*s.* per quarter.

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 53, Berners Street, Oxford Street. Instituted 1805, incorporated 1834. The fees are 6 guineas on admission, together with 3 guineas annually from all who are resident within seven miles of the General Post-Office. The Society possesses a good library, and publishes Transactions.

Medical Society of London, Bolt Court, Fleet Street. Instituted 1773. The Society possesses a good library, chiefly bequeathed by Dr. Lettsom, who bequeathed at the same time the house in Bolt-court, in which the Society meets.

Melbourne House, Whitehall, over against the Banqueting House, was built by Payne, the architect, for Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, and subsequently sold to Viscount Melbourne, the father of the late premier. Lord Melbourne sold it to the Duke of York, when it received the name of York House. It is now pretty generally known as Dover House, from the residence of Lady Dover, the widow of the late amiable and accomplished George Agar Ellis, Lord Dover.

> "Carlton House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, was distinguished by a row of pillars in front, and York House, the residence of his brother, by a circular court serving as a kind of entrance hall, which still remains, and may be seen from the street. These two buildings being described to the late Lord North, who was blind in the latter part of his life, he facetiously remarked, 'Then the Duke of York, it should seem, has been sent to the Round-House and the Prince of Wales is put in the Pillory."—*Southey, Espriella's Letters*, i. 79.

Mendicity Society, Office, 13, Red Lion Square. The Society gives meals and money, supplies mill and other work to applicants, investigates begging-letter cases, and apprehends vagrants and impostors. Each meal consists of ten ounces of bread, and one pint of good soup, or a quarter of a pound of cheese. The affairs of the Society are administered by a Board of forty-eight managers. The Mendicity Society's tickets, given to a street-beggar, will procure for him, if really necessitous, food and work. They are a touchstone to impostures: the beggar by profession throws them aside. This meritorious Society deserves every encouragement. Tickets are furnished to subscribers.

MERCERS' HALL and CHAPEL, CHEAPSIDE, between Ironmonger-lane and Old Jewry. The Hall and Chapel of the Mercers' Company, the first on the list of the Twelve Great Companies of London. The front, towards Cheapside, is a characteristic specimen of the enriched decoration employed in London immediately after the Great Fire. *Observe.*—Portrait of Dean Colet, the founder of *St. Paul's School*, (his father was a mercer, and Colet left the management of the school to the Mercers' Company); portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange and a member of the Mercers' Company. Another eminent member was Whittington, four times Lord Mayor of London. Thomas à Becket, the archbishop and saint, was born in a house on the site of the Mercers' Chapel, originally an hospital of St. Thomas of Acon or Acars, founded by the sister of Thomas à Becket, and at the dissolution of religious houses bought by the Mercers and called The Mercers' Chapel. Guy, the bookseller and founder of the hospital which bears his name, was bound apprentice to a bookseller, Sept. 2nd, 1660, "in the porch of Mercers' Chapel." That part of Cheapside adjoining the Mercers' Chapel was originally called the Mercery. Queen Elizabeth was free of the Mercers' Company,—King James I. was a Clothworker. The usual entrance to the Hall is in Ironmonger-lane.

MERCERS' SCHOOL, COLLEGE HILL, DOWGATE. A school for 70 scholars, without restriction of age or place, founded and endowed by the Mercers' Company. It originally stood adjoining the Mercers' Chapel in Cheapside, of which indeed it formed a part, and was removed to its present site in 1808.

MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL, in THREADNEEDLE STREET, a little beyond Finch-lane, but concealed from the street by a row of shops in front of it. Company incorporated 1466. It has the honour to enumerate among its members several of the Kings of England and many of the chief nobility. The Hall was built, after the Great Fire, by Jarmin, the City architect, and has little to recommend it. A few portraits deserve inspection. *Observe.*—Head of Henry VIII., by Paris Bordone; head of Charles I.; three-quarter portrait of Charles II.; full-length of Charles II.; full-length of James II.; full-length of William III.; full-length of Queen Anne; full-lengths of George III. and his Queen, by Ramsay, (same as at *Goldsmiths' Hall*); full-length of the late Duke of York, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; full-length, seated, of Lord Chancellor Eldon, by Briggs; full-length of the Duke of Wellington, by Wilkie, (with a horse by

his side, very spirited but not very like); three-quarter of Mr. Pitt, by Hoppner. Also the following portraits of old officers of the Company, (artists unknown):—Sir Thomas White, master 1561, (founder of St. John's College, Oxford); Sir Thomas Row, master 1562; Robert Dow, master 1578; John Vernon, master 1609; Robert Gray, warden 1628; Walter Pell, master 1649. Stow, the chronicler, and Speed, the historian, were merchant tailors. *Mode of Admission.*—Order from the master; for the master's address apply to the clerk, at his office in the Hall. When Dr. South was appointed Chaplain to this Company he took for the text of his inauguration sermon, "A *remnant* of all shall be saved."

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL, in SUFFOLK LANE, in the ward of Dowgate.

"Merchant Tailors' School was founded in the year 1561 by the master, warden, and assistants of the Merchant Tailors, Richard Hilles, sometime master of that company, having before given 500*l.* towards the purchase of a house called the Manor of the Rose, sometime belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, wherein the said school is kept."—*Stow*, p. 89.

The school consists of 250 boys, of whom 100 are taught *gratis*, 100 at 5*s.* per quarter, and 50 at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. They are admitted at any age and may remain until nineteen. The presentations are in the gift of the master-warden and court of assistants.

"The expense of supporting this establishment has been defrayed solely by the Merchant Tailors' Company, out of their general funds, without any specific portion thereof being assigned or set apart for this object; nor is there any other property belonging to the school besides the school premises, which now consist of a school-house, the house of the head master, a chapel, a library, and a cloister, the same having been erected after the Fire by voluntary contributions. Under the above circumstances, we have considered the school in question as exempt from our inquiry."—*Report of Charity Commissioners.*

The school is entitled to 37 fellowships, founded by Sir Thomas White, at St. John's College, Oxford; to a fellowship in St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Bishop Dee, "for his name or kin;" and several exhibitions and scholarships in both the universities. The college elections and annual exhibitions take place every St. Barnabas's-day. *Eminent men educated at Merchant Tailors' School.*—Bishop Andrews; Bulstrode Whitelocke, author of the Memorials which bear his name; James Shirley, the dramatic poet, the last of the great Elizabethan dramatists; Edmund Gayton, author of the Festivous Notes on Don Quixote; Byrom, author of the Pastoral in The Spectator:—

"My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent;"

and Luke Milbourne, (Dryden's antagonist), "distinguished from the crowd by being remembered to his infamy." The present school-house (a brick building with pilasters was erected in 1675, immediately after the Great Fire.

MERMAID TAVERN is said to have stood in Friday-street, but Ben Jonson has settled its locality in verse.

"At Bread-street's Mermaid having dined, and merry,
Proposed to go to Holborn in a wherry."
Ben Jonson, ed. *Gifford*, viii. 242.*

"A pure cup of rich Canary wine,
Which is the Mermaid's now, but shall be mine."
Ben Jonson, "*Inviting a Friend to Supper*," ed. *Gifford*, viii. 213.

"What things have we seen
Done at the Mermaid! heard words that have been
So nimble, and so full of subtle flame,
As if that every one from whence they came
Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
And had resolv'd to live a fool the rest
Of his dull life; then when there hath been thrown
Wit able enough to justify the town
For three days past; wit that might warrant be
For the whole city to talk foolishly
Till that were cancell'd; and when that was gone,
We left an air behind us, which alone
Was able to make the two next companies
(Right witty, though but downright fools) more wise."
Francis Beaumont to Ben Jonson.

"Payd for wyn at the Mermayd in Bred-stret for my mastyr and Syr Nicholas Latemer, xd. ob."—*Expenses of Sir John Howard, anno* 1464.

Mr. Johnson, at The Mermaid in Bread-street, vintner, occurs as a creditor for 17*s.* in a schedule annexed to the will of Albian Butler, of *Clifford's Inn*, gentleman, in 1603.†

MERMAID in CHEAPSIDE. John Rastell, the brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, was a printer, living at the sign of The Mermaid, in Cheapside. "The Pastyme of the People" (folio, 1529) is described as "breuley copyled and empryntyd in Chepesyde, at the Sygne of The Mearemayd, next to Pollys-Gate."

"They [Coppinger and Arthington] had purposed to have gone with the like Cry and Proclamation, through other the chiefe parts of the Citie, but the prease was so great, as that they were forced to goe into a Tauerne in Cheape at the signe of the Mermayd, the rather because a gentleman of his acquaintance plucked at Coppinger, whilst he was in the cart, and blamed him for his demeanour and speeches."—*Stow, by Howes*, p. 761, ed. 1631.

MERMAID in CORNHILL.

"When Dun that kept the Meremaid Tavern in Cornhill, being himself in

* See also Dyce's Beau. and Flet. iv. 129.
† Hunter on Shakspeare, vol. ii., p. 47.

a room with some witty gallants, one of them (which it seems knew his wife) too boldly cryd out in a fantastick humour—'I 'll lay Five pound there 's a Cuckold in this Company.'—'Tis *Dun*,' says another."—*Coffee-House Jests*, p. 132, 12mo, 1688.

MEWS (THE KING'S), at CHARING CROSS, stood on the site of the National Gallery, and was "so called of the King's falcons there kept." * Minshew derives the word from *mutare*, to change, and hawks, it is said, were kept here while they *mewed* or changed their feathers.

"Then is the Mewse, so called of the king's falcons there kept by the king's falconer, which of old time was an office of great account, as appeareth by a record of Richard II. in the first year of his reign. Sir Simon Burley, knight, was made constable for the castles of Windsor, Wigmore, and Guilford, and of the manor of Kenington, and also master of the king's falcons at the Mewse near unto Charing Cross by Westminster; but in the year of Christ 1534, the 26th of Henry VIII., the king having fair stabling at Lomsbery (a manor in the farthest west part of Oldborne), the same was fired and burnt, with many great horses and great store of hay: after which time, the fore-named house called the Mewse by Charing Cross was new built and prepared for stabling of the king's horses in the reign of Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and so remaineth to that use."—*Stow*, p. 167.

Here M. St. Antoine taught the noble art of horsemanship, in the time of Charles I.; † and here, in Charles II.'s time, Rowley, the famous stallion, stood, whose name was transferred, by the wits about the Court, to his royal master at Whitehall. The stables at the Mews, rebuilt, in 1732, by Kent, and taken down in 1830, were last used to shelter Mr. Cross's Menagerie from Exeter 'Change, and the Records of Great Britain, removed from Westminster!

MICHAEL'S (ST.) ALLEY, CORNHILL.

"The use of Coffee in England was first known in 1657, when Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey Merchant, brought from Smyrna to London one Pasqua Rosee, a Ragusean youth, who prepared this drink for him every morning. But the novelty thereof drawing too much company to him, he allowed his said servant with another of his son-in-law's to sell it publicly, and they set up the first coffee-house in London in St. Michael's Alley, in Cornhill. But they separating, Pasqua kept in the house, and he who had been his partner obtained leave to pitch a tent and sell the liquor in St. Michael's Churchyard."—*Oldys on Trees, MS. in the possession of the Writer of this Work.*

"When coffee first came in he [Sir Henry Blount] was a great upholder of it, and hath ever since been a constant frequenter of coffee houses, especially Mr. Farres at the Rainbowe, by Inner Temple Gate, and lately John's Coffee House in Fullers Rents. The first coffee house in London was in St. Michael's Alley in Cornhill, opposite to the Church, which was sett up by one —— Bowman, (coachman to Mr. Hodges, a Turkey merchant, who putt him upon it), in or about the yeare 1652. 'Twas about 4 yeares before any

* Stow, p. 167. † Duchess of Newcastle's Life of the Duke, p. 142.

other was set up, and that was by Mr. Far. Jonathan Paynter, o^{s} [opposite ?] to St. Michael's Church, was the first apprentice to the trade, viz. to Bowman." —*Aubrey's Anecdotes*, ii. 224.

"Such is the history of the first use of coffee and its houses at Paris. We however had the use before the time of Thevenot; for an English Turkish Merchant brought a Greek servant in 1652, who, knowing how to roast and make it, opened a house to sell it publicly. I have also discovered his hand-bill, in which he sets forth, 'The Virtue of the Coffee-drink, first publiquely made and sold in England, by Pasqua Rosee, in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, at the sign of his own head.'"—*D'Israeli's Cur. of Lit.*, p. 289, 8vo.

Here is the *Jamaica and Madeira Coffee House*. Annual subscription, 3 guineas.

MICHAEL'S (ST.), ALDGATE. [*See* Aldgate Pump.]

MICHAEL (ST.) BASSISHAW, or "St. Michael at Basinghall." A church in the ward of Bassishaw, or Basinghall, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt and completed by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1679. It is a plain substantial building, without any striking features.

MICHAEL'S (ST.), CORNHILL. A church in *Cornhill Ward*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren.

"This hath been a fair and beautiful church, but of late years, since the surrender of their lands to Edward VI., greatly blemished by the building of lower tenements on the north side thereof towards the High Street, in place of a green churchyard, whereby the church is darkened and other ways annoyed . . . This parish church hath on the south side thereof a proper cloister, and a fair churchyard, with a pulpit cross, not much unlike to that in Paule's Churchyard."—*Stow*, p. 75.*

Eminent Persons interred in the Old Church and Churchyard.—Robert Fabian, the chronicler, (d. 1511). The father and grandfather of John Stow, (d. 1559, d. 1526); the grandfather, in his will, directs his "body to be buryed in the litell Grene Churchyard of the Paryshe Church of Seynt Myghel in Cornehill, betwene the Crosse and the Church Wall, nigh the wall as may be by my father and mother, systers and brothers, and also my own childerne."† In the present church was buried —Philip Nye, with "the thanksgiving beard;" "buried in the uppermost vault of the church," in 1672. Nye was curate of St. Michael's from 1620 to 1633, when, by not complying with the ecclesiastical constitution, he became obnoxious to the censure of the Ecclesiastical Court, and was ejected.

* Of the old steeple, destroyed in 1421, a pen-and-ink drawing upon vellum is preserved on the fly-leaf of a large vellum vestry-book, (temp. Hen. V.), belonging to the parish. It is engraved in Wilkinson.

† Strype, B. ii., p. 145.

MICHAEL'S (ST.), CROOKED LANE. A church in Candlewick Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, rebuilt by Wren, and ultimately taken down to make way for the New London Bridge approaches. Service was performed in the church for the last time on Sunday, March 20th, 1831. Sir William Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler, founded a college in the old church, and dying, (1385), was "buried in the north chapel by the choir."

MICHAEL'S (ST), PATERNOSTER ROYAL, or, ST. MICHAEL'S, COLLEGE HILL. A church in *Tower Royal*, in *Vintry Ward*, rebuilt and made a collegiate church (hence *College-hill*) by the executors of Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor; destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren immediately after. The altar-piece, Mary Magdalen anointing the feet of Christ, was painted by W. Hilton, R.A., and presented to the church by the directors of the British Institution, in 1820.

> "Richard Whittington was in this church three times buried: first by his executors under a fair monument; then, in the reign of Edward VI., the parson of that church, thinking some great riches (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his monument to be broken, his body to be spoiled of his leaden sheet, and again the second time to be buried; and, in the reign of Queen Mary, the parishioners were forced to take him up, to lap him in lead as before, to bury him the third time, and to place his monument, or the like, over him again, which remaineth, and so he resteth."—*Stow*, p. 91.

John Cleveland, the unsparing satirist of the Parliamentary party in the time of the great Civil War, was buried in this church, in the year 1658. [*See* College Hill.]

MICHAEL'S (ST.), QUEENHITHE. A church in Thames-street, in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren immediately after. The vane, in the form of a ship, is capable of containing a bushel of grain, the great article of traffic still at *Queenhithe*. There is some good carving, in Grinling Gibbons's manner, over one of the doorways at the east end of the church.

MICHAEL (ST.) THE QUERNE, AD BLADUM, or, AT THE CORNE. A church in the ward of Farringdon Within.

> "St. Michael in the Quern was so called because in place thereof was sometime a corn market, stretching by west to the shambles . . . at the east of this church stood a cross, called the Old Cross, in West Cheape, which was taken down in the year 1390, and in place of the old cross is now a Water Conduit placed called the Little Conduit, in West Cheape, by Paule's Gate." —*Stow*, p. 128.

It stood in the high street of *Cheapside*, at the extreme east end of Paternoster-row, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Leland, the antiquary, was buried in this church;

and Sir Thomas Browne, author of Religio Medici, baptized in it.*

MICHAEL'S (ST.), WOOD STREET. A church in *Cripplegate Ward*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. James IV. of Scotland was buried in this church.

> "There is also (but without any outward monument) the head of James, the fourth King of Scots of that name, slain at Flodden Field, and buried here by this occasion: after the battle the body of the said King being found, was enclosed in lead, and conveyed from thence to London, and so to the Monastery of Shene in Surrey, where it remained for a time, in what order I am not certain; but since the dissolution of that house in the reign of Edward VI., Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, being lodged and keeping house there, I have been shewn the same body so lapped in lead, close to the head and body, thrown into a waste room amongst the old timber, lead, and other rubble. Since the which time, workmen there, for their foolish pleasure, hewed off his head; and Launcelot Young, master glazier to her Majesty, feeling a sweet savour to come from thence, and seeing the same dried from all moisture, and yet the form remaining, with the hair of the head, and the beard red, brought it to London to his house in Wood Street, where for a time he kept it for the sweetness, but in the end caused the sexton of that church to bury it amongst other bones taken out of their charnel," &c.—*Stow*, p. 112.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, 21, REGENT STREET. Instituted Sept. 3rd, 1839, for the promotion of improvements in microscopic sciences, and in optical and mechanical construction of microscopes. The admission fee is one guinea, and the annual subscription one guinea.

MIDDLE EXCHANGE, in the STRAND. A kind of *New Exchange*, but considerably smaller. It stood (hence the name) between the *Royal Exchange* and the *New Exchange*, on part of old *Salisbury House*, and is rated for the first time in the parish books of St. Martin's, in the year 1672.

MIDDLE ROW, HOLBORN. A row of houses in Holborn, abutting upon Holborn-bars, and interfering with the width of the main street, like Holywell-street, in the Strand, with the width of the Strand in that quarter.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, CHARLES STREET, BERNERS STREET, originated, in the year 1745, in the benevolent exertions of a few individuals, and in two small houses, communicating by a doorway, in what was then a country road leading from the suburb of St. Giles's to the fields beyond the Pound. Originally, the funds could only support 18 beds; but their means increasing, in 1800 they made up 70; in 1815, 179; in 1824, 200; and in 1845, (the first centenary), 250. A distinct

* A curious view of this church, with the Little Conduit and the surrounding buildings, is engraved in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata, from a drawing, signed "R. Tresswell, 1585."

ward was endowed for the cure of cancer, by Samuel Whitbread, in 1792. "Sir John Murray's Ward" (so called from a legacy of 10,000*l.* left for the purpose by Lady Murray) was built in 1848, by Mr. T. H. Wyatt.

MIDDLE TEMPLE. An Inn of Court, with two Inns of Chancery attached—*New Inn* and *Strand Inn*. The former alone remains. [*See* Temple.] *Eminent Members.*—Plowden; Sir Walter Raleigh, (he dates his poem to Gascoigne from the Middle Temple); Sir Thomas Overbury; Sir John Davies, the poet; John Ford, the dramatist, (admitted Nov. 16th, 1602); Lord Chancellor Clarendon, (admitted in 1625, when his uncle, Sir Nicholas Hyde, was treasurer); Bulstrode Whitelocke; Ireton, (Cromwell's son-in-law); Evelyn, (admitted Feb. 13th, 1636); Lord Keeper Guildford, (admitted Nov. 27th, 1655); Lord Chancellor Somers; Wycherley; Shadwell; Congreve; Southerne; R. B. Sheridan; Edmund Burke, (admitted April 3rd, 1747); Sir William Blackstone; Lord Chancellor Eldon; Lord Stowell.

MIDDLE TEMPLE GATE, in FLEET STREET, a few yards east of Temple-bar. A heavy red-brick front with stone dressings, built in 1684, by Sir Christopher Wren, in place of the old portal which Sir Amias Paulet, while Wolsey's prisoner in the gate-house of the Temple, "had re-edified very sumptuously, garnishing the same," says Cavendish, "on the outside thereof, with cardinal's hats and arms, and divers other devices, in so glorious a sort, that he thought thereby to have appeased his old unkind displeasure."

> "He [Wolsey] layed a fine upon Sir Amias to build the gate of the Middle Temple; the arms of Pawlet with the quarterings are in glass there to this day [1680]. The Cardinall's armes were, as the storie sayes, on the outside in stone, but time has long since defaced that, only you may still discerne the place; it was carv'd in a very mouldering stone."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 588.

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL was built in 1572, while Plowden, the well-known jurist, was treasurer of the Inn. The roof is the best piece of Elizabethan architecture in London, and will well repay inspection. The screen, in the Renaissance style, is said to have been formed in exact imitation of the Strand front of old Somerset House, but this is a vulgar error, like the tradition which relates that it was made of the spoils of the Spanish Armada, the records of the Society proving that it was set up thirteen years before the Armada put to sea. *Observe.*—Busts of Lords Eldon and Stowell, by Behnes. The portraits are chiefly copies, and not good. The exterior was cased with stone, in wretched taste, in 1757. We first hear of Shakspeare's

Twelfth Night in connexion with this fine old Hall, a student of the Middle Temple, of the name of Manningham, making the following entry in his Diary:—

"Feb. 2, 1601. [1601-2]. At our feast we had a play called Twelve Night or what you will. Much like the Comedy of Errors; or Menechmi in Plautus; but most like and neere to that in Italian, called Inganni. A good practice in it to make the steward believe his lady widdowe was in love with him, by counterfayting a letter as from his lady, in generall termes, telling him what she liked best in him, and prescribing his gesture in smiling, his apparaille &c.; and then when he came to practise, making him believe they took him to be mad."—*Harl. MS. quoted in Collier's Shakspeare*, vol. iii., p. 317.

Sir John Davies, the poet, whose Nosce Teipsum forms one of the glories of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was expelled the Society of the Middle Temple for thrashing his friend, Mr. Richard Martin, also a member of the Inn, during dinner time, in the Middle Temple Hall. Davies was afterwards, on proper submission, re-admitted, and Martin is still remembered, not by his thrashing, but by Ben Jonson's noble dedication to him of his Poetaster. It deserves to be mentioned, in illustration of the revels at Christmas, which used to be held in the halls of the Inns of Court, that in taking up the floor of the Middle Temple Hall, about the year 1764, near one hundred pair of dice were found, which had dropt, on different occasions, through the chinks or joints of the boards. The dice were very small, at least one-third less than those now in use.

"*Prince Henry.* Jack, meet me to-morrow in the Temple Hall."
Shakspeare, First Part of Henry IV., Act iii., sc. 3.

"On Wensday the 23 of Febru. 1635, the Prince d'Amours gave a masque to the Prince Elector and his brother, in the Middle Temple, wher the Queene [Henrietta Maria] was pleasd to grace the entertaynment by putting of [off] majesty to putt on a citizen's habitt, and to sett upon the scaffold on the right hand amongst her subjects."—*Sir H. Herbert*, (*Shak. by Boswell*, iii. 237).

"*Manly.* I hate this place [Westminster Hall] worse than a man that has inherited a Chancery Suit.

"*Freeman.* Methinks 'tis like one of their halls in Christmas time, whither from all parts fools bring their money to try by the dice (not the worst judges) whether it shall be their own or no."—*Wycherley, The Plain Dealer*, 4to, 1676.

Middle Temple Lane. A narrow lane leading from Fleet-street to the Thames. Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, had chambers in this lane.

Mildred's (St.), in Bread Street. A church in Bread-street Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. The interior is good, and in point of construction deserves a careful examination by the architectural student. The pulpit and sounding board are perhaps by Grinling Gibbons.

MILDRED'S (ST.), in the POULTRY. A church in the ward of Cheap, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. In the old church was buried Thomas Tusser, (d. 1580), author of Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry. His monument, with his epitaph in English verse, was destroyed in the Great Fire. Bishop Hoadly held the lectureship of St. Mildred's in the Poultry for nearly ten years.

MILES'S COFFEE HOUSE, NEW PALACE YARD, WESTMINSTER.

"That ingeniose tractat [Harrington's Oceana] together with his and H. Nevill's smart discourses and inculcations, dayly at Coffee-houses, made many Proselytes. In so much that A°. 1659, the beginning of Michaelmas time, he [Harrington] had every night a meeting at the (then) Turke's head in the New Palace Yard, where they take water, the next house to the staires, at one Miles's, where was made purposely a large ovall-table, with a passage in the middle for Miles to deliver his Coffee. About it sate his disciples and the virtuosi. The discourses in this kind were the most ingeniose and smart, that ever I heard or expect to heare, and lauded with great eagerness: the arguments in the Parl. house were but flatt to it. . . . . Here we had (very formally) a ballotting box, and ballotted how things should be carried by way of Tentamens. The room was every evening full as it could be crammed. . . . . Mr. Cyriack Skinner, an ingeniose young gent. scholar to Jo. Milton, was Chaire-man."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 371.

MILE END, WHITECHAPEL. "The common near London," where, says Gerard in his Herbal,* penny-royal grows in great abundance. It was "so called," says Strype, "from its distance from the middle parts of London." †

"And Richard Somere was beheaded at the Milende" [4th of Rich. II.].
Chronicle of London, written in the 15th Cent., (*Nicolas*, p. 73).

"*Shallow.* I remember at Mile-end Green (when I lay at Clement's Inn) I was then Sir Dagonet in Arthur's Show, there was a little quiver fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would about and about, and come you in and come you in: 'rah, tah, tah,' would he say; 'bounce' would he say; and away again would he go, and again would he come.—I shall never see such a fellow." — *Shakspeare, Second Part of Henry IV.*, Act iii., sc. 2.

"*Mistress Merrythought.* Come, Michael; art thou not weary, boy?
Michael. No forsooth, mother, not I.
Mist. Mer. Where be we now, child?
Michael. Indeed, forsooth, mother, I cannot tell, unless we be at Mile-End. Is not all the world Mile-End, mother?
Mist. Mer. No, Michael, not all the world, boy; but I can assure thee, Michael, Mile-End is a goodly matter."—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

"*Frank.* Cripple, thou once didst promise me thy love,
When I did rescue thee on Mile-End-Green."
T. Heywood, The Fair Maid of the Exchange, 4to, 1607.

"*Brainworm.* He will hate the musters at Mile-End for it to his dying day."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

* Gerard's Herbal, p. 546, fol. 1597.

† Strype, B. iv., p. 48.

"*Formal.* But to hear the manner of your services, and your devices in the wars; they say they be very strange, and not like those a man reads in the Roman histories or sees at Mile-End."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

"Being past White-chappel and having left fair London multitudes of Londoners left not me; eyther to keepe a custome which many holde, that Mile-End is no walke without a recreation at Stratford Bow with cream and cakes, or else for love they beare toward me, or perhaps to make themselves merry if I should chance (as many thought) to give over my Morrice within a Mile of Mile-End."—*Kemp's Nine Daies' Wonder*, 4to, 1600.

MILFORD LANE, STRAND.

"Next is Milford Lane down to the Thames, but why so called I have not read as yet."—*Stow*, p. 165.

"Behold that narrow street which steep descends,
Whose building to the slimy shore extends;
Here Arundel's fam'd structure rear'd its frame,
The street alone retains an empty name.
There Essex' stately pile adorn'd the shore,
There Cecil, Bedford, Villiers—now no more."—*Gay, Trivia.*

A poem by Henry Savill, commonly attributed to the witty Earl of Dorset, beginning—

"In Milford Lane near to St. Clement's Steeple,"

has given the lane an unwelcome notoriety.*

MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER.

"The Mill-Bank, a very long place, which beginneth by Lindsey House, or rather by the Old Palace Yard, and runneth up into Peterborough House which is the farthest house. The part from against College Street unto the Horseferry, hath a good row of buildings on the east side next to the Thames, which is most taken up with large woodmongers' yards and brewhouses; and here is a waterhouse which sheweth this end of the town: the north side is but ordinary, except one or two houses by the end of College Street; and that part beyond the Horseferry, hath a very good row of houses, much inhabited by gentry, by reason of the pleasant situation and prospect of the Thames. The Earl of Peterborough's house hath a large court-yard before it, and a fine garden behind it; but its situation is but bleak in the winter, and not over healthful, as being so near the low meadows on the south and west parts."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 66.

"Millbank, the last dwelling in Westminster, is a large house which took its name from a mill which once occupied its site. Here in my boyish days I often experienced the hospitality of the late Sir Robert Grosvenor, its worthy owner, by an ancestor of whom it was purchased from the Mordaunts, Earls of Peterborough. I find in the plan of London by Hollar, a mansion on this spot, under the name of Peterborough House. It probably was built by the first Earl of Peterborough. It was inhabited by his successors and retained its name till the time of the death of that great but irregular genius, Charles Earl of Peterborough, in 1735. It was rebuilt in its present form by the Grosvenor family."—*Pennant*, p. 80.

This is not strictly true, but I am unable to correct it. In

* Dryden's Misc. Poems, iv. 275, ed. 1727.

1708 it was in the possession of Mr. Bull, a merchant.* It was taken down in 1809. There is a view of it in Wilkinson. The new church, near Vauxhall Bridge, was built at the expense of the Rev. W. H. E. Bentinck, one of the canons residentiary of Westminster.

Millbank Prison. A mass of brickwork equal to a fortress, on the left bank of the Thames, close to Vauxhall Bridge; erected pursuant to 52 Geo. III., c. 44, passed Aug. 20th, 1812. It is said to have cost the enormous sum of half a million sterling. The external walls form an irregular octagon, and enclose upwards of eighteen acres of land. Its ground-plan resembles a wheel, the governor's house occupying a circle in the centre, from which radiate six piles of building, terminating externally in towers. The ground on which it stands is raised but little above the river, and was at one time considered unhealthy. It was first named "The Penitentiary," or "Penitentiary House for London and Middlesex," and was called "The Millbank Prison" pursuant to 6 & 7 Victoria, c. 26. Every male and female convict sentenced to transportation in Great Britain is sent to Millbank previous to the sentence being executed. Here they remain about three months under the close inspection of the three inspectors of the prison, at the end of which time the inspectors report to the Home Secretary, and recommend the place of transportation. So far as the accommodation of the prison permits, the separate system is adopted. *Admission to inspect*—by order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or the Inspector of Prisons.

Military Garden.

"In Bagford's Collection was a view of London published by Norden in 1603, at bottom a representation of the Lord Mayor's Show with variety of habits. In the same person's possession Vertue saw another plan of London by T. Porter in which he observed these particulars: at the upper end of the Haymarket was a square building called Piccadilla-hall; at the end of Coventry Street, a gaming house, afterwards the mansion and garden of Lord Keeper [Mr. Secretary] Coventry; and where Gerard Street is was an Artillery Ground or Military Garden made by Prince Henry."—*Walpole*, ed. *Dallaway*, v. 60.

"London and Westminster are two twin-sister cities, as joyned by one street, so watered by one stream; the first a breeder of grave magistrates, the second, the burial-place of great monarchs; both famous for their two Cathedrals; the one dedicated to the honour of St. Paul, the other of Saint Peter. These I rather concatenate, because as in the one, the right honourable the Lord Maior receiveth his honour, so in the other he takes his oath; yet London may be presumed to be the Elder, and more excellent in birth, meanes and issue; in the first for her antiquity, in the second for her ability,

* Hatton's New View of London, p. 632, 8vo, 1708.

in the third for her numerous progeny; she and her suburbs being decored with two several Burses or Exchanges, and beautified with two eminent gardens of exercise, knowne by the names of Artillery and Military."—*Porta Pietatis, by T. Heywood,* 1638.

I observed in the rate-books of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, for the year 1627, that what we call *Leicester-fields*, or *Square*, is called Military-street. The Earl of Sterling, the poet, was living in Military-street in 1632, and the Earls of Leicester and Newport in Military-street in 1635.*

Milk Street, Cheapside, in the ward of Cripplegate. "So called of milk sold here."† Sir Thomas More was born in this street; "the brightest star," says Fuller, "that ever shone in that Via Lactea." Here, on the east side, is the *City of London School.*

Mill Lane, Southwark. So called from the mill of the Abbot of Battle.‡

Milton Street, Moorfields. [*See* Grub Street.]

Mincing Lane, Tower Street, City.

"So called of tenements there some time pertaining to the Minchuns or nuns of St. Helen's in Bishopsgate Street. . . . . In this lane of old time dwelt divers strangers, born of Genoa and those parts; these were commonly called Galley-men, as men that came up in the galleys, brought up wines and other merchandizes which they landed in Thames Street at a place called Galley Key; they had a certain coin of silver amongst themselves, which were halfpence of Genoa and were called Galley-halfpence; these halfpence were forbidden in the 13th of Henry IV. and again by parliament in the 4th of Henry V. Notwithstanding in my youth I have seen them pass current, but with some difficulty, for that the English halfpence were then, though not so broad, somewhat thicker and stronger."—*Stow*, p. 50.

Eminent Residents in.—Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, and Lord Mayor of London;§ there is a good deal about him in Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs. Alderman Beckford, the father of the author of Vathek. *Observe.—Clothworkers' Hall,* on the east side, next No. 40.

Minories (The). A street between Aldgate and the Tower, inhabited at one time by gunsmiths, and so called from

"An abbey of nuns of the order of St. Clare called the Minories, founded by Edmond Earl of Lancaster, Leicester and Derby, brother to King Edward III. in the year 1293;—surrendered by Dame Elizabeth Salvage the last abbess there unto King Henry VIII. in the 30th of his reign, the year of Christ 1539. . . . . In place of this house of nuns is now built divers fair and large storehouses for armour and habiliments of war, with divers workhouses serving to the same purpose: there is a small parish church for inhabitants of the close called St. Trinitie's" [Trinity Church in the Minories].—*Stow*, p. 48.

---

* Compare Bagford's account in Harl. MS. 5900, fol. 47.
† Stow, p. 110. ‡ Coll. Top. et Gen. viii. 252. § Pepys, i. 174.

"Myself heard William Earl of Pembroke relate with much regret towards him that he [Sir Walter Raleigh's Lord Cobham] dyed in a room ascended by a ladder, at a poor woman's house in the Minories, formerly his landress, rather of hunger than any more natural disease."—*Works of Francis Osborn, Esq.*, p. 381, ed. 1701.

"He who works dully on a story, without moving laughter in a comedy, or raising concernments in a serious play, is no more to be accounted a good poet, than a gunsmith of the Minories is to be compared with the best workman of the town."—*Dryden, Preface to The Mock Astrologer.*

"The Mulcibers who in the Minories sweat,
And massive bars on stubborn anvils beat,
Deform'd themselves, yet forge those stays of steel,
Which arm Aurelia with a shape to kill."
Congreve to Sir Richard Temple.

Here, at the upper end, (corner of Aldgate, High-street), are the showy and extensive shops of Moses and Son, and at the lower end is the Minories Station of the Blackwall Railway.

MINT (THE ROYAL), on TOWER HILL, originally stood within the Tower. The elevation of the present building was by a Mr. Johnson, and the entrances, &c., by Sir Robert Smirke, who finished the works. The coinage of the three kingdoms, and of many of our colonies, is executed within these walls. *Mode of Admission.*—Order from the master, which is not transferable, and is available only for the day specified, usually Thursday. In all applications for admission, the names and addresses of the persons wishing to be admitted, or of some one of them, with the number of the rest, are to be stated. The person or persons named in the application are held responsible for those accompanying them. The various processes connected with coining are carried on by a series of ingenious machines. The most curious, perhaps, is that called "the drawing-bench," by which the metal, when tested to show that it contains the proper alloy, is drawn through rollers to the precise thickness required for the coin which is to be cut out of it. In the case of gold, the difference of a hair's breadth in any part of the plate or sheet of gold would alter the value of a sovereign. By another machine circular disks are punched out of the sheets of metal of any size required, and by a number of screw presses these blanks, as they are called, are stamped with the impression —on obverse and reverse at the same time. The force with which the blow is struck; the rapid motion by which sixty or seventy sixpences may be struck in a minute, and half-crowns or sovereigns in minor proportions; the mode in which the press feeds itself with the blanks to be coined, and, when struck, removes them from between the dies, is very interesting. The mode of forming the dies, and the hardening of them by a chemical process, are kept secret. A matrix in

relief is first cut in soft steel by the engraver to the Mint. When this is hardened, many dies may be obtained from it, provided the metal resists the great force required to obtain an impression from it. Many matrices and dies split in the process of stamping. There are few periods in the annals of our coinage when the coins of the realm have been more distinguished as works of art than while executed by the present engraver, W. Wyon, R.A. No coin whatever is issued from the Mint until a portion of it has been assayed by the Queen's assayer. When that process has been gone through, one coin of each denomination is placed in a pix, or casket, sealed with three seals, and secured with three locks, the keys being separately kept by the Master of the Mint, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Queen's assayer; the pieces of coin so secured are given to a jury to assay and compare with the trial plates which are kept in the ancient treasury in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, the keys of which and of the pix in which the trial plates are deposited are in the custody of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lords of the Treasury. The process of comparison is called the trial of the pix. Within the Mint is a collection of early matrices for coins, which the coin-collector should exert his interest to see. A remarkable robbery occurred at the Mint in 1798, when a man of the name of Turnbull entered with a loaded pistol, served himself with 2804 guineas, and then made the best of his way off.

MINT (THE), in SOUTHWARK. A sanctuary for insolvent debtors, not effectually suppressed till the reign of George I. There are three statutes against it; 8 & 9 Will. III., c. 27; 9 Geo. I., c. 29; and 11 Geo. I., c. 22.

"The Mint generally so taken is very large, containing several streets and alleys; in this tract of ground called the Mint, stood the Duke of Suffolk's house. The chief street in the Mint [Mint Street] is so called, being that which gives an entrance into it out of Blackman Street; it is long and narrow, running into Lombart Street, thence into Suffolk Street and so into George Street."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 31.

"Almost directly over-against St. George's Church, was sometime a large and most sumptuous house, built by Charles Brandon late Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VIII., which was called Suffolk House, but coming afterwards into the King's hands, the same was called Southwark Place, and a Mint of Coinage was there kept for the King."—*Stow*, p. 153.

"At the accession of King George I. he [Rowe] was made Poet Laureate; I am afraid by the ejection of poor Nahum Tate who [1716] died in the Mint, where he was forced to seek shelter by extreme poverty."—*Johnson's Life of Rowe.*

"No place is sacred, not the church is free,
E'en Sunday shines no sabbath day to me:
Then from the Mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me just at dinner time.
* * * * *

I never answered. . . . .
If want provoked, or madness made them print,
I wag'd no war with Bedlam or the Mint."—*Pope.*

"The great topic of his [Pope's] ridicule is poverty; the crimes with which he reproaches his antagonists are their debts, their habitation in the Mint, and their want of a dinner."—*Johnson's Life of Pope.*

"*Trapes.* The act for destroying the Mint was a severe cut upon our business—'Till then if a customer stept out of the way—we knew where to have her."—*Gay, The Beggar's Opera.*

Mat of the Mint is one of Macheath's gang in Gay's Beggar's Opera.

MITRE (THE), in CHEAP, is mentioned in the vestry books of St. Michael's, Cheapside, before 1475.* I believe it to be the same with the Mitre in Bread-street, and that Gifford † is right when he says that it was "not improbably the corner house."

"*Robin.* Faith, Harrie, the head drawer at the Miter by the Great Conduite called me vp, and we went to breakfast into St. Anne's Lane."—*Sir Thomas More, a Play,* (*temp. Queen Eliz.*), p. 17.

"*Ilford.* How ill it will stand with the flourish of your reputations when men of rank and note communicate that I, Frank Ilford, was inforced from the Mitre in Bread Street to the Counter in the Poultry."—*The Miseries of Inforced Marriage,* 4to, 1607.

"*Goldstone* (*the Cheating Gallant*). Where sup we gallants?
Pursenet (*the Pocket Gallant*). At Mermaid.
Goldstone. Sup when thou list, I have forsworn the house.
Fulk (*Servant to Goldstone*). For the truth is, this plot must take effect at Mitre.
Pursenet. Faith, I 'm indifferent.
Bungler. So are we gentlemen.
Pursenet. Name the place, master Goldstone.
Goldstone. Why the Mitre, in my mind, for neat attendance, diligent boys, and—push excels it far.
All. Agreed. The Mitre then."
Your Five Gallants, by T. Middleton, 4to, [1608?]

MITRE TAVERN, MITRE COURT, FLEET STREET, over against Fetter-lane. The Mitre of Dr. Johnson and James Boswell, where Johnson used to drink his bottle of port and keep late hours. It was here that Johnson said to Ogilvie, in reply to his observation, that Scotland had a great many noble prospects: "I believe, sir, you have a great many; Norway, too, has noble wild prospects, and Lapland is remarkable for prodigious noble wild prospects; but, sir, let me tell you, the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high road that leads him to England." Here, strangely enough, if Johnson had remembered the saying, the tour to the Hebrides was first started; and here, at their old rendezvous, as Boswell calls it, Goldsmith often supped with Johnson and Boswell.

* Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata. † Gifford's Ben Jonson, ii. 182.

Here Johnson entertained "young Col." when in London. In Johnson's time the landlord's name was Cole.* The present landlord is far from insensible to the fame which Boswell has bestowed upon his house, and Johnson's warm corner, distinguished by a cast from Nollekens's bust of the great moralist, is still pointed out to inquiring strangers.

"He agreed to meet me in the evening at the Mitre. I called on him, and we went thither at nine. We had a good supper, and port wine, of which he then sometimes drank a bottle. The orthodox high church sound of the MITRE—the figure and manner of the celebrated SAMUEL JOHNSON—the extraordinary power and precision of his conversation, and the pride arising from finding myself admitted as his companion, produced a variety of sensations, and a pleasing elevation of mind beyond what I had ever experienced." —*Boswell, by Croker*, p. 136, ed. 1848.

"*Throat.*——Meet me strait
At the Mitre door in Fleet-street; away:
To get rich wives men must not use delay."
Ram Alley, or Merrie Tricks, a Comedy, 4to, 1611.

"In the year 1640 I met Dr. Percivall Willoughby of Derby; we were of old acquaintance, and he but by great chance lately come to town; we went to the Mitre Tavern in Fleet Street, where I sent for old Will Poole the astrologer, living then in Ram Alley."—*Lilly's Life*, p. 35, ed. 1721.

Sarah Malcolm (Hogarth's Sarah Malcolm) was executed opposite Mitre-court, Fleet-street, March 7th, 1733, for murdering Mrs. Lydia Duncombe, Elizabeth Harrison, and Ann Price.

MITRE (THE), in WOOD STREET, was kept in Charles II.'s time by William Proctor. He died insolvent in 1665.

"18 Sep. 1660. To the Miter taverne in Wood Street (a house of the greatest note in London). Here some of us fell to handycap, a sport that I never knew before."—*Pepys.*

"31 July, 1665. Proctor the Vintner of the Miter in Wood Street, and his son, are dead this morning of the plague; he having laid out abundance of money there, and was the greatest vintner for some time in London for great entertainments."—*Pepys.*

MITRE (THE), in ST. JAMES'S MARKET. Farquhar found Miss Nanny, afterwards Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, rehearsing the part of the Scornful Lady behind the bar of her aunt Mrs. Voss's tavern, the Mitre in St. James's-market.

MITRE (THE), in FENCHURCH STREET.

"He [Isaac Fuller, d. 1672] was much employed to paint the great taverns in London; particularly the Mitre in Fenchurch Street, where he adorned all the sides of a great room in pannels, as was then the fashion. The figures were as large as life."—*Horace Walpole, Anecd. of Painting*, ii. 10.

MODEL PRISON, PENTONVILLE. Established for the detention of persons remanded from police-offices, and awaiting trial. The

* Boswell, by Croker, p. 308.

prison contains 1000 separate cells, for the purpose of keeping prisoners entirely apart. The inmates are taught useful trades, and the cost of each person is about 15*s.* a week. The total expense of the building was 84,168*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* The first stone was laid April 10th, 1840, and the building completed in 1842.

Molton Street (South), New Bond Street. William Blake, the clever but eccentric painter, lived for seventeen years at No. 17 in this street. Here he had interviews with angels and persons of scarcely inferior distinction.

Monkwell, Mogwell, or Mugwell Street, Cripplegate.

> "So called of a well at the north end thereof, where the Abbot of Garendon had a house or cell, called St. James's in the Wall, by Cripplegate, and certain monks of their house were the chaplains there, wherefore the well (belonging to that cell or hermitage) was called Monks' Well, and the street of the well Monkswell Street."—*Stow*, pp. 112, 118.

In Windsor-court in this street, so called after Windsor-place, the residence of William, second Lord Windsor, (d. 1558),* ancestor of the present Earl of Plymouth, stood the Presbyterian Chapel of Thomas Doolittle, the ejected minister of *St. Alphage, London Wall*, and the last survivor of the ejected ministers of London. It adjoined Mr. Doolittle's dwelling-house, and was the first Nonconformist place of worship in London erected after the Great Fire in 1666, and is described as "well adapted for concealment, being situated in a court which was entered by a gateway, the building not being visible from the street." It was also the first place of worship opened by the Nonconformists after the royal indulgence. [*See* Barber-Surgeons' Hall.]

Monmouth House. [*See* Monmouth Street and Soho Square.]

Monmouth Street, St. Giles's. So called, it is said, after James, Duke of Monmouth, the natural son of Charles II., whose town-house stood on the south side of *Soho-square* in this neighbourhood; but I suspect, after an examination of the parish papers and registers of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, that it was called after Carey, Earl of Monmouth, who died in 1661. The father, (the historian of his own life), who died in 1626, and his son, the second and last earl, who died in 1661, were distinguished parishioners of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.

> "Ever since I knew the world, Irish patents have been hung out to sale, like the laced and embroidered coats in Monmouth Street, and bought up by the same sort of people."—*Lady Mary Wortley Montague to the Countess of Bute*, (*Works by Lord Wharncliffe*, iii. 185).

* Testamenta Vetusta, ii. 755.

"This looks, friend Dick, as Nature had
But exercis'd the Salesman's trade;
As if she haply had sat down,
And cut our clothes for all the town;
Then sent them out to Monmouth Street
To try what persons they would fit."—*Prior's Alma.*

"Thames Street gives cheeses, Covent Garden fruits,
Moorfields old books, and Monmouth Street old suits."
Gay's Trivia.

Most of the shops are still occupied by Jew-dealers in left-off apparel as of old, and here horse-shoes may be seen nailed under door-steps to keep witches away.

Montague or Monteagle Close, Southwark, of which there is a view in Wilkinson, stood near the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and is said to have been the residence of William Parker, Lord Monteagle, whose name is inseparably allied with the story of the Gunpowder Plot. It was taken down in a state of great decay when the New London Bridge Improvements were made in 1831-2.

Montague House, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. The town-house of Ralph Montague, third Baron Montague of Boughton, Master of the Great Wardrobe in the reign of Charles II., and Marquess of Monthermer and Duke of Montague in the reign of Queen Anne. The first *Montague House* was built by Robert Hooke, Curator of the Royal Society, in the year 1678. Evelyn went to see it on the 5th of November, 1679—"To see Mr. Mountague's new palace neere Bloomsbery, built by our Curator, Mr. Hooke, somewhat after the French; it was most nobly furnish'd, and a fine, but too much exposed garden." He went to see it again on the 10th of October, 1683, and commends the labours of Verrio on the ceilings in the highest terms. The whole house was subsequently destroyed by fire (Jan. 19th, 1685-6), while in the occupation of the Earl of Devonshire, to whom Lord Montague had let it, for the sum of 500 guineas by the year.* Lady Rachel Russell describes this fire in one of her letters to Dr. Fitzwilliam. The Countess of Devonshire and her children came wrapped in blankets, and lay the remainder of the night at Southampton House.

"Whitehall, the 21 Jan. 1685-6.

"On Wednesday, at one in the morning, a sad fire happened at Montague House in Bloomsbury, occasioned by the steward's airing some hangings, &c., in expectation of my Lord Montague's return home, and sending afterwards a woman to see that the fire pans with charcoal were removed, which she told him she had done, though she never came there. The loss that my Lord Montague has sustained by this accident, is estimated at 40,000*l.*, besides

* Bramston's Autobiography, p. 220.

6000*l.* in plate; and my Lord Devonshire's loss in pictures, hangings, and other furniture, is very considerable."—*Ellis's Letters, Second Series*, iv. 89.

Monsieur Poughet was the architect of the second *Montague House*,* of which there is an excellent view in Wilkinson. The Duke of Montague died in 1709, and his son, the second and last duke, in 1749. The fields behind Montague House, from 1680 to 1750, were the Chalk Farm and Wimbledon Common of the duellists of those times. The *British Museum* was established in this edifice in 1753, and the whole structure entirely razed to the ground to make way for Sir Robert Smirke's building, between 1840 and 1849. [*See* British Museum.]

Montague House, Whitehall. The town-house of the Duke of Buccleuch, who inherits it from the noble family of Montague. Here are thirty-five sketches, (en grisaille), by Van Dyck, made for the celebrated series of portraits etched in part by Van Dyck, and published by Martin Vanden Enden. They belonged to Sir Peter Lely, and were bought at Lely's sale by Ralph, Duke of Montague. Here is one of Canaletti's finest pictures, a view of Whitehall, showing Holbein's gateway, Inigo's Banqueting House, and the steeple of St. Martin's with the scaffolding about it. Here, too, is a noble collection of English miniatures, from Isaac Oliver's time to the time of Zincke.

Montague Place, Portman Square, derives its name from the town residence of Mrs. Montague, who wrote upon Shakspeare, and lived in the large detached house at the north-west corner of Portman-square.

Monument (The), St. Margaret's Churchyard, Fish Street Hill, now "Monument Yard." A fluted column of the Doric order, erected (pursuant to 19 Charles II., c. 3, s. 29) to commemorate the Great Fire of London (2—7 Sept. 1666). The design was made by Sir Christopher Wren; the bas-relief on the pediment carved by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley Cibber; the four dragons at the four angles by Edward Pierce, for which he had, as Walpole tells us, 50 guineas apiece; the Latin inscriptions, written by Dr. Gale, Dean of York; and the whole structure erected in six years, (1671—1677), for the sum of 13,700*l.* It is 202 feet high, and stands at a distance of 202 feet from the house in *Pudding-lane*, in which the fire originated. It is hollow, and contains a staircase of 345 steps. Admittance, from 9 till dark; Charge, 6d. each person. The urn on the top is 42 feet high. Wren's first design was a pillar

* Walpole, by Dallaway, iii. 170.

invested by flames, surmounted by a Phœnix; "but, upon second thoughts," he says, "I rejected it, because it will be costly, not easily understood at that height, and worse understood at a distance, and lastly dangerous, by reason of the sail the spread wings will carry in the wind." He then designed a statue of Charles II., and showed it to that King for his approbation; but Charles, "not that his Majesty," says Wren, "disliked a statue, was pleased to think a large ball of metal, gilt, would be more agreeable;" and the present vase of flames was in consequence adopted. The following English inscription was at one time to be read round the plinth, beginning at the west:—

[W.] "THIS PILLAR WAS SET VP IN PERPETVALL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT [S.] CITY, BEGUN AND CARRYED ON BY YE TREACHERY AND MALICE OF YE POPISH FACTIŌ, IN YE BEGINNING OF SEPTEM. IN YE YEAR OF [E.] OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO YE CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOTT FOR EXTIRPATING [W.] THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND THE INTRODUCING POPERY AND SLAVERY."

And the inscription on the north side concluded as follows:—

"SED FVROR PAPISTICVS QVI TAM DIRA PATRAVIT NONDUM RESTINGVITVR."

These offensive paragraphs formed no part of the original inscription written by Dr. Gale, but were added in 1681, by order of the Court of Aldermen, when Titus Oates and his plot had filled the City with a fear and horror of the Papists. They were obliterated in the reign of James II., recut deeper than before in the reign of William III., and finally erased (by an Act of Common Council) Jan. 26th, 1831. Addison refers to them, with his usual humour, in the character of a Tory Fox Hunter; and Pope in the well-known passage in one of his Epistles.*

"We repaired to the Monument where my fellow Traveller [the Tory Fox Hunter], being a well-breathed man, mounted the ascent with much speed and activity. I was forced to halt so often in this perpendicular march, that, upon my joining him on the top of the Pillar, I found he had counted all the steeples and towers which were discernible from this advantageous situation, and was endeavouring to compute the number of acres they stood on. We were both of us very well pleased with this part of the prospect; but I found he cast an evil eye upon several ware-houses and other buildings which looked like barns, and seemed capable of receiving great multitudes of people. His heart misgave him that these were so many Meeting-Houses, but upon communicating his suspicions to me, I soon made him easy in this particular. We then turned our eyes upon the river, which gave me an occasion to inspire

* Ned Ward has given a humorous account of the Monument in his London Spy, and Hogarth has introduced the base of the pillar into Plate 6 of his Industry and Idleness.

him with some favourable thoughts of trade and merchandize, that had filled the Thames with such crowds of ships, and covered the shore with such swarms of people. We descended very leisurely, my friend being careful to count the steps, which he registered in a blank leaf of his new Almanack. Upon our coming to the bottom, observing an English inscription upon the basis, he read it over several times, and told me he could scarce believe his own eyes, for that he had often heard from an old Attorney, who lived near him in the country, that it was the Presbyterians who burned down the city; whereas, says he, the Pillar positively affirms in so many words that the burning of this ancient city was begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery. This account, which he looked upon to be more authentic than if it had been in print, I found, made a very great impression upon him."—*Addison, The Freeholder*, No. 47.

"Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head and lies,
There dwelt a citizen of sober fame,
A plain good man, and Balaam was his name."—*Pope.*

"At the end of Littleton's Dictionary, is an inscription for the Monument, wherein this very learned scholar proposes a name for it worthy, for its length, of a Sanscrit legend. It is a word which extends through seven degrees of longitude, being designed to commemorate the names of the seven Lord Mayors of London, under whose respective mayoralties the Monument was begun, continued, and completed:—

'Quam non una aliqua ac simplici voce, uti istam quondam Duilianam;
Sed, ut vero eam Nomine indigites, Vocabulo constructiliter Heptastego,
Fordo-Watermanno-Hansono-Hookero-Vinero-Sheldono-Davisianam
Appellites opportebit.'

Well might Adam Littleton call this an heptastic vocable, rather than a word."—*Southey, Omniana*, i. 49.

"He [Sir Dudley North] took pleasure in surveying the Monument, and comparing it with mosque towers and what of that kind he had seen abroad. We mounted up to the top, and, one after another, crept up the hollow iron frame that carries the copper head and flames above. We went out at a rising plate of iron that hinged, and there found convenient irons to hold by. We made use of them, and raised our bodies entirely above the flames, having only our legs, to the knees, within; and there we stood till we were satisfied with the prospects from thence. I cannot describe how hard it was to persuade ourselves we stood safe; so likely did our weight seem to throw down the whole fabric."—*Roger North's Life of Sir Dudley North*, iii. 207, ed. 1826.

Six persons have thrown themselves off the Monument: William Green, a weaver, June 25th, 1750; Thomas Cradock, a baker, July 7th, 1788; Lyon Levi, a Jew, Jan. 18th, 1810; a girl named Moyes, the daughter of a baker, in Heminge's-row, Sept. 11th, 1839; a boy, named Hawes, Oct. 18th, 1839; and a girl of the age of 17, in August, 1842. This kind of death becoming popular,

it was deemed advisable to encage and disfigure the *Monument* as we now see it. Goldsmith, when in destitute circumstances in London, filled for a short time the situation of shopman to a chemist, residing at the corner of Monument or Bell Yard, on Fish-street-hill.*

MOORDITCH. The ditch round that part of old London Wall fronting Finsbury and Moorfields.

"*Falstaff.* 'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a gib cat, or a lugged bear.
Prince Henry. Or an old lion; or a lover's lute.
Falstaff. Yea, or the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe.
Prince Henry. What sayest thou to a hare, or the melancholy of Moorditch."—*Shakspeare, First Part of Henry IV.*

"As touching the river, look how Moor-ditch shews, when the water is three quarters out, and by reason the stomach of it is over-laden, is ready to fall to casting."—*Dekker's Knight's Conjuring*, 4to, 1607.

MOORFIELDS. A moor or fen without the walls of the City to the north, first drained in 1527; laid out into walks for the first time in 1606, and first built upon late in the reign of Charles II. The name has been swallowed up in Finsbury (or Fensbury) square, Finsbury-circus, the City-road, and the adjoining localities.

"Cum est congelata palus illa magna, quæ mœnia urbis aquilonalia alluit, exeunt lusum super glaciem densæ juvenum turmæ."—*Stephanides, Descriptio Nobilissimæ Civitatis Londoniæ.*†

"This Fen or Moor field, stretching from the wall of the city betwixt Bishopsgate and the postern called Cripplesgate, to Fensbury and to Holywell, continued a waste and unprofitable ground a long time, so that the same was all letten for four marks the year in the reign of Edward II.; but in the year 1415, the 3rd of Henry V., Thomas Falconer, mayor, caused the wall of the city to be broken toward the said moor, and built the postern called Moorgate for the ease of the citizens to walk that way upon causeys towards Iseldon and Hoxton."—*Stow*, p. 159.

"This field, untill the third year of King James [1606-7], was a most noysome and offensive place, being a general laystall, a rotten morish ground whereof it first tooke the name. This fielde for many yeares was burrowed and crossed with deep stinking ditches and noysome common shewers, and was of former times held impossible to be reformed."—*Howes*, p. 1021, ed. 1631.

This low-lying district was famous for its musters and pleasant walks; for its laundresses and bleachers; for its cudgel players and popular amusements; for its mad-house, better known as *Bethlehem Hospital;* and for its book-stalls and balladsellers.

---

* Prior's Life of Goldsmith, i. 209.

† "When the great fen or moor which watereth the walls of the City on the north side is frozen over, the young men go out in crowds to divert themselves upon the ice."—*Old Translation of Fitzstephen.*

"*Porter.* What should you do but knock 'em down by the dozens? Is this Moorfields to muster in?"—*Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*, Act v., sc. 3.

"*Edward Knowell.* I am sent for this morning by a friend in the Old Jewry to come to him; it is but crossing over the fields to Moorgate."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

"*Brainworm.* My old master intends to follow my young master dry-foot over Moorfields to London this morning."—*Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

"*The Parisian.* I have now no more to say, but what refers to a few private notes which I shall give you in a whisper when we meet in Moorfields, (from whence, because the place was meant for public pleasure and to shew the munificence of your city), I shall desire you to banish the laundresses and bleachers, whose acres of old linen make a shew like the fields of Carthagena, when the five months' shifts of the whole fleet are washed and spread."—*Sir W. Davenant, Dialogue between a Parisian and a Londoner.*

"1626. After dinner, the Duke and the Earls of Montgomery and Holland having brought me home, I went to walk in the Moorffield."—*Bassompierre's Embassy to England in* 1626, p. 83.

"1651. Twelve regiments of London, being 1400, mustered in Finsbury Fields, the Speaker, and divers of members of Parliament were there, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London."—*Whitelocke*, p. 506.

"28 June, 1661. Went to Moorfields, and there walked and stood and saw the wrestling, which I never saw so much of before, between the north and west countrymen."—*Pepys.*

"26 July, 1664. Great discourse yesterday of the fray in Moorfields, how the butchers at first did beat the weavers, between whom there hath been ever an old competition for mastery, but at last the weavers rallied and beat them. At first, the butchers knocked down all for weavers that had green or blue aprons, till they were fain to pull them off and put them in their breeches. At last, the butchers were fain to pull off their sleeves that they might not be known, and were soundly beaten out of the field; and some deeply wounded and bruised; till at last the weavers went out triumphing, calling '100*l.* for a butcher.'"—*Pepys.*

"Had you any other customers, for a year together, than the cudgel-players of Moorfields, or now and then a drawer that was wounded with a quart-pot."—*Shadwell, The Humourists,* 4to, 1671.

"*Lady Maggot.* With me! I'faith, but you shall not; when did you ever see a lady of my quality walk with her own husband? Well, I shall never teach a citizen manners. I warrant, you think you are in Moor-Fields, seeing haberdashers walking with their whole fireside."—*Shadwell, The Scowrers,* 4to, 1691.

"But if to Tragedy his Lordship yields,
False Fame cries Athens; honest truth, Moorfields."
Sir Samuel Garth.

"Through fam'd Moorfields extends a spacious seat,
Where mortals of exalted wit retreat;
Where, wrapp'd in contemplation and in straw,
The wiser few from the mad world withdraw."—*Gay to Snow.*

"Well, this thing called prosperity makes a man strangely insolent and forgetful. How contemptibly a cutler looks at a poor grinder of knives, a physician in his coach at a farrier a-foot; and a well-grown Paul's Church-yard

bookseller upon one of the trade that sells second-hand books under the trees in Moorfields."—*Tom Brown*, iv. 13, ed. 1709.

"1709. In Moorfields, bought a very rare edition of the New Testament in English, printed anno 1536."—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 33.

"There was the cell of Guy of Warwick cut in the living stone, where he died a hermit, as you may see in a penny history that hangs upon the rails in Moorfields."—*Gray to Mr. Wharton*, (*Works by Mitford*, iii. 124).

After the Great Fire of London in 1666 the people lived in sheds and tents in Moorfields till such time as other tenements could be erected for them.

"7 April, 1667. Into Moor-fields, and did find houses built two stories high, and like to stand; and must become a place of great trade till the city be built; and the street is already paved as London streets used to be."—*Pepys*.

Keats, the poet, was born at the Swan and Hoop livery-stables, No. 28, on the pavement in Moorfields, over against the riding school, now a public-house with that name. [*See* Windmill Street; Finsbury Circus; Bethlehem Hospital, &c.]

Moorgate. A postern in the old wall of London, made in the year 1415 by Thomas Falconer, mercer, mayor; restored in 1472, rebuilt in 1672, and removed in 1760.

Moor Street, Soho. In the Swiss Protestant chapel in this street a pair of colours is preserved with this inscription—"These colours were presented by King George II. to the Swiss residents in this country as a mark of the sense which His Majesty was graciously pleased to entertain of the offer made by them of a battalion of 500 men, towards the defence of the kingdom on the occasion of the Rebellion,"—the Scotch rebellion of 1745.

Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square. So called from the Harleys, Earls of Oxford and Mortimer. Nollekens, the sculptor, lived and died (1823) at No. 9 in this street. Here Dr. Johnson sat to him for his bust, (one of the finest busts of the English school), and here he executed his beautiful monument to Mrs. Howard. Colonel Baillie (No. 34) has some good pictures by Velasquez.

Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, was so called from Oliver's-mount, part of the line of fortification drawn round the City and suburbs of London by order of Parliament in the year 1643.*

Mountfiquit Tower stood in Upper Thames-street, near *Baynard's Castle*.

"The next tower or castle, banking also on the river Thames, was called

* Maitland, p. 719, ed. 1739; Lysons's Environs, iv. 622.

Mountfiquit's Castle, of a nobleman, baron of Mountfiquit, the first builder thereof, who came in with William the Conqueror, and was since named Le Sir Mountfiquit. This castle he built in a place not far distant from Baynard's towards the west."—*Stow*, p. 26.

MOUNTGODARD STREET, BLOWBLADDER STREET, ST. NICHOLAS'S SHAMBLES, off NEWGATE MARKET.

"Mountgodard Street, so called of the tippling houses there and the godards or pots, mounting from the tap to the table, from the table to the mouth, and sometimes over the head."—*Stow*, p. 128.

MULBERRY GARDEN (THE). A place of public entertainment temp. Charles I. and Charles II.—the subject of a comedy by Sir Charles Sedley, and constantly referred to by our Charles II. dramatists. It occupied the site of the present *Buckingham Palace* and gardens, and derived its name from a garden of mulberry trees planted by King James I. in 1609, in which year 935*l.* was expended by the King in the planting of mulberry trees "near the palace of Westminster."* James was anxious to introduce the mulberry into general cultivation for the sake of encouraging the manufacture of English silks. It was at this time that Shakspeare planted his mulberry tree.† A similar garden was established at *Chelsea*. lxxxiv.

"I saw at Mr. Gale's a sample of the satin lately made at Chelsea of English silkworms, for the Princess of Wales, which was very rich and beautiful."—*Thoresby's Diary, under* 1723, 372.‡

The name occurs for the first time, in 1627, in the rate-books of the parish of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*. In 1632 Lord Goring was residing here,§ and, in 1666, Bennet, Earl of Arlington. But *Goring House* and garden could only have occupied a comparatively small portion of King James's *Mulberry-garden*, for the place of entertainment of that name certainly existed many years earlier. Evelyn is the first who mentions it.

"10 May, 1654. My Lady Gerard treated us at Mulberry Garden, now y^e^ only place of refreshment about y^e^ towne for persons of y^e^ best quality to be exceedingly cheated at; Cromwell and his partizans having shut up and

* Collier's Shak., i. clxxxiii.

† Plants of half an ell in length were sold at three farthings the piece, and of three quarters of an ell at one penny the piece.—*Harl. MS.* 4807.

‡ 1660, Aug. 14. "George, Earl of Norwich, for the custody and keeping of the Mulberry Garden."—*Register of Requests*, 1660-1670; *Addit. MS. Brit. Mus.* 5759, fol. 26. In a report to the Lords of the Treasury (Feb. 25th, 1762) drawn up by the Surveyor-General and the Surveyor-General of the Works, the Mulberry Garden is described as "containing about four acres twenty-two perches, over which stands more than half of Buckingham House, all the north-west wing and other buildings on the north part."—*MSS. connected with the sale of Buckingham House, in Mr. Rodd's possession.*

§ See Goring House.

seized on Spring Garden, w^ch till now had been y^e usual rendezvous for the ladys and gallants at this season."—*Evelyn.*

The second is Ludlow, who tells us in his Memoirs,* that Charles II. violated, "at a debauch in the Mulberry-garden," his own order forbidding the drinking of healths, issued soon after the Restoration. The third is Pepys.

"20 May, 1668. To the Mulberry Garden, where I never was before, and find it a very silly place, worse than Spring Garden, and but little company, only a wilderness here that is somewhat pretty."—*Pepys.*

The dramatists who refer to it, are Sedley, Etherege, Wycherley, and Shadwell. In Sedley's comedy, called The Mulberry Garden, cheesecakes and arbours are alone referred to. Etherege has a scene here, in She Wou'd if she Cou'd, but gives us very little help—he speaks only of "The Cross Walk." Wycherley calls it in one place "Colby's Mulberry Garden;" and the last scene of his Love in a Wood is laid in "the dining-room in Mulberry Garden-house." Shadwell deals in general commendations.

"*Friske.* Once, Madam! Why does not your Ladyship frequent the Mulberry Garden oft'ner? I vow we had the pleasantest divertisement there last night.

"*Striker.* Ay, I was there, and the Garden was very full, Madam, of gentlemen and ladies, that made love together till twelve o'clock at night the prettylyst: I vow 'twould do one's heart good to see them."—*Shadwell, The Humourists,* 4to, 1671.

The last Lord Goring dying in 1672, the grounds were demised by Charles II. (Sept. 28th, 1673) to Bennet, Earl of Arlington, at a rent of 1*l.* per annum. The Mulberry-garden, as a place of entertainment, was closed about the same time.

"I remember plain John Dryden (before he paid his court with success to the great), in one uniform clothing of Norwich druggett. I have eat tarts with him and Madame Reeve at the Mulberry Garden, when our author advanced to a sword and Chedreux wig."—*Anonymous Correspondent in Gent. Mag. for* 1745, p. 99.

"The fate of things lies always in the dark,
What Cavalier would know St. James's Park?
For Locket's stands where gardens once did spring,
And wild ducks quack where grass-hoppers did sing;
A princely palace on that space does rise,
Where Sedley's noble muse found Mulberries."
Dr. King's Art of Cookery, 1709.

Museum (British). [*See* British Museum.]

Museum Street, Bloomsbury, leads out of High Holborn by St. Giles's to the British Museum, and before the Museum was established was known as Bow-street, Peter-street, and Queen-

* Ludlow's Memoirs, iii. 21, Vevay ed.

street. The Holborn end was called Bow-street, the Museum end Queen-street.

Museum of Economic Geology, Nos. 28 to 32, Jermyn Street, extending to Piccadilly, where it has its principal front, a handsome and original elevation, a little east of St. James's Church. Established 184— in Craig's-court, Charing Cross, and removed to the present museum (Mr. Pennethorne, architect) in 1849. The honorary director is Sir H. T. de la Beche, and the museum consists of a series of specimens of the mineral productions of Great Britain—in their raw and manufactured states—earths—ores—minerals—coal—stone for building—marbles; accompanied by every useful information regarding their localities, properties, uses, values. There is a large collection of cut and polished specimens collected from the principal quarries in the three kingdoms. The collection was chiefly made when the particular stone to be used in the new Houses of Parliament was under the consideration of a special committee, but large additions have been made since. The museum contains a few specimens of choice Venetian glass, &c., which will be found to repay examination. For a fee of one guinea a careful analysis may be obtained of any mineral substance in the chemical laboratory of the institution. Admission gratis on application.

Music (Royal Academy of). [*See* Academy of Music].

NAG'S HEAD COURT, Gracechurch Street. Matthew Green, author of a very clever poem, called The Spleen, died, in 1737, in a lodging-house in this court. He was a clerk in the *Custom House.*

Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside, stood at the east end of *Friday-street.** A nag's head in stone is still to be seen in front of the house, No. 39, *Cheapside.*

Nando's. A coffee-house in *Fleet-street*, near *Inner Temple-lane*, next door to the shop of Bernard Lintot, the bookseller. Nando's was a favourite retreat for Lord Chancellor Thurlow before his advancement to the highest honours of the law. It was here, when only a young man, that his skill in argument obtained for him, from a stranger, the appointment of a junior counsel in the famous cause of Douglas *v.* the Duke of Hamilton.

* See Wilkinson's Plate of Cheapside Cross.

Nassau Street, Soho, was so called out of compliment to William III.

> "And great Nassau to Kneller's hand decreed
> To fix him graceful on the bounding steed."—*Pope.*

lxxxv.

National Gallery (The) occupies the whole north side of Trafalgar-square, and stands on the site of the *King's Mews*. It is divided between the national collection of paintings of the old masters, the western half, and the Royal Academy occupying the eastern half, in which exhibitions of modern works are held from May to July. The Gallery was founded by a vote of Parliament, April 2nd, 1824, and the present building erected between 1832 and 1838, from the designs of W. Wilkins, R.A. The columns of the portico were part of *Carlton House*.

The National Gallery is open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, to the public generally; on Friday and Saturday to artists; from 10 till 5 during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April,—and from 10 till 6 during the months of May, June, July, August, and the first two weeks of September. The Gallery is wholly closed during the last two weeks of September and the month of October.

The Gallery originated in the purchase by Government, in 1824, of Mr. Angerstein's collection of thirty-eight pictures for 57,000*l*. In 1826, Sir George Beaumont made a formal gift of sixteen pictures, valued at the time at 7500 guineas. Important bequests by the Rev. W. Holwell Carr, Lord Farnborough and others, and other purchases by the Government, have brought the collection, in less than a quarter of a century, to 215 pictures, independently of Mr. Vernon's noble gift of works of the English school, which will always be kept as a separate, though an integral, part of the collection. It is very inferior to the great galleries on the continent; but still in very many respects it is a highly important collection, containing, as it does, some of the best examples of the greatest painters. Cheap catalogues of the pictures, from a penny to a shilling, (Mr. Wornum's is by far the best), may be had both within and without the Gallery. I shall therefore content myself with giving a classed catalogue in schools of the best pictures by the best masters.

Italian School.

Francesco Francia.

The Virgin and Child with Saints. The Lunette, or Arch forming the top of the same altar-piece.—These two fine pictures were purchased by Parliament from the Lucca Collection for 3500*l*.

Sebastian del Piombo.

The Raising of Lazarus. "The most important specimen of the Italian school now in England."—*Waagen.* It was painted in rivalry of competition with Raphael's Transfiguration. The figure of Lazarus (very fine)

attributed on good grounds to Michael Angelo.—This was an Orleans picture, and cost Mr. Angerstein 3500 guineas.

RAPHAEL.

St. Catherine of Alexandria.—Purchased by Parliament, in 1838, for 5000*l.*

The Vision of a Knight, (fine).—Purchased by Parliament for 1050*l.*

The Murder of the Innocents.—Part of a Cartoon, now painted over with oil-colour.

Portrait of Pope Julius II.

L. DA VINCI, or LUINI.

Christ disputing with the Doctors.

CORREGGIO.

Mercury teaching Cupid to read in the presence of Venus, (very fine).

Ecce Homo, (very fine).—These two fine pictures were purchased by Parliament of the Marquis of Londonderry for 10,000 guineas.

The Holy Family—"La Vierge au Panier," (very fine).—Purchased by Parliament, in 1847, for 3800*l.*

TITIAN.

A Concert; originally in Charles I.'s collection.—Waagen attributes it to Giorgione.

A Holy Family, from the Borghese Palace, (fine).

Bacchus and Ariadne, (very fine).

CARACCI (ANNIBAL).

Christ appearing to St. Peter, from the Aldobrandini Collection. "This little picture is admirably executed throughout."—*Waagen.*

Pan or Silenus teaching Apollo to play on the reed pipe.

CARACCI (LUDOVICO).

Susanna and the Elders. An Orleans picture.

GUIDO.

Venus attired by the Graces.

The Magdalen.

Susannah and the Elders.—Purchased by Government, at Mr. Penrice's sale, for 1260*l.*

CLAUDE.

Landscape: Cephalus and Procris, painted in 1645.

Landscape, called the "Chigi Claude," (fine). — Cost Mr. Carr 2705 guineas.

A Seaport, called the "Bouillon Claude," (very fine). — Cost Mr. Angerstein 4000*l.* The figures represent the Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba.

Landscape with the story of Narcissus.

A Seaport. The figures represent the Embarkation of St. Ursula and her attendant Virgins, (very fine).

A Landscape: Death of Procris.

A group of Trees.

Landscape: Hagar and her Son in the Desert, (very fine).

SALVATOR ROSA.

Landscape, with the fable of Mercury and the Woodman.—Purchased by Parliament, in 1834, for 1680*l.*

CANALETTI.

View in Venice, (fine).

Spanish School.

VELASQUEZ.

Philip IV. of Spain hunting the Wild Boar, (very fine).—Purchased by Parliament, in 1846, for 2200*l.*

MURILLO.

The Holy Family: four figures, life-size.—Purchased by Parliament, in 1837, for 3000*l.*

The Infant St. John with the Lamb.—Purchased by Parliament, at Sir Simon Clarke's sale, for 2000 guineas.

Flemish School.

JOHN VAN EYCK.

Portraits of a Flemish Gentleman and a Lady, (very fine). Under the mirror is written, "Johannes de Eyck fuit hic 1434."—Purchased by Parliament, in 1842, for 600 guineas.

RUBENS.

The Rape of the Sabines.

Peace and War, (fine).—Presented

by Rubens to Charles I. Bought by the Marquis of Stafford for 3000*l.*, and presented by him to the National Gallery.

The Brazen Serpent.

A Landscape: Rubens's Château, (fine).—Cost Sir Geo. Beaumont 1500*l.*

Apotheosis of James I.: a sketch for the central compartment of the Banquetting House at Whitehall, (fine).—Purchased by Parliament in 1842 for 200*l.*

The Judgment of Paris, (very fine).—An Orleans picture. Purchased by Parliament in 1847.

VAN DYCK.

St. Ambrosius refusing to admit the Emperor Theodosius into the church at Milan, (fine).—Cost Mr. Angerstein 1600*l.*

A Portrait called Gevartius, (one of the finest portraits in the world).—Cost Mr. Angerstein 375*l.*

REMBRANDT.

Christ taken down from the Cross: a study in black and white, (fine).

The Woman taken in Adultery, (very fine).—Mr. Angerstein bought it at Christie's, in 1807, for 5250*l.*

The Adoration of the Shepherds.

Portrait of a Jew-merchant: life-size, three quarters.

CUYP.

A Landscape: Huntsman on a dappled grey horse, (fine).—Bought by Mr. Angerstein at Sir Laurence Dundas's sale, in 1794, for 204*l.* 15*s.*

ARNOLD VANDER NEER.

A Landscape: Evening.

NICHOLAS MAES.

A Girl peeling parsnips, (fine).

DAVID TENIERS.

The Misers, (very fine).

French School.

SEBASTIAN BOURDON.

The Return of the Ark, (belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who praises it in his Discourses).

N. POUSSIN.

A Landscape.

A Dance of Bacchanals in honour of Pan, (very fine).

G. POUSSIN.

Landscape: the figures represent Abraham preparing to sacrifice his son Isaac.

A Land-storm.

A classical Landscape, with the story of Dido and Æneas, (very fine).

View of Lerici, (fine).

An Italian Landscape.—Cost Lord Farnborough 700 guineas.

English School.

HUYSMAN.

The original Portrait of Izaak Walton, the angler.

HOGARTH.

Portrait of Himself, (the well-known engraved head).

The Marriage à la Mode, (a series of six pictures, Hogarth's greatest work—the character inimitable—the colouring excellent).—Hogarth received for the six pictures 110 guineas: Mr. Angerstein paid 1381*l.* for them.

R. WILSON.

Mæcenas' Villa, (fine).

Landscape, with the story of Niobe and her Children, (very fine).

GAINSBOROUGH.

The Market-cart.

The Watering-place.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Portrait of Lord Heathfield with the keys of the fortress of Gibraltar, (very fine).

Studies of Angels, five heads, life-size, (very fine).

LAWRENCE.

John Philip Kemble as Hamlet.

Portrait of Benjamin West, the painter.

WILKIE.

The Blind Fiddler, (very fine).—Painted for 50 guineas for Sir George Beaumont.

The Village Festival, (fine).—Painted for Mr. Angerstein.

CONSTABLE, R.A.
The Corn-field.

The Vernon Collection of the English School.

(162 pictures in all, many very fine, presented to the nation in 1847 by Robert Vernon, Esq.)

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.
The Age of Innocence, (very fine).—Cost Mr. Vernon, at Mr. Harman's sale at Christie's, 1520 guineas.

GAINSBOROUGH.
Landscape: Sunset, (fine).
The Young Cottagers.

RICHARD WILSON.
Four small pictures, (fine).

LOUTHERBOURG.
Small Landscape.

SIR A. W. CALLCOTT, R.A.
Littlehampton Pier, (fine).
Coast Scene. Crossing the Brook.

WILKIE.
The Newsmongers, (fine).
The Bagpiper, (fine).
The First Ear-ring.
The Whiteboy's Cabin.

E. BIRD, R.A.
The Raffle for the Watch.

CONSTABLE, R.A.
His Father's Mill.

COLLINS, R.A.
Happy as a King.
Prawn Fishers.

G. S. NEWTON, R.A.
Sterne and the Grisette.

P. NASMYTH.
Small Landscape.

J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.
William III. landing at Torbay.
Composition Landscape, (fine).
Two Views in Venice, (fine).

CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A.
The Entrance to the Zuyder Zee, (fine).

DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.
Interior of St. Paul's at Antwerp, (fine).

T. UWINS, R.A.
Claret Vintage.

F. R. LEE, R.A.
Two Landscapes.

T. CRESWICK, A.R.A.
Landscape, (fine).

J. LINNELL.
Landscape.

E. W. COOKE.
Two Sea pieces.

SIDNEY COOPER, A.R.A.
A Cattle piece.

F. DANBY, A.R.A.
Landscape.

EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.
Peace, } companion pictures.
War, } Peace very fine.
Highland Piper and Dogs.
Spaniels of King Charles's breed.
The Dying Stag.
High Life and Low Life Dogs.

W. MULREADY, R.A.
The Last In, (fine).
The Ford.

T. WEBSTER, R.A.
The Dame's School, (fine).

D. MACLISE, R.A.
The Play Scene in Hamlet.
Malvolio and the Countess.

W. ETTY, R.A.
Youth at the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm, (fine).
The Bathers, (fine).

C. L. EASTLAKE, R.A.
Christ weeping over Jerusalem.

C. R. LESLIE, R.A.
Sancho and the Duchess.
Uncle Toby looking into the eye of Widow Wadman.

E. M. WARD, A.R.A.
The Disgrace of Clarendon.
'Change Alley during the South Sea Bubble.

AUGUSTUS EGG, A.R.A.
Scene from Gil Blas.

F. GOODALL.
The Village Festival.

Observe.—In the Hall: the colossal Waterloo Vase, by Sir Richard Westmacott. Statue of Sir David Wilkie, by S. Joseph; Wilkie's palette is let into the pedestal. Alto-relievo, by T. Banks, R. A., (fine), Thetis and her Nymphs rising from the sea to condole with Achilles on the loss of Patroclus.

NAVY OFFICE (THE OLD), in SEETHING LANE, stood on the site of the chapel and college attached to the church of *Allhallows Barking*.

"This chapel and college were suppressed and pulled down in the year 1548, the 2nd of King Edward VI. The ground was employed as a garden plot during the reigns of King Edward, Queen Mary, and part of Queen Elizabeth, till at length a large strong frame of timber and brick was set thereon, and employed as a storehouse of merchants' goods, brought from the sea by Sir William Winter."—*Stow*, p. 50.

This Sir William Winter was Surveyor of the Queen's ships.* There were two entrances—the principal one in *Crutched Friars*, the smaller one in *Seething-lane*. When Pepys was Clerk of the Acts, he lived in *Seething-lane*, to be near his office.†

NEAT HOUSES (THE), at CHELSEA.

"The Neat Houses are a parcel of Houses most seated on the banks of the river Thames, and inhabited by gardners, for which it is of note for the supplying London and Westminster Markets with Asparagus, Artichoaks, Cauliflowers, Musmelons, and the like useful things, which by reason of their keeping the ground so rich by dunging it (and through the nearness of London they have the soil cheap) doth make their crops very forward, to their great profit, in coming to such good markets."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 67.‡

"Edward VI. granted the house called the Neate, and all the site, circuit, ambit, and premises thereto belonging, late parcel of the possessions of Westminster Abbey, and situated in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, to Sir Anthony Browne. Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 9, June 28. There are some houses still called the Neate Houses, situated near the water side, in that part of Chelsea which lies in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, and was formerly part of St. Martin's."—*Lysons's Environs*, vol. ii., p. 181.

"The xiiijth of Maie, 1621. To the iiij Bearers for bringing the drowned woman from the Thames, neare the Neatehouse, iiijd."—*Accounts of the Overseers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.*

"1 Aug. 1667. After the play we went into the House, and spoke with Knipp, who went abroad with us by coach to the Neat Houses in the way to Chelsea; and there in a box in a tree, we sat and sang, and talked and eat; my wife out of humour, as she always is, when this woman is by."—*Pepys.*

---

* Lord Burghleigh's Diary, in Murdin, p. 790.

† On the 17th of July, 1788, Sir William Chambers, the architect, received the sum of 11,500*l.*, "being the purchase-money agreed with the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the premises where the late Navy Office stood."—*Audit Office Enrolments.* There is a very good view of the Navy Office in Strype's Map of Tower Street Ward, and one perhaps still better in Bowles's Views, (1729), Plate W.

‡ See also, on the subject of the Neat, Strype, B. vi., pp. 78—80.

"28 May, 1668. Met Mercer and Gayet, and took them by water, first to one of the Neat Houses, where walked in the garden, but nothing but a bottle of wine to be had, but pleased with seeing the garden."—*Pepys.*

"We hear that Madam Ellen Gwyn's mother, sitting lately by the water side at her house by the Neate Houses, near Chelsea, fell accidentally into the water and was drowned."—*Domestic Intelligencer, August 5th*, 1679.

NELSON COLUMN. [*See* Trafalgar Square.]

NEWCASTLE HOUSE, CLERKENWELL. The London residence of William Cavendish, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle, (d. 1676), the munificent patron of all the men of genius of his time. Here he lived in great state with his second wife, Margaret Lucas, the sister of Sir Charles Lucas, who was shot at Colchester, and the author of several portly volumes, including a very interesting life of the duke her husband. There is an engraving of the house. It was a heavy-looking structure, with Ionic pilasters on the upper story and the lower part plain. *Newcastle-place* and *Newcastle-row*, in Clerkenwell-close, preserve a memory of the old house.

NEWCASTLE HOUSE, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, stands at the north-west angle leading into *Great Queen-street*, and was so called after John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, of the noble families of Vere, Cavendish and Holles. The duke died in 1711 without issue, and was succeeded in part of his estates and in his house in Lincoln's-Inn-fields by his nephew, Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne, the well-known leader in the Pelham Administration under George II., (d. 1768). Hatton is the earliest author I can find who mentions this house. It was erected, he tells us, "by the late Lord Powis about 1686, and being lately purchased by the Duke of Newcastle, is now in his grace's own possession." Strype adds, that it was "sometime the seat of Sir John Somers, (afterwards Lord Somers), late Lord Chancellor of England."* The architect was Captain William Winde, a scholar of Webb, the pupil and executor of Inigo Jones.† It is said that government had it once in contemplation to have bought and settled it officially on the Great Seal. At that time it was inhabited by the Lord Keeper, Sir Nathan Wright.‡ [*See* Powis House.]

675.

"Sir Thomas Robinson, who is now at rest in Westminster Abbey, was when living distinguished by the name of *long* Sir Thomas Robinson. He was a man of the world, or rather of the town, and a great pest to persons of high rank, or in office. He was very troublesome to the late Duke of Newcastle, and when in his visits to him he was told that his Grace had gone out,

* Strype, B. iv., p. 75. † Walpole's Anecdotes, iii. 169.
‡ Pennant, p. 238.

would desire to be admitted to look at the clock, or to play with a monkey that was kept in the hall, in hopes of being sent for in to the Duke. This he had so frequently done, that all in the house were tired of him. At length it was concocted among the servants that he should receive a summary answer to his usual questions, and accordingly, at his next coming, the porter, as soon as he had opened the gate, and without waiting for what he had to say, dismissed him in these words—'Sir, his Grace has gone out, the clock stands, and the monkey is dead.'"—*Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 192.

NEWCASTLE PLACE, CLERKENWELL. [*See* Newcastle House, Clerkenwell.]

NEWCASTLE ROW, CLERKENWELL. [*See* Newcastle House, Clerkenwell.]

NEWCASTLE STREET, STRAND. So called after John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, (d. 1711). Here is *Lyon's Inn*.

NEW CHAPEL, in WESTMINSTER, near the Broadway. A chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, Westminster. The date of its erection is fixed pretty accurately by the following entry in the burial register of St. Margaret's :—

lxxxv. ——"9 May, 1627. Dennis Nowell—the first buried in the new Chapell yard."

Whitelocke mentions the burying-ground attached to it under the year 1649.* Howell refers to it in his Londinopolis :

"There is of late a new Chapel of brick erected in Westminster at the entrance to Totehill Fields."—*Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 353, fol. 1657.

"18 July, 1665. I was much troubled to hear how the officers do bury the dead in the open Tottle-Fields, pretending want of room elsewhere ; whereas the New Chapel Churchyard was walled in at the public charge in the last plague time,—now none but such as are able to pay dear for it can be buried there."—*Pepys*.

Eminent Persons buried in.—Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary general, (d. 1668), buried in the upper part of the middle aisle of the chapel.† Wenceslaus Hollar, the engraver, (d. 1677), buried in the chapel yard. The notorious Colonel Blood, who stole the crown from the Tower in the reign of Charles II. Blood, it appears, died on the 24th of August, 1680, and was quietly interred here two days after. But dying and being buried were considered by the common people in the light of a new trick on the part of their old friend the colonel. So the coroner was sent for, the body taken up, and a jury summoned. There was some difficulty at first in identifying the body. At length the thumb of the left hand, which, in Blood's lifetime, was known to be twice its proper size, set the matter everlastingly at rest ; the jury separated, and the notorious colonel was restored to his grave in the New Chapel yard.

* Whitelocke, p. 99, ed. 1732. † Ath. Ox. ii. 419, ed. 1721.

New Church, in the Strand. [*See* St. Mary-le-Strand].

New Cut, Lambeth, runs from the Waterloo-road into the Blackfriars-road, and is chiefly inhabited by general dealers, fixture dealers, and furniture brokers. It is quite a contrast to Regent-street, and is worth seeing.

New Exchange, in the Strand, so called in contradistinction to the Royal Exchange, or Britain's Burse, as it was called by James I., was a kind of *Soho Bazaar*, on the south side of the *Strand*, on the site of part of *Durham House*, and part of the present *Adelphi*. It was originally a row of stables overlooking the newly-erected house of Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer to King James I., and was converted into a New Exchange by the intervention of Lord Salisbury. [*See* Salisbury House].

> "In the place where certain old stables stood belonging to this house [Durham House] is the New Exchange, being furnished with shops on both sides the walls, both below and above stairs, for milleners, sempstresses, and other trades, that furnish dresses; and is a place of great resort and trade for the nobility and gentry, and such as have occasion for such commodities."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 75.

The first stone was laid June 10th, 1608, and the building opened April 11th, 1609, in the presence of James I. and his Queen; "when," says Antony Munday, "it pleased his most excellent Majesty, because the work wanted a name, to entitle it Britain's Burse." It was long before the *New Exchange* attained to any great degree of favour or trade. London was not then large enough for more than one structure of the kind, and the merchants of the City who bought from abroad the commodities most in demand reserved them for the upper walks of their own *Royal Exchange*. At the Restoration, when London was as large again as it had been in the early part of the reign of James I., *Covent Garden* became the fashionable quarter of the town—the merchants' wives and daughters aped the manners of the West End ladies—and the *New Exchange in the Strand* supplanted the *Old Exchange* in the City. So popular was it at this time that there is scarce a dramatist of the Charles II. era who is without a reference to the *New Exchange*—one indeed, Thomas Duffet by name, was originally a milliner here before he took to the stage for subsistence. It ceased, however, to be much frequented soon after the death of Anne, and in 1737 it was taken down. A memory of its existence is still preserved in *Exchange-court* immediately opposite. There is much that is worth mentioning connected with the New Exchange. At the Eagle and Child, in Britain's Burse, the first edition of Othello was sold by Thomas Walkley in 1622. At the sign of the Three Spanish Gypsies lived Thomas Radford

and his wife, the daughter of John Clarges, a farrier in the *Savoy*. They sold wash-balls, powder, gloves, &c., and taught plain work to girls. Humble occupation indeed—but the wife was destined before long for a more honourable station—marrying in 1652, during, it is thought, her first husband's lifetime, General Monk, a name of importance in English history. She had been his sempstress—carrying him his linen—and is known to have had a great control and authority over him. She died Duchess of Albemarle, a few days after her celebrated husband, and is interred by his side in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey. At the sign of the Fop's Head lived, in 1674, Will Cademan, the player and play publisher.* "At the sign of the Blue Anchor in the Lower Walk" Henry Herringham had his shop—the chief publisher in London before the time of Tonson. Mr. and Mrs. Pepys were frequently to be seen at the New Exchange. "We saw," he observes in one of his entries, "some new fashion pettycoats of sarcanette with a black broad lace printed round the bottom and before—very handsome, and my wife had a mind to one of them."† Here he went on another occasion with his friend Creed, (April 26th, 1664), and had, as he tells us, "a most delicate dish of curds and cream." Here Wycherley has laid a scene in his Country Wife, and Etherege a scene in his She Would if she Could. Here Mrs. Brainsick in Dryden's Limberham is represented as giving her husband the slip, pretending to call at her tailor's "to try her stays for a new gown;" and here at the Revolution, in 1688, sat for a few days the famous White Widow—no less a person in rank than Frances Jennings, Duchess of Tyrconnell, wife of Richard Talbot, Lord Deputy of Ireland under James II.

> "It is said that the Duchess of Tyrconnel, being reduced to absolute want on her arrival in England, and unable for some time to procure secret access to her family, hired one of the stalls under the Royal Exchange, [Pennant tells it of the New], and maintained herself by the sale of small articles of haberdashery. She wore a white dress wrapping her whole person, and a white mask which she never removed, and excited much interest and curiosity."—*Horace Walpole.*

This Duchess of Tyrconnell (d. 1730) was the Frances Jennings of De Grammont's Memoirs, and sister to Sarah Jennings, wife of the great Duke of Marlborough. The New Exchange was divided into four several places:—The Outward Walk below Stairs; the Inner Walk below Stairs; the Outward Walk above Stairs, and the Inner Walk above stairs.‡ The Lower Walk was for long a common place of assignation. In the Upper Walk you were met with cries such as Otway has preserved to

* London Gazette, No. 897. † Pepys, i. 137, 4to ed.
‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's, under 1673.

us in his character of Mrs. Furnish, "Gloves or ribbands, sir? Very good gloves or ribbands. Choice of fine essences." The houses in the Strand over-against the Exchange door* were chiefly let to country gentlewomen newly come to town, who loved to lodge in the very centre of the fashion. "That place," says Pert in Sir Fopling Flutter, "is never without a nest of 'em. They are always, as one goes by, glaring in balconies or staring out of windows." The walks formed a favourite promenade. Here the fop about town exhibited his new suit of clothes, and conversed with the women at the stalls in the unceremonious manner of his age. "I have long letters," says the Spectator, in No. 155 of his delightful series of papers, "both from the Royal and New Exchange on the subject of the indecent licenses taken in discourse. They tell me that a young fop cannot buy a pair of gloves, but he is at the same time straining for some ingenious ribaldry to say to the young woman, who helps them on. It is no small addition to the calamity that the rogues buy as hard as the plainest and modestest customers they have; besides which they loll upon their counters half-an-hour longer than they need, to drive away the customers, who are to share their impertinencies with the milliner, or go to another shop."

NEW EXCHANGE COURT, in the STRAND. [*See* New Exchange].

NEWGATE, the fifth principal gate in the City wall, and so called as "latelier built than the rest,"† stood across the present *Newgate-street*, a little east of Giltspur-street and the Old Bailey. It was erected in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen, in consequence of the rebuilding and enlargement of Old St. Paul's, by which the highway from Aldgate through Cheap to Ludgate was "so crossed and stopped up" that passengers were forced to go round by Paternoster-row, or the Old Exchange, to get to Ludgate.‡ It was repaired, in 1422, at the expense of the executors of Sir Richard Whittington, "thrice Lord Mayor of London"§—was again repaired in 1630-1, and again in 1672 after the Great Fire.‖ On the east or City side were three stone statues, Justice, Mercy, and Truth, and four on the west or Holborn side, Liberty, (with Whittington's cat at her feet), Peace, Plenty, and Concord. Four of these figures ornament the south front of the present prison called Newgate.

* Tatler, No. 26. † Stow, p. 14.

‡ Stow, p. 14. The new gate relieved these narrow passages. The present and only carriage way round St. Paul's was then taken up by the Chapter House, Bake House, and Prebendal Houses.

§ Stow, p. 15. ‖ Hatton, p. 7.

"This Gate hath of long time been a gaol or prison for felons and trespassers, as appeareth by records in the reign of King John, and of other kings." —*Stow*, p. 15.

[*See* Newgate Prison].

NEWGATE MARKET, between NEWGATE STREET and PATERNOSTER ROW, originally a meal market, now a meat market, and much frequented, hardly inferior to Whitechapel. The West End carcase butchers come to this market for almost all their meat.

"Newgate Market, before the late dreadful Fire of London, was kept in Newgate Street, where there was a Market House for Meal, and a middle Row of sheds, which afterwards were converted into houses, and inhabited by butchers, tripe-sellers, &c. And the country people which brought provisions to the city, were forced to stand with their stalls in the open street, to the damage of their goods, and danger of their persons, by the coaches, carts, horses, and cattle that passed through the street."—*R. B., in Strype*, B. iii., p. 194.

This market grew into reputation as a meat market when the stalls and sheds were removed from *Butcher-Hall-lane* and the localities adjoining the church of *St. Nicholas Shambles*.

NEWGATE (PRISON), in the OLD BAILEY. A prison appertaining to the city of London and county of Middlesex, formerly for felons and debtors; since 1815 (when Whitecross-street Prison was built) for felons only, and is now used as the gaol for the confinement of prisoners from the metropolitan counties, preparatory to their trial at the Central Criminal Court adjoining. It was so called from a gate of the same name, [*see* Newgate], and was used as a public prison as early as the reign of John. The solitary or separate system is not in use in Newgate, and cannot, it is said, be introduced without a complete alteration of the design and structure of the prison.

"For the year 1845, the total number of prisoners committed to Newgate for trial was 2581: of that number 1960 were convicted, and 621 were acquitted. The cost of such prosecutions for the year is as follows:—

	£
Total cost of Newgate for 1845, including all salaries and outgoings	8,044
Total expenditure at Sessions House for the twelve sessions during the year 1845, including the expenses of witnesses, salaries of the three judges, clerks, and all necessary expenses	17,100
Maintenance for the whole convicted, on an average for one year, at 15*l.* per head (on the lowest scale)	29,400
	54,544

This is without any proportion of the Queen's Judges' salaries who try the capital cases; and without taking into account the expenses of all jurors' time, grand juries, and the witnesses whose expenses are not paid by the community, to say nothing of the expenses incurred in the magistrates' department, and the expensive police force."—*Refuge and Employment, by Mr. Sheriff Laurie*, 8vo, 1846.

From the period when Newgate was first employed for the purposes of a prison till the accession of Charles II. in 1660, it would appear to have been sufficiently large for all the necessities of the City and shire. No attempt was made to enlarge it when the gate was rebuilt in 1672, from which period till the date of the present structure, (1780), it was wholly unfit for the purposes of a city and county prison. Badly ventilated, ill supplied with water, and crowded as it was throughout the year, Newgate was seldom free from disease. Mr. Akerman,* one of the keepers of the old prison, stated, in his evidence before the House of Commons in 1770, that, independently of the mortality among the prisoners, nearly two sets of servants had died of the gaol distemper since he had been in office, adding, that he remembered "when two of the Judges, the Lord Mayor, and several of the Jury, and others, to the number of sixty persons and upwards," died in the spring of 1750 of the gaol distemper communicated from Newgate to the Sessions House adjoining. A ventilater (pictured in the views of Newgate) was soon after erected, but this was found a nuisance, the residents in the neighbourhood complaining of the air drawn from the cells and passages of the prison, and thrown in this way into general circulation. The present prison was designed by George Dance, the architect of the Mansion House, and the first stone laid by Alderman Beckford, on May 31st, 1770. The works advanced but slowly, for in 1780, when the old prison was burnt to the ground in the Lord George Gordon riots of that year, the new prison was only in part completed. More rapid progress was made in consequence of this event, and on Dec. 9th, 1783, the first execution took place before its walls. This was the first execution at Newgate, the last at Tyburn occurring on the 7th of the preceding month. Old Newgate was divided into four sides—the master's side, the cabin side, (so called from the cabin-bedsteads there), the common side, and the woman's side. The most celebrated part in its history was called the press-yard, in which the hard measure of the law (peine forte et dure) was inflicted on criminals, who, with a view to save their property, refused to plead at the bar. The punishment (pressed to death) has long since ceased, but a part of the present Newgate still retains the name of the yard of the old prison, in which this cruel torture was frequently inflicted. In Old Newgate, Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was for some time confined; here De Foe commenced his Review; here, in the prison he had emptied and set in flames,

* Boswell calls him his "esteemed friend."—See Croker's Boswell, iv. 317.

Lord George Gordon, the leader of the riots of 1780, died (1793) of the gaol distemper.

"For one long term, or e'er her trial came,
Here Brownrigg lingered."—*Canning.*

It would be easy to swell the list, but perhaps I have instanced enough.

"Newgate, a common name for all prisons, as homo is a common name for a man or a woman."—*Nash's Pierce Penniless*, 4to, 1592.

"*Falstaff.* How now, lad! is the wind in that door, i' faith? must we all march?

"*Bardolph.* Yea, two and two, Newgate-fashion."
Shakspeare, First Part of Henry IV., Act iii., sc. 3.

"On Wednesday I walked with Dr. Scott to look at Newgate, and found it in ruins, with the fire yet glowing. As I went by, the protestants were plundering the Sessions House at the Old Bailey. There were not, I believe, a hundred; but they did their work at leisure, in full security, without sentinels, without trepidation, as men lawfully employed in full day. Such is the cowardice of a commercial place."—*Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, June 9th*, 1780.

"All the talk of the town is about a tragical piece of gallantry at Newgate. I don't doubt but what your Grace has heard of a bastard son of Sir George Norton, who was under sentence of death, for killing a dancing master in the streets. The Lords Justices reprieved him, till they heard from the Judge that no exception was to be taken at the verdict. It being signified to the young man, on Tuesday last in the afternoon, that he was to die the next day, his aunt, who was sister to his mother, brought two doses of opium, and they took it between them. The ordinary came soon after to perform his functions; but before he had done, he found so great alterations in both persons, that it was no hard matter to find out the cause of it. The aunt frankly declared she could not survive her nephew, her life being wrapt up in his; and he declared that the law having put a period to his life, he thought it no offence to choose the way he would go out of the world. The keeper sent for his apothecary to apply remedies, who brought two vomits. The young man refused to take it, till they threatened to force it down by instruments. He told them, since he hoped the business was done, he would make himself and them easy, and swallowed the potion, and his aunt did the like. The remedy worked upon her, and set her a vomiting, but had no effect on Mr. Norton, so that he dozed away gradually, and by eight that evening was grown senseless, though he did not expire till nine next morning. He was fully resolved upon the business, for he had likewise a charged pistol hid in the room.

"The aunt was carried to a neighbouring house, and has a guard upon her. They say she is like to recover; if she does, it will be hard if she suffer for such a transport of affection."—*Vernon to Duke of Shrewsbury, Aug. 10th*, 1699, vol. ii., pp. 340, 341.

Newgate Street was so called from the gate in the City wall, which stood at the west end of the present street, between *Giltspur-street* and the *Old Bailey*. *Warwick-lane*, on the south side of the present street, was so called from "an ancient house there built by an Earl of Warwick," (a bas-relief of Guy, Earl of Warwick, is still to be seen on your right, as you enter the lane); *Ivy-lane* was so called "of ivy growing" on the

prebendal houses of St. Paul's; *Panyer-alley*, "of such a sign," on the north side; *Bath-street* was originally Pincock or Pentecost-lane, then *Bagnio-court*. Over *Bull-Head-court* is the bas-relief of William Evans and Sir Jeffrey Hudson;* Walpole thinks it was probably a sign. King Edward-street was originally *Blowbladder-street*, "of selling bladders there," then *Butcher-Hall-lane*, since *King-Edward-street*. Here is *Christ's Hospital*, standing on the site of the old *Grey Friars*, with its extensive hall seen to advantage from the recent opening. [*See* Christ Church, Newgate Street.] At a convivial meeting at the Queen's Arms Tavern (No. 70) in this street, Tom D'Urfey obtained the suggestion of his well-known publication, entitled "Pills to Purge Melancholy." To the Salutation and Cat (No. 17) Coleridge retreated in early life, in one of his moody fits of melancholy abstraction; and here it was, but not without difficulty, that Southey found him out, and sought to rouse him from the torpor of inaction.

New Inn, Wych Street, Drury Lane. An Inn of Chancery, appertaining to the *Middle Temple*. Sir Thomas More was of this Inn before he removed to Lincoln's Inn. When the Seal was taken from him, he talked of descending to "New Inn fare," "wherewith," he would say, "many an honest man is well contented.†

> "New Inne was a guest Inne, the signe whereof was the picture of Our Lady, and thereupon it was also called Our Ladies Inne: it was purchased or hired by Syr John Fineux, Chiefe Justice of the King's Bench, in the raigne of King Edward the Fourth, for 6li. *per annum*,‡ to place therein those students of the Law who were lodged in the little Old Bailey, in a house called S. Georges Inne, neere the upper end of S. Georges Lane, but some say the going in was over against S. Sepulchers steeple, and reputed to have beene the most auncient Inne of Chancery, when it stood: but now and long since it hath been converted into tenements."—*Sir George Buc*, (*Stow by Howes*, p. 1075, ed. 1631).

> "The gentleman next in esteem and authority among us, is another Bachelor who is a member of the Inner Temple. He is an excellent Critic, and the time of the Play is his hour of business; exactly at five he passes through New Inn, crosses through Russell-Court, and takes a turn at Will's till the play begins. He has his shoes rubbed and his periwig powdered at the barber's as you go into The Rose."—*The Spectator*, No. 2.

New Palace Yard. [*See* Palace Yard.]

---

* William Evans, a Monmouthshire man, stood 7 feet 6 inches, while Jeffrey Hudson, the dwarf, was only 3 feet 9 inches. At an Anti-Masque at Court the porter drew the dwarf from out of his pocket, to the amazement and amusement of all present. The bas relief is engraved in Pennant.

† Roper's More by Singer, p. 52.

‡ Stow adds that they were "tenants at their own will; for more (as is said) cannot be gotten of them, and much less will they be put from it."—*Stow*, p. 145.

Newport Market. [*See* Newport Street.] Here Orator Henley preached, or rather raved, before he removed his Oratory to *Clare Market*. Horne Tooke was the son of a poulterer in *Newport Market*. When asked what his father was by some of his schoolfellows, he is said to have replied, "A Turkey merchant."

"As Mr. Horne lived in Newport Street, he was of course a near neighbour to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, who then kept his Court at Leicester House. Some of the officers of the household imagining that an outlet towards the Market would be extremely convenient to them, as well as the inferior domestics, orders were immediately issued for this purpose. Accordingly, an adjoining wall was cut through, and a door placed in the opening, without any ceremony whatsoever, notwithstanding it was a palpable encroachment on, and violation of, the property of a private individual. In the midst of this operation Mr. Horne appeared, and calmly remonstrated against so glaring an act of injustice, as the brick partition actually appertained to him, and the intended thoroughfare would lead through, and consequently depreciate the value of, his premises.

"It soon appeared, however, that the representations of a dealer in geese and turkies, although backed by law and reason, had but little effect on those who acted in the name, and, in this instance, abused the authority of a Prince, who was probably unacquainted with the circumstances of the transaction.

"On this, he appealed from 'the insolence of office' to the justice of his country; and, to the honour of our municipal jurisprudence, the event proved different from what it would have been, perhaps, in any other kingdom in Europe; for a tradesman of Westminster triumphed over the heir-apparent of the English crown, and orders were soon after issued for the removal of the obnoxious door."—*Life of Horne Tooke*, vol. i., p. 11, *quoted in Lord John Russell's Essay on the English Constitution, &c.*, p. 317.

In *Newport-market* and its neighbourhood there are from forty to fifty butchers, together with slaughtermen and drovers. They kill weekly upon an average from 300 to 400 bullocks, from 500 to 700 sheep, according to circumstances, and from 50 to 100 calves; 1000 to 1100 sheep have been known to be killed in one week.

Newport Street, Long Acre, derives its name from "Newport House," the London residence of Montjoy Blount, created Earl of Newport by King Charles I., (d. 1665). He was living in 1635 in Military-street, [*see* Military Garden], next door to the Earl of Leicester.* The house, in 1672, had passed into other hands; but I have not been able to trace the property with any precision. In the accounts of the overseers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, under the head of "Lamas Grounds Receipts, April 18th, 1640, to 2 May, 1641," I found the following entry:—

"Of the Right Honourable Mountioy Earle of Newporte, for Rent of the

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Lamas Comon, builded upon heretofore by S^r^ William Howard, knight, and for a close of ground thereunto adjoining, ij^li^. x^s^."

and in the accounts for the year 1647, the following entry:—

"Of the Earle of Newport, for the Lamas of the ground whereon his house and garden stands, 2*l.* 10*s.*"

Leicester House was originally included in this street, and in 1663 the following persons are rated to the poor of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, under the head of "*Newport-street:*"—

The Earl of Bollinbrooke.
The Lord Crofts.
The Lady Cornwallis.
The Earle of Holland.
The Lady Euerett.
Mr. Man.
Hen. Murray, Esq.
The Lady Harris.
Esq. Hollis.
The Earle of Newport.
The Ea. of Leicester.
The Lord Jarrard [Gerard] in the Military Garden.
Richard Ffolkes.
Mr. Dancett.
Mr. Parsons.
Chas. Locke.

In the next year (1664) Captain Ryder had succeeded Mr. Dancett. [*See* Ryder's Court.]

"Newport Street fronts Long Acre. The north side, which is in this parish, [St. Ann's, Soho], hath far the best buildings, and is inhabited by gentry; whereas on the other side dwell ordinary tradespeople, of which several are of the French nation."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 86.

Eminent Inhabitants.—The first Earl of Carlisle, of the Howard family. Rymer, for many years in a house on the south side. Carte, the historian, at "Mr. Ker's at the Golden Head." Sir Joshua Reynolds, No. 5, on the north side.

"On his return from Italy he [Sir Joshua] hired a large house in Newport Street, now divided into two houses. Here he continued to dwell till the year 1761, when he removed to Leicester Fields."—*Malone's Life of Sir J. Reynolds*, p. xxiii.

Vivares, the engraver, at No. 12. Smith had heard that Vivares originally kept a tailor's shop in this street.

NEW RIVER. An artificial river, 38 miles, 3 quarters, and 16 poles in length, projected and completed by Sir Hugh Myddelton, a native of Denbigh, in Wales, and a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, for the purpose of supplying the city of London with water. Myddelton laid his plans for his noble project before the Court of Common Council on March 28th, 1608-9; and on Sept. 29th, 1620, the river was publicly opened. Nearly ruined by his scheme, Myddelton parted with his interest in it to a company, called the New River Company, in whose hands it still remains, reserving to himself and his heirs for ever an annuity of 100*l.* per annum. This annuity ceased to be claimed about the year 1715. The

river has its rise at Chadswell Springs, situated in the meadows, about midway between Hertford and Ware, nearly opposite Ware Park, and runs for several miles parallel with the river *Lea;* after its devious course of nearly forty miles, it empties itself into the throats of 600,000 persons. The site of the principal spring is marked by a stone erected by the Company. The dividend for the year 1633, which is believed to have been the first, was 15*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.** A single share, bequeathed by Sir Hugh Myddelton to the Goldsmiths' Company for charitable purposes, produces 200*l.* a year. The main of the New River at Islington was, it is said, shut down at the time of the Great Fire of London in 1666; and it was believed by some, who pretended to the means of knowing, that the supply of water had been stopped by Captain John Graunt, a papist, under whose name Sir William Petty published his Observations on the Bills of Mortality.† The story, however, it is reasonable to think, was a mere party invention of those heated times. One of the figures in Tempest's Cries of London, executed and published in the reign of James II., carries "New River Water."

> "Witness that cold reward, or rather those cold drops of water which were cast upon my countryman Sir Hugh Myddelton, for bringing Ware river through her streets, the most serviceable and wholesome benefit that ever she received."—*Howell's Letters*, p. 66.

> "While thirsty Islington laments in vain,
> Half her New River roll'd to Drury Lane."
> *Prologue by W. Whitehead, (Poet Laureate).*

New Road (The). A causeway from the Angel Inn at Islington to the Yorkshire Stingo at Lisson Green. In the Public Advertiser of Feb. 20th, 1756, I find a long account of the intended road and the important advantages which would result from its formation.

> "A new road through Paddington has been proposed to avoid the stones. The Duke of Bedford, who is never in town in summer, objects to the dust it will make behind Bedford House, and to some buildings proposed, though, if he was in town, he is too short-sighted to see the prospect."—*Horace Walpole to Conway, March 25th,* 1756.

The site of this *New Road* is distinctly marked in the map before the 1754 edition of Stow. *Observe.*—Adam and Eve public-house, corner of Hampstead-road. This was the site of Tottenham Court. [*See* Tottenham Court Road.]

New Spring Gardens. [*See* Vauxhall.]

* Lysons, iv. 635.
† Burnet's Own Times, vol. i., p. 401, ed. 1823.

New Street, apparently the first name for what is now called *Chancery-lane*.

"Beyond this Old Temple and the Bishop of Lincoln's house is New Street, so called in the reign of Henry III., when he of a Jew's house founded the House of Converts, betwixt the Old Temple and the New. The same street hath since been called Chancery Lane, by reason that King Edw. III. annexed the House of Converts by patent to the office of Custos Rotulorum, or Master of the Rolls."—*Stow*, p. 163.

New Street, Covent Garden.

"His [Dr. Johnson's] first lodgings were at the house of Mr. Norris, a staymaker in Exeter Street, adjoining Catherine Street in the Strand. 'I dined,' said he, 'very well for eightpence, with very good company, at the Pine Apple in New Street, just by. Several of them had travelled. They expected to meet every day, but did not know one another's names. It used to cost the rest a shilling, for they drank wine; but I had a cut of meat for sixpence, and bread for a penny, and gave the waiter a penny; so that I was quite well served, nay, better than the rest, for they gave the waiter nothing.'"—*Boswell, by Croker*, i. 73.

Flaxman was living here in the years 1771 and 1772. In Charles II.'s reign it was very fashionably inhabited I find the Countess of Chesterfield, the lady Van Dyck was in love with, occupying a house on the south side in 1660.

New Street, Westminster, or, The New Way,* between Orchard-street and the Great Almonry.

"Christopher Gibbons, Doctor in Musick, and principal organist to his Majesty in private and publick, had stolen out of his house, which is in New Street, betwixt the Ambry and Orchard Street in Westminster, the 26th of June [1671], between 9 and 12 in the morning, a silver Tanckard, to the value of near Seven Pounds, with the marks of C. G. E. on the handle; the reward for any that can give tidings of the same to the said Mr. Gibbons is Two Pounds."—*London Gazette*, No. 588.

Newman Street, Oxford Street, was built in the years 1764 and 1765. The following artists of celebrity have lived in this street:—Thomas Banks, R.A., the sculptor, at No. 5, from 1781 to his death in 1805.—John Bacon, R.A., the sculptor, at No. 17, from 1777 till his death in 1799.—Benjamin West, P.R.A., at No. 14. Here he built a large gallery for himself; and here he lived from 1777 to his death in 1820. He died on a sofa in the front drawing-room.—Thomas Stothard, R.A., at No. 28, from 1794 to his death in 1834.

Nicholas (St.) Acon, in Lombard Street, in Langbourne Ward, a church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The name survives in Nicholas-lane, but the derivation of the second name is unknown. A part of the old burial-ground is still remaining.

* Hatton, 1708, p. 58.

Nicholas (St.) Cold Abbey, Old Fish Street, corner of Fish-street-hill, a church in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. It was the first church built and finished after the Fire.

> "St. Nicholas Cold Abbey hath been called of many Golden Abbey, of some Gold Abbey, or Cold Bey, and so hath the most ancient writings, as standing in a cold place, as Cold harbour and such like."—*Stow*, p. 132.

The advowson of this living belonged to the Hacker family, and passed to the Crown on the execution and attainder of Colonel Francis Hacker, to whom the warrant for the execution of Charles I. was addressed, and who commanded the guard before Whitehall when the sentence was carried out.

Nicholas (St.) Olave. A church in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The old burying-ground is still to be seen on the west side of Bread-street-hill.

Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, was so called from the church of *St. Nicholas Acon*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The emblem of St. Nicholas (the patron saint of citizens, merchants, and mariners) is three purses of gold, or three golden balls ; hence the arms of the Lombard merchants who settled in Lombard-street, (now represented by the London bankers), and the three golden balls of the pawnbrokers at the present day.

Nicholas (St.) Shambles. A church in or near Newgate-street, in the ward of Farringdon Within, pulled down at the Reformation, when the church of the Grey Friars' Monastery was called *Christ Church*, and made to answer the purposes of the church of St. Nicholas Shambles. It derives its name of Shambles from the Shambles or Butchery in which it was situated. [*See* Butcher Hall Lane.]

Nightingale Lane, East Smithfield, separates St. Katherine's Docks from the London Docks, and derives its name from the men of the Cnihtena-gild, and was originally Cnihtena-gild-lane. [*See* Portsoken Ward.]

Norfolk House, in the south-east corner of St. James's Square, was so called from the seventh Duke of Norfolk, who died at his house in *St. James's-square*, April 2nd, 1701. He is best known by the scandalous character of his wife, Lady Mary Mordaunt, daughter and sole heir of Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, (d. 1705). The father of Secretary Craggs was her footman, wearing her livery and managing all her intrigues. King George III. was born in this house, May 24th, 1738, (O. S.), and baptized in it on the 21st of the following June.

His father, Frederick, Prince of Wales, removed from hence to *Leicester House*, in Leicester-fields.

Norfolk Row, Lambeth, derives its name from Norfolk House, the London residence of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, from an early period to the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was alienated by the family in Elizabeth's reign, and purchased not long after for the wife of Archbishop Parker.

Norfolk Street, Park Lane. No. 22 is the London residence of Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq., the eminent and wealthy banker. Here are some good pictures by Murillo, Hobbema, and others.

Norfolk Street, in the Strand, stands on part of old *Arundel House*, and was so called after Henry Howard, eleventh Duke of Norfolk, (d. 1684). *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Peter the Great.

> "On Monday night the Czar of Muscovy arrived from Holland, and went directly to the house prepared for him in Norfolk Street near the water side." —*The Postman for January 13th*, 1698.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

> "The last house at the south-west corner of the street was formerly the habitation of the famous William Penn the Quaker, of whom it is well known that his circumstances at a certain period of his life were so involved, that it was not safe for him to go abroad. He chose the house, as one from whence he might, upon occasion, slip out by water. In the entrance to it he had a peeping hole, through which he could see any person that came to him. One of these who had sent in his name, having been made to wait more than a reasonable time, knocked for the servant, whom he asked, 'Will not thy master see me?' 'Friend,' answered the servant, 'he has seen thee, but he does not like thee.' The fact was, that Penn had, from his station, taken a view of him, and found him to be a creditor."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 208.

William Shippen, M.P., "Downright Shippen," the only member of Parliament of whom Sir Robert Walpole was heard to remark, "that he would not say who was corrupted, but he would say who was not corruptible—that man was Shippen." —Dr. Birch, (d. 1766), to whose industry English History owes so much of its accuracy, in Penn's house, the last on the south-west side. His Sunday Evening Conversations were attended by men of the first eminence for learning and intelligence.—Mortimer, the painter, affectedly called the English Salvator Rosa.—Samuel Ireland, the father of William Henry Ireland, in No. 8; and here, on the 24th of December, 1795, the Shakspeare papers were shown to the gaping curiosity of George Chalmers, John Philip Kemble, and other misguided believers in the now well-known "Ireland forgeries."—No. 21 was Albany Wallis's, the friend and executor of David Garrick. —Sir Roger de Coverley, when in town, put up in Norfolk-street,* but his usual town residence was Soho-square.†

* Spectator, Nos. 329 and 335. † Spectator, No. 2.

North and South American Coffee House, 59 and 60, Threadneedle Street.

"Next in importance to Lloyd's, for the general information afforded to the public, is certainly the North and South American Coffee House, situated in Threadneedle Street, fronting the thoroughfare leading to the South entrance of the Royal Exchange. This establishment is the complete centre for American intelligence. There is in this, as well as in the whole of the leading City coffee houses, a subscription room, devoted to the use of merchants and others frequenting the house, who, by paying an annual sum, have the right of attendance to read the general news of the day, and make reference to the various files of papers, which are from every quarter of the globe. It is here, also, that the first information can be obtained of the arrival and departure of the fleet of steamers, packets, and masters engaged in the commerce of America, whether in relation to the minor ports of Montreal and Quebec, or the larger ones of Boston, Halifax, and New York. The room the subscribers occupy, has a separate entrance to that which is common to the frequenters of the eating and drinking part of the house, and is most comfortably and neatly kept, being well, and in some degree, elegantly furnished. The heads of the chief American and Continental firms are on the subscription list; and the representatives of Barings', Rothschilds', and the other large establishments celebrated for their wealth and extensive mercantile operations, attend the room as regularly as 'Change, to see and hear what is going on, and gossip over points of business."—*The City, or the Physiology of London Business*, p. 122, 8vo, 1845.

North's Court, St. John's Court, Smithfield, was so called after Sir Dudley North, Lord North, Baron of Kertling, who derived the property from his first wife. Roger North describes it as "a fair court, making three sides of a square."

Northampton House, Strand. [*See* Northumberland House.]

Northampton Square, Clerkenwell, derives its name from the noble family of Spencer-Compton, Marquis of Northampton. The present marquis is an extensive landowner in the parish of Clerkenwell.

Northumberland Alley, Fenchurch Street, is on the south side of Fenchurch-street, leading into *Crutched Friars*.

"This Northumberland House in the parish of St. Katherine Colman [from which the alley derives its name] belonged to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland in the 33rd of Henry VI., but of late being left by the Earls, the gardens thereof were made into bowling alleys, and other parts into dicing houses, common to all comers for their money there to bowl and hazard; but now of late so many bowling alleys, and other houses for unlawful gaming, hath been raised in other parts of the city and suburbs, that this their ancient and only patron of misrule, is left and forsaken of her gamesters, and therefore turned into a number of great rents, small cottages for strangers and others."—*Stow*, p. 56.

Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, (d. 1632), was living, in 1612, in the Blackfriars, in a house described in a conveyance from Henry Walker to William Shakspeare, as "a capital messuage which sometyme was in the tenure of William

Blackwell, Esquire, deceased, and since that in the tenure or occupacon of the right Honourable Henry now Earl of Northumberland."* George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland, (d. 1716), the natural son of King Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland, was living, in 1708, on the northerly side and near the north-west angle of *St. James's-square*.† Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was the first of the Percy family who lived in *Northumberland House* in the Strand.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, in ALDGATE WARD. [*See* Northumberland Alley.]

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, in ALDERSGATE WARD.

"Lower down on the west side of St. Martin's Lane, in the parish of St. Anne, almost by Aldersgate, is one great house commonly called Northumberland House; it belonged to H. Percy [Hotspur]. King Henry IV., in the 7th of his reign, gave this house with the tenements thereunto appertaining to Queen Jane his wife and then it was called her wardrobe: it is now a printing house, [but now a tavern, *Strype*, B. iii., p. 113].—*Stow*, p. 115.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, CHARING CROSS, the town-house of the Duke of Northumberland, a noble specimen of Jacobean architecture, with rich central gateway, surmounted by the Lion crest of the Percies, was so called after Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, (d. 1668), the subject of one of Van Dyck's finest portraits. It was built circ. 1605,‡ by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, (son of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, the *poet*), Bernard Jansen and Gerard Christmas being, it is said, his architects. The front was 162 feet in length; the court 81 feet square.§ The Earl of Northampton left it by will, in 1614, to his nephew, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, (d. 1626—the father of the memorable Frances, Countess of Essex and Somerset), when it received the name of *Suffolk House*, and was so called until the marriage, in 1642, of Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, with Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland. Josceline Percy, Earl of Northumberland, (son of the before-mentioned Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland), dying in 1670, without issue male, Northumberland House became the property of his only daughter, Elizabeth Percy, the heiress of the Percy estates. Her first husband was Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, who died before he was of age to cohabit with her; her second, Thomas Thynne, of Longleat in Wilts, barbarously murdered in his coach in Pall Mall, on Sunday, Feb. 12th, 1681-2; and

* Malone's Inquiry, p. 403. † Hatton, p. 628.

‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's.

§ MS. Note by Inigo Jones in his copy of Palladio, in Worcester College, Oxford.

her third (May 30th, 1682) Charles Seymour, commonly called the *proud* Duke of Somerset. She was in this way twice a virgin widow, and three times a wife, before the age of seventeen. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset lived in great state and magnificence in *Northumberland House*, for by this title it still continued to be called, as the name of Somerset was already attached to an older inn or London town-house in the Strand. [*See* Somerset House.] The duchess died in 1722, and the duke dying in 1748, was succeeded by his eldest son, Algernon, Earl of Hertford and seventh Duke of Somerset, created Earl of Northumberland in 1749, with remainder, failing issue male, to SirHugh Smithson, Bart., the husband of his only daughter, which Sir Hugh Smithson was raised to the Dukedom of Northumberland in 1766. The present duke is the grandson of this Sir Hugh Smithson, Duke of Northumberland. Of *Northumberland House* there is now very little that is old. It originally formed three sides of a quadrangle, (a kind of main body with wings), the fourth side remaining open to the gardens and river. The principal apartments were on the Strand side ; but after the estate became the property of the Earl of Suffolk, the quadrangle was completed by a side towards the Thames. Of *Suffolk House*, as it existed at this time, there is a river view in Wilkinson, from a drawing by Hollar, in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge. Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, built a "new front towards the gardens, which," says Evelyn in his Diary, under the year 1658, "is tolerable, were it not drown'd by a too massy and clumsy pair of stairs of stone, without any neat invention." Of this front (with the heavy stairs) there is a view by Wale in Dodsley's London, (8vo, 1761) ; it has been attributed to Inigo Jones, but if it was new when Evelyn described it in 1658, it could not be Inigo's, who had been dead six years. All that is old, of the present building, is the portal towards the Strand—but even of this there is a good deal that is new.

"Before the portal of Northumberland House was altered by the present Earl of Northumberland, there were in a frieze near the top in large capitals C. Æ. an enigma long inexplicable to antiquaries. Vertue found that at the period when the house was built, lived Gerard Chrismas, an architect and carver of reputation who gave the design of Aldersgate, and cut the bas-relief on it of James I. on horseback, and thence concluded that those letters signified, Chrismas Ædificavit. Jansen probably built the house, which was of brick, and the frontispiece which was of stone was finished by Chrismas."—*Walpole's Anecdotes by Dallaway*, vol. ii., p. 72.*

* Vertue's drawing of the portal with the letters C. Æ. upon it was sold at the Strawberry Hill sale, and is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Wellesley, of Oxford. It deserves to be engraved.

This is at least ingenious. Along the front, as appears from a passage in Evelyn, there was, instead of rails and balustrades, "a border of capital letters,"* and that these letters surmounted the façade at a very early period, is evident from a passage in Camden's Annals of King James. At the funeral of Anne of Denmark a young man among the spectators was, he tells us, killed by the fall of the letter S from the top of Northampton House, a circumstance confirmed by the following entry in the burial register of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields :—

"14 May, 1619. Sepult. fuit—William Appleyard slayne by a stone falling from my Lo. Tres. house :"

Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, being then Lord Treasurer. The date, 1749, on the façade, as it at present stands, refers to the work of reparation, which commenced in that year ; and the letters A. S., P. N., stand for Algernon Somerset, Princeps Northumbriæ. Among the pictures in *Northumberland House* is the celebrated Cornaro family by Titian. Evelyn saw it here in 1658, and calls it The Venetian Senators. It has been much touched upon.

"Among the other pictures, some of which are much damaged, the following are the most deserving of notice :—St. Sebastian bound, on the ground ; in the air two angels : a clear well-executed picture, by Guercino, with figures as large as life. A small Adoration of the Shepherds, by Giacomo Bassano. Three half figures, portraits, in one picture, by Vandyck : a well-executed and delicate picture of his middle period. A Fox and a Deer Hunt ; two admirable pictures, by Franz Snyders. A genuine but ordinary Holy Family, by J. Jordaens. A pretty girl with a candle, before which she holds her hands, by G. Schalken ; of remarkable clearness and good impasto. The School of Athens after Raphael, copied by Mengs in 1755, as the inscription shows : this is undoubtedly the best copy ever made of this celebrated picture."—*Waagen.*

There is a good view of *Northumberland House* by Canaletti, engraved by T. Bowles, 1753.

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, originally *Hartshorne Lane.*

"Northumberland Street, a handsome street now building in the Strand, by Northumberland House, the houses in Hartshorn Alley being pulled down for that purpose."—*Dodsley's London,* vol. v., p. 59, 8vo, 1761.

NORTON FOLGATE, extending north from BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT to SHOREDITCH.

"Norton Folgate, a liberty so called belonging to the Dean of Paul's."—*Stow,* p. 158.

Here is a theatre, built for Mrs. Honey, the pretty actress, about ten years ago, and called the Norton Folgate Theatre.

* Evelyn's Memoirs, i. 291, 4to ed.

Norton Street, Portland Row. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Richard Wilson, the celebrated landscape painter, in 1777, at No. 24 in this street, when he exhibited, at the Royal Academy exhibition of that year, a View from Tivoli towards Rome, and a View of the Lake of Nemi; here he was living in 1778, when he sent to the Academy exhibition of that year a View in Windsor Great Park. Sir David Wilkie, at No. 11; here he painted his Village Politicians, and a part, if not all, of his Blind Fiddler.

"Never was anything more extraordinary than the modesty and simplicity of this great genius. Jackson told me he had the greatest difficulty to persuade him to send his Blind Fiddler to the Exhibition; and I remember his (Wilkie's) bewildered astonishment at the prodigious enthusiasm of the people at the Exhibition when it went, on the day it opened, May, 1806. On the Sunday after the private day and dinner, the News said, 'A young Scotchman, by name Wilkie, has a wonderful work.' I immediately sallied forth, took up Jackson, and away we rushed to Wilkie. I found him in his parlour in Norton-street, at breakfast: 'Wilkie,' said I, 'your name is in the paper.' 'Is it really?' said he, staring with delight. I then read the puff *ore rotundo*, and Jackson, I, and he, in an ecstacy, joined hands and danced round the table."—*B. R. Haydon.*

Norwich House. [*See* York House, Whitehall.]

Notting Hill. An estate in the parish of Kensington, thickly covered with houses and streets built between the years 1828 and 1848. It derives its name "from the manor of Knottingbernes, Knutting-barnes, sometimes written Notting or Nuttingbarns," the property of Vere, Earl of Oxford, attainted in the reign of Edward IV.* The very handsome modern Gothic church, St. John's, surmounted by an elegant spire, deserves much praise.

Numismatic Society, 41, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden. Instituted 1836, chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Lee of Hartwell, near Aylesbury, and since maintained by the talents and industry of Mr. J. Y. Akerman. The admission fee is 1 guinea, and the annual subscription 30 shillings. The society publishes a journal once a quarter.

Nursery (The). A school for the education of children for the stage, established pursuant to a patent granted by Charles II. to William Legge, ancestor of the Earls of Dartmouth.† It stood in *Golding-lane*, Moorfields. There is a view of it by J. T. Smith, called The Queen's Nursery, and another in Wilkinson, who calls it, erroneously I think, The Fortune Theatre.

"2 Aug. 1664. To the King's Playhouse and there I chanced to sit by Tom Killigrew, who tells me that he is setting up a Nursery; that is, going

* Lysons's Environs, iii. 174.

† Shakespeare Society's Papers, vol. iii.

to build a house in Moorfields, wherein he will have common plays acted."—*Pepys.*

"12 Feb. 1666-7. He [Tom Killigrew] do intend to have operas performed at the two present theatres, since he is defeated in what he intended in Moorfields in purpose for it."—*Pepys.*

"24 Feb. 1667-8. To the Nursery, where none of us ever were before; where the house is better and the musique better than we looked for, and the acting not much worse, because I expected as bad as could be: and I was not much mistaken, for it was so. Their play was a bad one, called 'Jeronimo is mad again,' a tragedy."—*Pepys.*

"Near these a Nursery erects its head,
Where queens are formed and future heroes bred,
Where unfledged actors learn to laugh and cry,
Where infant punks their tender voices try,
And little Maximins the gods defy."—*Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.*

"*Bayes.* I'll tell you, Mr. Johnson, I vow to gad, I have been so highly disoblig'd by the peremptoriness of these fellows [the players] that I'm resolv'd hereafter to bend my thoughts wholly for the service of the Nursery."—*The Rehearsal, by the Duke of Buckingham.*

Langbaine, cataloguing the works of Chapman, says of his tragedy called Revenge for Honour—"This play I have seen acted many years ago at the Nursery in Barbican." To this account of *The Nursery* I may add that an edition of Shirley's comedy of The Constant Maid appeared in 1667 "as it is now acted at the new playhouse called *The Nursery in Hatton-garden.*" The house in *Moorfields* was, I suppose, the Nursery for the King's players under Killigrew; the house in *Hatton-garden* the Nursery for the Duke's players under Sir William Davenant. Joe Haines was an actor under Captain Bedford "whilst the playhouse in Hatton-garden lasted."

"7 March, 1668. To the King's House, and there saw 'The Spanish Gypsys,' a very silly play, only great variety of dances, and those most excellently done, especially one part by one Haines, only lately come thither from the Nursery."—*Pepys.*

OBELISK (The), Blackfriars Road, was erected in the year 1771.

October Club (The). A Club of country members of Parliament, of the time of Queen Anne, about one hundred and fifty in number, Tories to the backbone, who were of opinion that the party to which they belonged were too backward in punishing and turning out the Whigs.* They met at the Bell, afterwards the Crown, in King-street, Westminster; and the portrait of Queen Anne, by Dahl, which ornamented their Club-room, was

* Swift's Journal to Stella, (Scott, ii. 227).

bought of the Club after the Queen's death by the Corporation of Salisbury, and may still be seen in the council chamber of the Corporation.

> "The Beef Steak and October Club, are neither of them averse to eating and drinking, if we may form a judgment of them from their respective titles."—*The Spectator*, No. 9.

Of Alley, Buckingham Street, Strand. Built circ. 1675,* and so called to preserve every word in the name and title of George Villiers, Duke *of* Buckingham. [*See* Buckingham Street, Strand; York House, &c.]

Olave's (St.), Hart Street. A church in Tower-street Ward, at the top of Seething-lane, Crutched Friars, and sometimes called "Crutched Friars Church." It escaped the Great Fire, and is the church so often mentioned by Pepys in his Diary.

> "6 June, 1666. To our own church, it being the common Fast-day, and it was just before sermon; but, Lord! how all the people in the church stared upon me to see me whisper [the news of the victory over the Dutch at sea] to Sir John Minnes and my Lady Pen. Anon I saw people stirring and whispering below, and by and by comes up the sexton from my Lady Ford to tell me the news, which I had brought, being now sent into the church by Sir W. Batten in writing, and passed from pew to pew."—*Pepys.*

The advowson of the living was left in trust to five of the senior inhabitants of the parish by Sir Andrew Riccard, an eminent East India merchant, who died in 1672. Pepys speaks of his wealth and importance, and a statue under the organ gallery perpetuates his personal appearance. *Observe.*—Tablet against the south-east wall (half hid by a cumbrous gallery) to William Turner, author of the first English Herbal, (fol. 1568). Tablet of black and white marble, south of the communion table, shamefully mutilated by the wood-work of the gallery, to Sir John Mennis, comptroller of the Navy under Charles II., and author, in conjunction with James Smith, of Musarum Deliciæ, (12mo, 1656), wherein, at page 101, this couplet occurs:—

> "For he that fights and runs away
> May live to fight another day,"—

generally supposed to form a part of Hudibras. Monument in chancel to the wife of Samuel Pepys, secretary to the Navy in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and author of the entertaining Diary which bears his name. Pepys's brother, Tom, was buried (March 18th, 1663-4) in the middle aisle of the church, "just under my mother's pew;" and Pepys (June 4th, 1703) in a vault of his own making, by the side of his wife and brother. The burial service at Pepys's funeral was read at 9 at night by Dr. Hickes, author of the Thesaurus which bears his name.

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Olave's (St.), Jewry, or, St. Olave Upwell, in the Jewry. A church in Coleman-street Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren in 1673-76.

"In the Old Jewry is a proper parish church of St. Olave Upwell, so called in record 1320."—*Stow*, p. 106.

In the old church was buried Robert Large, mercer, the master of Caxton, the father of English printing; and in the present church was buried Alderman John Boydell, the well-known engraver and print-publisher, (d. 1804), whose example and encouragement contributed to the formation and development of the British School of historical painting. There is a monument to his memory against the north wall.

Olave's (St.), Silver Street. A church in Aldersgate Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Stow calls it "a small thing, and without any note-worthy monuments."

Olave's (St.) Street. The original of *Tooley Street*.

Olave's (St.), Tooley Street, Southwark. A church in the ward of Bridge Ward Without, dedicated to St. Olaus, or Olave, a Danish King, whose name has been corrupted into Tooley; the church was rebuilt by Henry Flitcroft, the architect of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. Of the old church there is a view by West and Toms.

"On the bank of the river Thames is the parish church of St. Olave, a fair and neat large church, but a far larger parish, especially of aliens, or strangers, and poor people."—*Stow*, p. 154.

Old Bailey. A narrow street running between *Ludgate-hill* and *Newgate-street*, in the midst of which, opposite to *Newgate*, public executions take place. The upper end was widened by the removal of a troop of tenements called the Little Old Bailey.

"I have not read how this street took that name, but is like to have risen of some Court of old time there kept; and I find, that in the year 1356, the 34th of Edward III., the tenement and ground upon Houndes ditch, between Ludgate on the south, and Newgate on the north, was appointed to John Cambridge, fishmonger, Chamberlain of London, whereby it seemeth that the Chamberlains of London have there kept their Courts, as now they do by the Guildhall, and till this day the Mayor and Justices of this City kept their Sessions in a part thereof, now called the Sessions Hall, both for the City of London and Shire of Middlesex."—*Stow*, p. 145.

Here is the "Old Bailey Sessions House."

"This Justice Hall (commonly called the Sessions House) is a fair and stately building, very commodious for that affair; having large galleries on both sides or ends, for the reception of spectators. The Court Room being advanced by stone steps from the ground, with rails and banisters inclosed from the yard before it. And the Bail Dock, which fronts the Court, where the prisoners are kept until brought to their trials, is also inclosed. Over the

Court Room is a stately Dining Room,* sustained by ten stone pillars; and over it a platform, leaded with rails and banisters. There be fair lodging rooms and other conveniences on either side of the Court. It standeth backwards, so that it hath no front towards the street, only the gateway leading into the yard before the House, which is spacious. It cost above 6000*l.* the building. And in this place the Lord Mayor, Recorder, the Aldermen and Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex do sit, and keep his Majesty's Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, for trial of all malefactors for offences committed within the City of London and County of Middlesex. The Lord Mayor is chief Judge of this Court, but assisted by the Recorder of the City, and oft-times the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and some other of the Judges upon matters of High Treason."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 281.

"I find, upon investigation, that upwards of 2000 persons annually are placed at the bar of the Old Bailey for trial; about one third are acquitted, one third are first offences, and the remaining portion have been convicted of felony before."—*Mr. Sheriff Laurie*, (*the Times of Nov. 28th*, 1845).

"——— that most celebrated place,
Where angry Justice shows her awful face;
Where little villains must submit to fate,
That great ones may enjoy the world in state."
Garth's Dispensary.

The last person who stood in the pillory in London was Peter James Bossy, tried for perjury, and sentenced to transportation for seven years; previous to which he was to be imprisoned for six months in Newgate, and to stand in the pillory in the Old Bailey for one hour. The pillory part of the sentence took place on the 22nd of June, 1830. William Camden, the son of a painter-stainer, and the author of The Britannia, was born in the Old Bailey in 1550. In Ship-court (three doors from Newgate-street, on the west side) Hogarth's father kept a school; and at No. 67, at the corner of the court, William Hone, in 1817, published his three celebrated political parodies on the Catechism, the Litany, and the Creed, for which he was thrice tried at Guildhall, and thrice acquitted. At No. 68, the second door south of Ship-court, lived Jonathan Wild, the famous thief and thief-taker. At the execution of Holloway and Haggarty, in 1807, for the murder of Mr. Steele on Hounslow Heath, in 1802, twenty-eight people were crushed to death. [*See* Green Arbour Court.] Here the regicides were tried, and the following persons variously eminent:—Lord William Russell, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Jack Sheppard, Jonathan Wild, Savage the poet, Elizabeth Canning, Dr. Dodd, Governor Wall, Bellingham, Thistlewood, Fauntleroy, &c. The building described by Strype was destroyed in the riots of 1780. The sessions are held eight times a year for the

* This still exists:—

"And wretches hang that Jurymen may dine."

trial of criminals for crimes committed within the City of London and county of Middlesex. City offences are tried before a jury of citizens, and county offences before county householders.

"The usual defence of a thief, especially at the Old Bailey, is an *alibi:* to prove this by perjury is a common act of Newgate friendship; and there seldom is any difficulty in procuring such witnesses. I remember a felon within this twelvemonth to have been proved to be in Ireland at the time when the robbery was sworn to have been done in London, and acquitted; but he was scarce gone from the bar, when the witness was himself arrested for a robbery committed in London, at that very time when he swore both he and his friend were in Dublin; for which robbery I think he was tried and executed."—*H. Fielding, Increase of Robbers.*

Old 'Change, Cheapside, properly *Old Exchange.*

"Old Exchange, a street so called of the King's Exchange there kept, which was for the receipt of bullion to be coined."—*Stow*, p. 120.

The celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury lived, in the reign of James I., in a "house among gardens near the Old Exchange."* At the beginning of the last century, the place was chiefly inhabited by Armenian merchants.† At this time it is principally inhabited by calico printers and Manchester warehousemen. The church is dedicated to *St. Augustine.*

Old Exchange (The). [*See* Royal Exchange.]

Old King's Head Tavern, Leadenhall Street. [*See* Leadenhall Street.]

Old Jewry. A street running from Cheapside into Cateaton-street.

"Then is the Old Jewrie, a street so called of Jews some time dwelling there, and near adjoining. . . . William, Duke of Normandy, first brought them from Rouen to inhabit here."—*Stow*, p. 105.

Observe.—Church of *St. Olave's, Jewry.*—On the east side the "Lord Mayor's Court," of which the principal officers are the Recorder of London, the Common Serjeant, the four Common Pleaders and the four Attorneys. Alexander Brome, the Cavalier song-writer, was an attorney in this court; and Bancroft, the munificent founder of the almshouses which bear his name, an officer attached.—The last turning but two on the east side (walking towards Cateaton-street) was called Windmill-court, from the Windmill Tavern, mentioned in the curious inventory of "Innes for Horses seen and viewed," preparatory to the visit of Charles V. of Spain to Henry VIII., in the year 1522.‡ "From the Windmill," in the Old Jewry, Master

* Lord Herbert's Autobiography, p. 126.

† Strype, B. iii., p. 141.

‡ Rutland Papers, p. 93.

Wellbred writes to Master Knowell, in Ben Jonson's play of Every Man in his Humour. Kitely, in the same play, was a merchant in the Old Jewry.—The house or palace of Sir Robert Clayton, (of the time of Charles II.), on the west side, was long a magnificent example of a merchant's residence, containing a superb banqueting-room, wainscoted with cedar, and adorned with battles of gods and giants. Here the *London Institution* was first lodged; and here, in the rooms he occupied as librarian, Professor Porson died in 1808.—Dr. James Foster, Pope's "modest Foster"—

> "Let modest Foster, if he will, excel
> Ten Metropolitans in preaching well"—

was a preacher in the Old Jewry for more than twenty years. He first became popular from the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke stopping in the porch of his chapel in the Old Jewry, to escape from a shower of rain. Thinking he might as well hear what was going on, he went in, and was so well pleased that he sent all his great acquaintances to hear Foster.

Old Palace Yard. [*See* Palace Yard.]

Old Street Road runs from Shoreditch Church to the Charter House, and contains more almshouses than any other street in London.

Old Street, St. Luke's.

> "Eald Street, so called, for that it was the old highway from Aldersgate for the north-east parts of England, before Bishopsgate was built, which street runneth east to a smith's forge, sometime a cross before Shoreditch church, from whence the passengers and carriages were to turn north to King's land, Tottenham, Waltham, Ware, &c."—*Stow*, p. 160.

> "The choicest fruits of the kingdom were reared in King James I.'s time by John Milton, in his Nursery in Old Street."—*Oldys on Trees* (*MS.*).

Samuel Daniel, the poet, lived in Old-street, "in a garden-house."—Here, in 1763, died George Psalmanazar. He is said to have spent his evenings at a public-house in Old-street, where many persons, including Dr. Johnson, went to talk with him. When Johnson was asked whether he ever contradicted Psalmanazar, "I should as soon," said he, "have contradicted a bishop." [*See* Golden Lane; St. Luke's Church; St. Luke's Hospital; Alleyn's Almshouses.]

Olympic Theatre, Wych Street, Drury Lane. Built in 1805 by Philip Astley, of Astley's Amphitheatre, on the garden ground of old *Craven House;* opened Sept. 18th, 1806, as the Olympic Pavilion; and burnt to the ground March 29th, 1849. It was built of the timbers of a French man-of-war, La Ville de Paris, in which William IV. went out as a midshipman.

The masts of the vessel formed the flies, and were seen still erect long after the roof fell in. In 1813 it was leased by Elliston, and called the Little Drury Lane Theatre. Its best days were under Madame Vestris.

Opera House, Haymarket, the largest theatre in Europe, except that of La Scala at Milan, and the second theatre on the same site, was built from the designs of Michael Novosielski, and altered and enlarged by Nash and Repton in 1818-19. The first theatre on the site (built and established by Sir John Vanbrugh) was opened April 9th, 1705, and burnt down June 27th, 1789. The first stone of the present house was laid April 3rd, 1790. Many of the double boxes on the grand tier have sold for as much as 7000*l.* and 8000*l.*; a box on the pit tier has sold for 4000*l.* The first Italian singer of note that acquired celebrity in London was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, who retired in 1718. Her great rival was Mrs. Katherine Tofts, an Englishwoman; and to such a height was the fever of party admiration carried, that on Feb. 5th, 1703-4, Margherita was both hissed and pelted. The first translation of an Italian opera attempted to be performed in this country was Arsinoë, Queen of Cyprus, performed at Drury Lane on Jan. 16th, 1705. The translation was made by Thomas Clayton, an Englishman, and the singers who performed in it were all English. It was perfectly successful. The first opera performed entirely in Italian was Almahide, in January, 1710. Nicolini came to England in 1708, Handel in 1710, Francesca Cuzzoni in 1723, and Farinelli in 1734. The establishment of the Italian opera in England is usually dated from the arrival of Handel, and the appearance of his first opera, Rinaldo, in 1711.

Orange Court, Leicester Square, was so called from the colouring of the stable of the King's Mews. Green-street and Blue-street adjoining occupy the sites of the Green and Blue Stables. Opie, the painter, was living in this court in 1781.

Orchard Street, Portman Square, derives its name from Orchard-Portman, in Somersetshire, the seat of Lord Portman, the ground-landlord. Sheridan and his young wife (the beautiful Miss Linley) took their first town-house in London in this street, and here Sheridan wrote The Rivals and The Duenna.

Ordnance Office. The business of the Office of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance is conducted at No. 86, Pall-mall, and at the Tower of London. The stores are kept at the Tower, and the correspondence is carried on at the office in Pall Mall. The total cost of the whole establishment is about 55,000*l.* a-year.

Oriental Club, 18, Hanover Square, founded 1824, by Sir John Malcolm, and is composed of noblemen and gentlemen who have travelled or resided in Asia, at St. Helena, in Egypt, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, or at Constantinople; or whose official situations connect them with the administration of our Eastern government abroad or at home. Entrance-money, 20*l.*; annual subscription, 8*l.* The Club possesses some good portraits of Clive, Stringer Lawrence, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir David Ochterloney, Sir F. Pollock, Sir W. Nott, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir H. Pottinger, Duke of Wellington, &c.

Ormond Street (Great) runs from *Queen's-square*, *Bloomsbury*, into *Lamb's-Conduit-street*. Hatton, in 1708, describes it as "a street of fine new buildings." "That side of it next the fields," says Ralph, writing in 1734, "is beyond question one of the most charming situations about town." *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Dr. Hickes, author of the Thesaurus. "Direct to me," he writes to Thoresby in that year, "at my house in Ormond-street, in Red-Lion-fields."—Robert Nelson, the author of The Fasts and Festivals.—Dr. Mead, at No. 49, the corner of *Powis-place*. This celebrated physician died here in 1754. There is a good garden behind the house, at the bottom of which was a museum.—Dr. Stukeley, in 1722, "next door to the Duke of Powis.—Dr. Hawkesworth, in 1773.—Lord Chancellor Thurlow, at No. 45. The Great Seal of England was stolen from this house on the night of the 24th of March, 1784, the day before the dissolution of Parliament. The thieves got in by scaling the garden-wall, and forcing two iron bars out of the kitchen window. They then made their way to the Chancellor's study, broke open the drawers of his lordship's writing-table, ransacked the room, and carried away the Great Seal, rejecting the pouch as of little value, and the mace as too unwieldy. The thieves were discovered, but the Seal being of silver, they had disposed of it in the melting-pot; and patents and important public documents, which required the Great Seal, were delayed until a new one was made.

> "There are at present in several parts of this city what they call 'Street Clubs,' in which the chief inhabitants of the street converse together every night. I remember, upon my inquiring after lodgings in Ormond Street, the landlord, to recommend that quarter of the town, told me there was at that time a very good club in it. He also told me, upon further discourse with him, that two or three noisy country squires, who were settled there the year before, had considerably sunk the price of house rent; and that the club (to prevent the like inconveniences for the future) had thoughts of taking every house that became vacant into their own hands, till they had found a tenant for it of a sociable nature and good conversation."—*Addison, The Spectator*, No. 9.

[*See* Powis House].

Ormond Yard, St. James's Square. So called from the London residence in *St. James's-square* of James Butler, Duke of Ormond, who did so much and suffered so much in the cause of King Charles I. The gallant Earl of Ossory was his son; and the beautiful Countess of Chesterfield, of De Grammont's Memoirs, his daughter. His grandson and heir was attainted, in 1715, for his participation in the rebellion of that year.

> "York Street comes out of St. James's Square, a broad street, but the greatest part is taken up by the garden walls of the late Duke of Ormond's house on the one side, and on the other side by the house inhabited by the Lord Cornwallis."*—*Strype's Stow*, B. vi., p. 83, ed. 1720.

Osnaburg Row, Pimlico. So called, by way of compliment to the Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburg, and second son of King George III.

Oxendon Street, Coventry Street, Haymarket. Built circ. 1675.† Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist Divine, built a chapel in this street, on the west side, at the back of the garden wall of the house of Mr. Secretary Coventry, from whom *Coventry-street* derives its name. Baxter's principles were so little to the liking of Secretary Coventry, that he caused the King's drums to be beat under the windows of the chapel, to drown the voice of the preacher. The chapel from which Baxter was in this way driven was afterwards let by him for 40*l.* a year to Dr. Lloyd, the then vicar of the parish in which the chapel stood.‡

Oxford Court, London Stone, Walbrook Ward.

> "Oxford Court, so called from a fair and large built house, sometime pertaining to the prior of Tortington in Sussex, since to the Earls of Oxford, and now to Sir John Hart, alderman; which house hath a fair garden thereunto lying on the west side thereof. In this Oxford place Sir Ambrose Nicholas kept his mayoralty, and since him the said Sir John Hart."—*Stow*, p. 84.

Oxford Street. A line of thoroughfare, one mile and a half long, between *St. Giles's Pound* and old *Tyburn* Turnpike, and so called after Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, who married the only daughter and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to whom the manor of *Tyburn* or *Marylebone* was sold in 1710. In 1708 it was known as *Tyburn Road*.§ It is, however, somewhat uncertain when it was first formed into a

---

* Charles, fourth Lord Cornwallis, married to Lady Charlotte Butler, daughter and at length sole heir to Richard, Earl of Arran, second son of James, the great Duke of Ormond.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

‡ Baxter's Breviate, p. 56—An Historical Account of my own Life, by Edmund Calamy, 2 vols. 8vo, 1829, vol. i., p. 68.

§ Hatton, p. 84.

continuous line of street, and in what year it was first called *Oxford-street*. The late Mr. J. T. Smith, a curious inquirer about London for more than fifty years, tells us, at p. 24 of A Book for a Rainy Day, that "On the front of the first house, No. 1, in Oxford-street, near the second floor windows, is the following inscription cut in stone: OXFORD STREET, 1725." This no longer exists. Another authority on the subject is Lysons.* "The row of houses," says Lysons, "on the north side of *Tyburn Road*, was completed in 1729, and it was then called *Oxford-street*." There is, however, good reason to suppose that it received its present name at a still earlier date; for a stone let into the wall at the corner of *Rathbone-place*, is inscribed, "RATHBONE PLACE, OXFORD STREET, 1718," an inscription evidently coeval with the date upon it.

"I remember Oxford Street a deep hollow road, and full of sloughs; with here and there a ragged house, the lurking place of cut-throats: insomuch that I never was taken that way by night, in my hackney coach, to a worthy uncle's, who gave me lodgings in his house in George Street, but I went in dread the whole way."—*Pennant.*

[*See* Pantheon; Camelford House.] *New Oxford-street*, formed at a cost of 290,227*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, was opened for carriages, March 6th, 1847.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB, PALL MALL. Built 1838, (Sidney Smirke, A.R.A., architect). Entrance-money, 20 guineas; annual subscription, 10 guineas. Number of members, 1000.

OZINDA'S CHOCOLATE HOUSE.

"Dinner was dressed in the queen's kitchen, and was mighty fine. We eat it at Ozinda's Chocolate house, just by St. James's."—*Swift's Journal to Stella*, (*Scott*, iii. 76).

PADDINGTON. A village at the west end of London, containing, in 1795, about 340 houses;† now a large and increasing parish, and part of the great metropolis.

"Pitt is to Addington
As London is to Paddington."—*Canning.*

"King Edgar gave the manor of Paddington to Westminster Abbey; the grant was confirmed by Henry I., King Stephen, and Henry II. At the Dissolution it was made part of the revenues of the Bishopric of Westminster; and when that see was abolished soon after its establishment, Edward VI. gave it to Ridley, Bishop of London, and his successors."—*Newcourt's Repertorium*, vol. i., p. 703.

The old church (taken down in 1791) was built by Sir Joseph

* Environs, iii. 257. † Lysons, i. 336.

Sheldon and Daniel Sheldon, to whom the manor was leased by Sheldon, Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles II. The first stone of the present edifice was laid Oct. 20th, 1788, and the church consecrated April 27th, 1791. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—John Bushnell, the sculptor of the figures on Temple Bar, (d. 1701).—Francis Vivares, the engraver, (d. 1780); in the churchyard. There was a tomb to his memory when Lysons wrote.—George Barrett, the painter, (d. 1784).—Thomas Banks, R.A., the sculptor, (d. 1805); in the churchyard on the south side.—John Hall, the engraver, (d. 1797).—Lewis Schiavonetti, the engraver, (d. 1810); in the churchyard.—Caleb Whitefoord, (d. 1810).

> "Here Whitefoord reclines, and deny it who can,
> Though he merrily liv'd, he is now a grave man!
> * * * * *
> Ye newspaper witlings! ye pert scribbling folks!
> Who copied his squibs, and re-echoed his jokes;
> Ye tame imitators, ye servile herd, come,
> Still follow your master and visit his tomb:
> To deck it bring with you festoons of the Vine,
> And copious libations bestow on his shrine;
> Then strew all around it (you can do no less)
> Cross-Readings, Ship News and Mistakes of the Press."
>
> *Goldsmith's Retaliation.*

Joseph Nollekens, the sculptor, (d. 1823).—Mrs. Siddons, the celebrated actress, (d. 1831); in the new burial-ground. Mrs. Siddons lived for many years in Westbourne Grove, in this parish, but the *Great Western Railway* has destroyed all trace of her pretty house and grounds.—William Collins, R.A., (d. 1847), distinguished for his sea-shore scenes; his grave is marked by a marble cross. In the chancel of the church, *observe*—tablet to Nollekens, the sculptor, (d. 1823), by Behnes; tablet to Mrs. Siddons; also, in the body of the church, a tablet to Richard Twiss, author of the Verbal Index to Shakspeare, and father of Mr. Horace Twiss. The marriage register contains the following interesting entry:—"William Hogarth, Esq., and Jane Thornhill, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, married March 23rd, 1729." The new church in the Bishop's-road, at the end of Westbourne-terrace, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is one of the best of our modern churches; (Thomas Cundy, architect). The Paddington Canal was made pursuant to an Act passed in 1795, and opened July 10th, 1801; it joins the Grand Junction Canal.

> "There would be nothing to make the Canal of Venice more poetical than that of Paddington, were it not for its artificial adjuncts."—*Lord Byron.*

Paddington Street, Baker Street. Here are two cemeteries appertaining to the parish of *St. Marylebone*. The cemetery on the south side was consecrated in 1733, that on the north in 1772.* Baretti, the author of the Italian Dictionary which bears his name, is buried in the cemetery on the north side.

Painted Chamber. A celebrated apartment in the old palace of the Kings of England, at Westminster; receiving its principal light from four windows, two at the east end and two at the north side. It was hung with tapestry till the year 1800, when, in consequence of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the increased accommodation necessarily required in the House of Commons, the tapestry and wainscoting were taken down, and the interesting discovery made that the interior wall of the building had been originally painted with single figures and historical subjects. Careful drawings of these were made at the time by J. T. Smith, for his book on Westminster, and still more careful drawings in 1819, by Charles Stothard, since engraved in vol. vi. of the Vetusta Monumenta, with accompanying letter-press, by John Gage Rokewoode. Here, "at a conference of both Houses, July 6th, 1641," Waller made his celebrated speech in Parliament, upon delivering the impeachment against Mr. Justice Crawley, in the matter of ship-money. Here were held, a few years later, the private sittings of the High Court of Justice, for bringing Charles I. to a public trial in Westminster Hall;† and here the death-warrant of the King was signed by Cromwell, Dick Ingoldsby, and the rest of the regicides.

Painters-Stainers' Hall, No. 9, Little Trinity Lane. The Company, the forerunners of the Royal Academy, existed as a guild or fraternity prior to 1580, but they have no charter of incorporation before that year. The minutes of the Company commence in the early part of the reign of James I.; some of the entries are curious. Orders are made to compel the foreign painters then resident in London, Gentileschi, Steenwyck, &c., to pay certain fines for following their art without being free of the Painters-Stainers' Company. The fines, however, were never paid, the Court painters setting the Painters-Stainers in the City at defiance. Cornelius Jansen was a member, and Inigo Jones and Van Dyck occasional guests at their annual feasts. The Hall is very dark. Here are a few pictures that deserve inspection:—No. 21. The Fire of London, by Waggoner; engraved in Pennant's London, but hung out of sight. No. 31. Full-length of Charles II.,

* Lysons, iii. 253. † Whitelocke, pp. 367, 372, ed. 1732.

by John Baptist Gaspars. No. 37. Full-length of the Queen of Charles II., by Huysman. No. 33. Full-length of William III., by Sir Godfrey Kneller; presented by Sir Godfrey. No. 28. Full-length of Queen Anne, by Dahl.—No. 41. Magdalen, by Sebastian Franck, (small, on copper). No. 42. Camden in his dress as Clarencieux; presented to the Company by Mr. Morgan, master in 1676. Camden left 16*l.*, by will, to the Painters-Stainers, to buy them a piece of plate, upon which he directed this inscription to be put: "Gul. Camdenus, Clarencieux, filius Sampsonis, Pictoris Londinensis, dono dedit." The loving cup of the great antiquary is produced every St. Luke's day at the annual feast of the Company. Charles Catton, one of the original members of the Royal Academy, was master of the Company in 1784. No Royal Academician of the present day would even dream of becoming a member.

Palace Yard (Old). An open space between the Houses of Parliament and Henry VII.'s Chapel, and so called from the palace of our Kings at Westminster. [*See* Westminster.] It has been the scene of many popular executions. Here, Jan. 31st, 1605-6, Guy Fawkes, T. Winter, Rookwood, and Keyes were executed, for the Gunpowder Plot. Here, in 1618, Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded. Here, June 30th, 1637, Prynne, Bastwick, and Burton stood in the pillory, with S. L. (seditious libeller) set on their cheeks. Bastwick's wife stood on the scaffold—received her husband's ears in her lap, and kissed them. Here, March 9th, 1648-9, the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Holland, and Lord Capel were beheaded. The front of the scaffold was toward *Westminster Hall*.* Edmund Calamy died at his house in Old Palace Yard, in 1732.

Palace Yard (New). The open space before the north entrance to *Westminster Hall*, so called from the palace of our Kings at Westminster. [*See* Westminster.] The Clock Tower, long its distinguishing feature, was originally built, temp. Edward I., out of the fine imposed on Ralph de Hingham, Chief Justice of England. There is a capital view of it by Hollar. The great bell of the tower (Westminster Tom) was given by William III. to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and the metal of which it was made forms to this day a part of the great bell of the cathedral.

"Before the Great Hall there is a large Court called the New Palace, where there is a strong tower of stone, containing a clock, which striketh on a great Bell [Great Tom of Westminster] every hour, to give notice to the Judges how the time passeth; when the wind is south-south-west, it may be

* Whitelocke, p. 387.

heard unto any part of London, and commonly it presageth wet weather."—*Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 378, fol. 1657.

"We made our exit from the Hall and crossed the Palace Yard, on the east side of which lay the reliques of Westminster Stone Clock Case, in a confused heap of ruin. The common people have a notion (but of no authority as I know of) that this Bell was paid for by a fine levied upon some Judge for the unlawful determination of some weighty affair, in which he suffered himself to be bribed to partiality; and that it was converted to the use of a Clock with this moral intent, that whenever it struck it might be a warning to all succeeding magistrates in the Courts at Westminster how they do injustice."—*Ned Ward, The London Spy*, Part 8.

"That ingeniose tractat [Harrington's Oceana], together with his and H. Nevill's smart discourses and inculcations, dayly at Coffee-houses made many Proselytes. Insomuch, that A°. 1659, the beginning of Michaelmas time, he [Harrington] had every night a meeting at the (then) Turk's Head in the New Palace Yard, where they take water, the next house to the stairs at one Miles's, where was made purposely a large ovall-table, with a passage in the middle for Miles to deliver his coffee. About it sate his disciples, and the virtuosi. The discourses in this kind were the most ingeniose and smart, that ever I heard or expect to hear, and lauded with great eagernesse: the arguments in the Parl^t. House were but flatt to it. Here we had (very formally) a ballotting box, and ballotted how things should be carried by way of Tentamens. The room was every evening full as it could be crammed. Mr. Cyriack Skinner, an ingeniose young gent., scholar to John Milton, was chaire-man."—*Aubrey's Anecdotes*, iii. 371.

"The New Palace Yard being anciently inclosed with a wall, there were four gates therein; the only one at present remaining is that on the east which leads to Westminster stairs; and the three others that are demolished were that on the north, which led to the Woolstaple; that on the west called Highgate (a very beautiful and stately edifice) was situate at the east end of Union Street; but it having occasioned great obstruction to the members of Parliament in their passage to and from their respective Houses, the same was taken down in the year 1706, as was also the third at the north end of St. Margaret's Lane, anno 1731, on the same account."—*Maitland*, p. 729, ed. 1739.

Here stood *Cotton House* and garden. *Observe.*—North front of *Westminster Hall.*—Church of *St. Margaret, Westminster.*—Bronze statue of Canning, by Sir R. Westmacott; cost 7000*l.*

Pall Mall. A spacious street extending from the foot of *St. James's-street* to the foot of the *Haymarket*, and so called from a game of that name introduced into England from France in the reign of Charles I., perhaps earlier. King James I., in his Basilicon Doron, recommends it as a game that Prince Henry should use. The name is given to avenues and walks in other countries, as at Utrecht in Holland.

"A paille-mall is a wooden hammer set to the end of a long staffe to strike a boule with, at which game noblemen and gentlemen in France doe play much."—*The French Garden for English Ladies*, 8vo, 1621.

"Among all the exercises of France, I prefere none before the Paille-Maille, both because it is a gentleman-like sport, not violent, and yields good occasion and opportunity of discourse, as they walke from the one marke to the

other. I marvell among many more apish and foolish toys which we have brought out of France, that we have not brought this sport also into England." —*Sir Robert Dallington, A Method for Travel*, 4to, 1598.

"Pale Maille (Fr.) a game wherein a round bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron (standing at either end of an alley), which he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the number agreed on, wins. This game was heretofore used in the long alley near St. James's, and vulgarly called Pell-Mell."—*Blount's Glossographia*, ed. 1670.

It is usual to ascribe the introduction of the game, and the first formation of the *Mall*, to Charles II.; but this is only a vulgar error; for a piece or parcel of pasture ground called "Pell Mell Close," part of which was planted with apple trees, (Apple-Tree-yard, St. James's-square, still exists), is described by the Commissioners for the Survey of the Crown Lands, in 1650, and the Close must have taken its name from the particular locality where the game was played. And that this was the case is proved by the same Survey, the Commissioners valuing at 70*l.* "All those Elm Trees standing in Pall Mall walk, in a very decent and regular manner on both sides the walk, being in number 140." In the rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, under the year 1656, I find eight names of persons described as living "In the Pall Mall;" and in 1657 I find a heading, "Down the Haymarket and in the Pall Mall." The Mall in St. James's Park was made by Charles II. The Mall in the present street existed as early as the reign of James I. Charles II was fond of the game.

"Here a well-polished Mall gives us the joy,
To see our Prince his matchless force employ:
His manly posture and his graceful mien,
Vigour and youth in all his motions seen;
No sooner has he touched the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the Mall,
And such a fury from his arm has got,
As from a smoking culverin 'twere shot."

Waller, on St. James's Park.

One of the scenes in Wycherley's Love in a Wood, or St. James's Park, is laid in the Old Pall Mall. This, I suppose, is what we now call the street; for the first time that Pepys mentions Pell Mell is under the 26th of July, 1660, where he says, "We went to Wood's at the Pell Mell (our old house for clubbing), and there we spent till ten at night." This is not only one of the earliest references to Pall Mall, as an inhabited locality, but one of the earliest uses of the word "clubbing" in its modern signification of a club, and additionally interesting, seeing that the street still maintains what Johnson would have called its "clubbable" character.

"16 Sept. 1660. To the Park, where I saw how far they had proceeded in the Pell-mell, and in making a river through the Park, which I had never seen before since it was begun."—*Pepys.*

"2 April, 1661. To St. James's Park where I saw the Duke of York playing at Pelemele, the first time that ever I saw the sport."—*Pepys.*

"15 May, 1663. I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell, who was sweeping of it; who told me of what the earth is mixed that do floor the Mall, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered, and spread to keep it fast; which however in dry weather turns to dust and deads the ball."—*Pepys.*

"4 Jan. 1663-4. To St. James's Park seeing people play at Pell Mell; where it pleased me mightily to hear a gallant, lately come from France, swear at one of his companions for suffering his man (a spruce blade) to be so saucy as to strike a ball while his master was playing on the Mall."—*Pepys.*

"It was King Charles II. who gave Dryden the hint for writing his poem called The Medal. One day as the King was walking in The Mall, and talking with Dryden, he said, 'If I was a poet, and I think I am poor enough to be one, I would write a poem on such a subject in the following manner'—and then gave him the plan for it. Dryden took the hint, carried the poem as soon as it was finished to the King, and had a present of a hundred broad pieces for it."—*Spence's Anecdotes*, p. 171.

"In the meane time Mr. Hobbes meetes with the King [Charles II.] in the Pall Mall in St. James's Parke; tells him how he had been served by the Deane of Christ Church, in a booke then in the presse, and withall desires his Majestie to be pleased to give him leave to vindicate himself. The King seeming to be troubled at the dealing of the Deane, gave Mr. Hobbes leave, conditionally, that he touch nobody but him who had abused him."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 617.

"The writing of that play [Love in a Wood] was the occasion of his [Wycherley's] becoming acquainted with one of King Charles's mistresses after a very particular manner. As Mr. Wycherley was going through Pall Mall, towards St. James's, in his chariot, he met the foresaid lady [the Duchess of Cleveland] in hers, who thrusting half her body out of her chariot, cry'd out aloud to him, 'You Wycherley, you are a son of a whore,' at the same time laughing aloud and heartily. Perhaps, sir, if you never heard of this passage before, you may be surprised at so strange from one of the most beautiful and best bred ladies in the world. Mr. Wycherley was very much surpris'd at it, yet not so much but he soon apprehended it was spoke with allusion to the latter end of a song in the forementioned play:—

'When Parents are slaves
Their brats cannot be any other;
Great Wits and great Braves
Have always a Punk to their Mother.'"
Dennis's Letters, p. 215, 8vo, 1721.

"O bear me to the path of fair Pall Mall,
Safe are thy pavements, grateful is thy smell!
At distance rolls along the gilded coach,
No sturdy carmen on thy walks encroach."—*Gay, Trivia.*

"There was a club held at the King's Head in Pall Mall, that arrogantly called itself The World. Lord Stanhope then (now Lord Chesterfield), Lord Herbert, &c., &c., were members. Epigrams were proposed to be

written on the glasses, by each member after dinner; once when Dr. Young was invited thither, the doctor would have declined writing, because he had no diamond; Lord Stanhope lent him his, and he wrote immediately:—

'Accept a miracle instead of wit;
See two dull lines, with Stanhope's pencil writ.'"
Spence's Anecdotes, by Singer, p. 377.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Dr. Sydenham, the celebrated physician. He was living in the Pavement in 1658, and in *Pall Mall* (I presume the same as the Pavement) from 1664 to 1689, when he died. He is buried in *St. James's Church.*—Nell Gwyn; in 1670, on the "east end, north side," next to Lady Mary Howard; from 1671 to her death in 1687, in a house on the "south side," with a garden towards the Park—now No. 79, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The house, however, has been rebuilt since Nell inhabited it. The "south side, west end," was inhabited in 1671 as follows:—

"Mrs. Mary Knight [Madam Knight, the singer—the King's mistress],
* * * *
Edward Griffin, Esq., [Treasurer of the Chamber],
Maddam Elinor Gwyn,
The Countess of Portland,
The Lady Reynelogh,
Doctor Barrow." *

"5 March, 1671. I thence walk'd with him [Charles II.] thro' St. James's Parke to the gardens, where I both saw and heard a very familiar discourse between [the King] and Mrs. Nellie, as they cal'd an impudent Comedian, she looking out of her garden on a terrace at the top of the wall,† and [the King] standing on y^e^ greene walke under it. I was heartily sorry at this scene. Thence the King walk'd to the Duchess of Cleaveland, another lady of pleasure and curse of our nation."—*Evelyn.*

"The Pall Mall, a fine long street. The houses on the south side have a pleasant prospect into the King's Garden; and besides they have small gardens behind them, which reach to the wall, and to many of them there are raised Mounts, which give them the prospect of the said Garden and of the Park."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 81.

"My friend Dr. Heberden has built a fine house in Pall Mall, on the Palace side; he told me it was the only freehold house on that side; that it was given by a long lease by Charles II. to Nell Gwyn, and upon her discovering it to be *only a lease* under the Crown, she returned him the lease and conveyances, saying she had always *conveyed free* under the Crown, and always would; and would not accept it till it was *conveyed free* to her by an Act of Parliament made on and for that purpose. Upon Nell's death it was

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Nell stood on a mount to speak to the King. The following advertisement from the "Postman" newspaper of April, 1703, affords an interesting glimpse of this locality:—"One, two, or three houses, about the middle of the Pall Mall, on the Park side, with Gardens and Mounts adjoining to the Royal Garden, to be sold or let by long lease. Enquire at the 2 Golden Balls, in the Pall Mall over against St. James's Square."

sold, and has been conveyed free ever since. I think Dr. Heberden purchased it of the Waldegrave family."—*W. F. Ewin to Rev. James Granger*, (*Granger's Letters*, p. 308).

Sir William Temple, in 1681, two doors eastward of Nell Gwyn.—Hon. Robert Boyle, next to Sir William Temple, and three from Nell Gwyn, in 1683.—Countess of Southesk, on the south side, in 1671. This is the celebrated Countess of De Grammont's Memoirs.—Duke of Schomberg, (d. 1690), in the large brick house known as *Schomberg House*, now Payne and Foss the booksellers'. [*See* Schomberg House.]—The great Duke of Marlborough, in *Marlborough House*, now the Queen Dowager's.—Bubb Dodington, Lord Melcombe, the Bubo of Pope.

"Dodington's house in Pall Mall stood close to the garden the Prince had bought there of Lord Chesterfield; and during Dodington's favour the Prince had suffered him to make a door out of his house into his garden, which, upon the first decay of his interest, the Prince shut up—building and planting before Dodington's house, and changing every lock in his own to which he had formerly given Dodington keys."—*Lord Hervey's Memoirs*, vol. i., p. 434.

William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, in Schomberg House, in 1760.—Robert Dodsley, the bookseller, originally a footman. He opened a shop here in 1735, and dying in 1764, was buried at Durham. His sign was Tully's Head.

"To be spoke with every Thursday at Tully's head in Pall Mall, Adam Fitz-Adam."—*The World*, No. 1.

Thomas Gainsborough, the painter, in the western wing of *Schomberg House*, from 1777 to 1783.—Sir Walter Scott, in lodgings, at No. 25. Many entries in his diary are dated from this house, but the whole frontage has since been altered. [*See* Smyrna Coffee House.] At the King's Arms met, in 1734, the Liberty, or Rump Steak Club, consisting exclusively of peers in eager opposition to Sir Robert Walpole; there is a list of the Club in the Marchmont Papers, ii. 20. At the Star and Garter Tavern, William, fifth Lord Byron, (d. 1798), killed (1765) his neighbour and friend, Mr. Chaworth, in what was rather a broil than a duel. The quarrel was a very foolish one—a dispute between the combatants, whether Lord Byron, who took no care of his game, or Mr. Chaworth, who did, had most game on their manor. Lord Byron was tried and acquitted. This celebrated street (in Charles II.'s time occasionally called *Catherine-street*) was, Jan. 28th, 1807, the first street in London lighted with gas. The second was *Bishopsgate-street*. The individual to whom we owe this public benefit was a German, named Winsor. He was much laughed at, at the time. *Observe.*—On the north side, Marlborough House, the Guards' Club, Schomberg House, Oxford

and Cambridge Club, Harding's the fashionable haberdasher, the Ordnance Office, Carlton Club, Reform Club, Travellers' Club, Athenæum Club, United Service Club; and on the south side, the British Institution, the Army and Navy Club; and refer to each for particular descriptions.

Palsgrave Court, in the Strand, near Temple Bar, was so called from a tavern having for its sign the head of the Palsgrave, the husband of the Princess Elizabeth, only daughter of King James I. William Faithorne, an early engraver of great merit, lived "at the sign of the Ship, next to the Drake, opposite to the Palsgrave Head Tavern, without Temple Bar." Here Prior and Montague, in their famous parody, make the Country Mouse and the City Mouse bilk the hackney coachman.

> "But now at Piccadilly they arrive,
> And taking coach, t'wards Temple-Bar they drive,
> But at St. Clement's Church, eat out the back;
> And slipping through the Palsgrave, bilkt poor hack."
> *The Hind and Panther Transvers'd.*

Pancras (St.) in the Fields. A prebendal manor in Middlesex, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, containing a parish church, erected circ. 1180, situated on the north side of the road leading from King's Cross to Kentish Town, consisting of a nave and chancel, built of stones and flints, and besmeared with plaster; and a new church described in a succeeding article.

> "Pancras Church standeth all alone, as utterly forsaken, old and weather-beaten, which, for the antiquity thereof, is thought not to yield to Paul's in London. About this church have bin many buildings now decayed, leaving poor Pancras without companie or comfort, yet it is now and then visited with Kentishtowne and Highgate, which are members thereof; but they seldom come there, for they have chapels of ease within themselves; but when there is a corpse to be interred, they are forced to leave the same within this forsaken church or churchyard, where (no doubt) it resteth as secure against the day of resurrection, as if it laie in stately Paule's."—*Norden, Spec. Brit.*, 4to, 1593.

The prebend of Pancras was held by Lancelot Andrews in the time of King James I., and by Archdeacon Paley in the reign of George III. "Of late," says Strype, "those of the Roman Catholic religion have affected to be buried here."* This interesting little church was enlarged by Mr. A. D. Gough, and reopened for divine service after enlargement July 5th, 1848. The monuments deserve examination. *Observe.*—Against the north wall of the chancel a monument, much defaced, (circ. 1500), but without name or inscription; the recesses for the brasses

* Strype, App., p. 130; and compare note in Croker's Boswell, v. 332. The preference is a mere prejudice.

alone remaining;—against the south wall a tablet, surmounted by a palette and pencils, to the memory of Samuel Cooper, the celebrated miniature painter, (d. 1672): the arms are those of Sir Edward Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II., at whose expense it is probable the monument was erected;—and near the doorway, a monument, with two busts, to William Platt, (d. 1637), and his wife Mary, repaired at the expense of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1743, and removed hither from the chapel at Highgate in 1833. In the churchyard, near the church door, and on your right as you enter, is a headstone to William Woollett, the engraver, (d. 1785), and his widow, (d. 1819). At the further end of the churchyard, on the north side, is an altar-tomb to William Godwin, author of Caleb Williams, (d. 1836), and his two wives; Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin, author of A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, (d. 1797); and Mary Jane, the mother of Mrs. Shelley, (d. 1841). Near the sexton's house is a headstone to John Walker, author of the Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, (d. 1807). The several footways in this crowded churchyard are laid with fragments of broken tombstones, some perhaps of interest; for here were buried, as the register records:—Abraham Woodhead, (d. 1678), reputed by some to have been the author of The Whole Duty of Man. Wood gives a long account of him, and adds, "that he was buried in the churchyard of St. Pancras, about 22 paces from the chancel, on the south side. Afterwards was a raised altar-monument, built of brick, covered with a thick plank of blue marble, put over his grave."* —Obadiah Walker, (d. 1699). He was buried near his friend, Abraham Woodhead, with this short inscription to his memory:

℣

PER BONAM FAMAM ET INFAMIAM
OB. JAN. 31, A.D. 1699, ÆT. 86.

John Ernest Grabe, D.D., (d. 1711), the great Greek scholar, and editor of a valuable edition of the Septuagint. There is a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.—Jeremy Collier, (d. 1726), the writer against the immorality of the stage in the time of Dryden.—Ned Ward, (d. 1731), author of the London Spy. He kept a punch-house in Fulwood's Rents in Holborn, where he died June 20th, 1731. His hearse was attended by a single mourning coach, containing only his wife and daughter, as he had directed it should be in his poetical will, written six years before he died.—

* Ath. Ox., ii. 618, ed. 1721.

Bevil Higgons, (d. 1735). He wrote against Burnet's History.—Lewis Theobald, (d. 1744), the hero of the early edition of the Dunciad, and the editor of Shakspeare.*—S. F. Ravenet, the engraver, (d. 1764). St. Pancras is now no longer in the fields. "Brother Kemp," says Nash in Queen Elizabeth's time to Kemp, the celebrated actor, "as many alhailes to thy person as there be haicocks in Iuly at Pancredge." † Nor is it any longer a landmark. Bishop Burnet, describing the locality in which Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's body was discovered, tells us it was found in the fields beyond St. Pancras; the exact locality, as we should now describe it, was the field beyond Primrose-hill. When Burnet wrote, near St. Pancras was the best description he could give.

Pancras Lane, Queen Street, Cheapside. So called from the church of *St. Pancras, Soper-lane.* Here are two burial-grounds appertaining to churches destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt, viz. *St. Pancras, Soper-lane,* and *St. Benet Sherehog;* the latter is nearest *Bucklersbury.*

Pancras (St.) New Church, near Euston-square, in the New-road, was built by the Messrs. Inwood. The foundation stone was laid by the Duke of York, July 1st, 1819, and the church consecrated by the Bishop of London, April 7th, 1822. The exterior, with its side porticos of Caryatides, is considered a not very successful adaptation of Greek models. The steeple or tower is inelegant, and the interior, though spacious, wants elevation; and worse still, wants light. The Messrs. Inwood's model for the interior body of the church was the Erectheum at Athens, and the whole structure was erected at a cost of 76,679*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* The pulpit and reading-desk are made of the celebrated Fairlop oak, which stood in Hainault Forest, in Essex, and gave its name to the fair long held under its branches. Gilpin mentions this tree in his Forest Scenery. "The tradition of the country," he says, "traces it half way up the Christian era." It was blown down in 1820.

Pancras (St.), Soper Lane. A church in the ward of Cheap, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. Stow describes it as "a proper small church." The name is preserved in *Pancras-lane.* Abraham Fleming, (d. 1607), the earliest translator into English verse of the Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil, was rector of *St. Pancras, Soper-lane.*

Pannier Alley, Newgate Street.

"Panyer Alley, a passage out of Paternoster Row, and is called of such a sign Panyar Alley."—*Stow*, p. 128.

* Nichols's Illus., ii. 745.

† Almond for a Parrot.

Observe.—In the middle of the alley, against the east wall, a figure of a pannier, with a boy with a bunch of grapes sitting upon it, and this inscription :—

"When you have sought the City round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.
Aug. 26, 1688."

PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE, was built by Robert Barker, the inventor of the species of exhibition which gives its name to the building. He died in 1806. The exhibitions at the Panorama are always among the most pleasing novelties of the London season. The paintings are changed every year.

PANTECHNICON, BELGRAVE SQUARE. A large bazaar and carriage and furniture repository so called. Here you may send the whole contents of an extensive house—furniture, wine, pictures, even jewellery ; and the utmost possible care will be taken of them, at a comparatively small charge. Rent chargeable weekly, for four-wheel carriages, 3*s.*; phaetons, 2*s.* 6*d.*; two-wheel carriages, 1*s.* 6*d.*; single harness, 6*d.*; pair harness, 1*s.*, and so on in proportion. Cleaning a four-wheel carriage, 4*s.*; two-wheel carriage, 2*s.* The rent chargeable for warehousing light furniture, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to the one hundred cubical feet, is 18*s.* for the first six months, and the sum of 12*s.* on entering each succeeding half-year ; and on all heavy goods, the sum of 5*s.* per cwt. for the first six months, and the sum of 3s. per cwt. on entering each succeeding half-year. No property can be taken away until such charges and monies paid for advertisements, cartage, postage, or otherwise, (if any), shall be discharged. The building is well ventilated, and considered fire-proof ; but the risk (if any) of accidents by fire, civil commotion, or otherwise, will attach to the owners of the property sent to the Pantechnicon to be warehoused. Separate rooms may be had, enclosed with iron, to which owners of property placed therein may attach their own locks and keep the keys. A commission of 5 per cent. is charged on the amount of all sales.

PANTHEON, in OXFORD STREET. A bazaar for fancy goods—originally a theatre and public promenade—built by James Wyatt, and opened for the first time in January, 1772. Dr. Johnson visited it in company with Boswell, and both agreed in thinking it inferior to *Ranelagh.*

"*Sir Peter Teazle.* 'Slife, Madam, I'll have no more sums squandered away upon such unmeaning luxuries ; you have as many flowers in your dressing room, as would turn the Pantheon into a green-house."—*The School for Scandal*, 1777.

This, the *first* building, was burnt down Jan. 14th, 1792 ;

the *second* was taken down in 1812; and the *third* (the shell of the present) erected the same year. In 1834 it was converted into a bazaar, when the present well-contrived and suitable structure was erected, under the superintendence of Sydney Smirke, A. R. A. It is tastefully decorated with paintings, and the glass-house behind, with its flowers, and birds, and fountains, well deserves a visit. It is said to have cost between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* The entrance front in Oxford-street is part of Wyatt's original building.* There is another entrance in Marlborough-street.

Panton Street, Haymarket, and Panton Square, Piccadilly, were so called after Colonel Thomas Panton, a celebrated gamester, who in one night, it is said, won as many thousands as purchased him an estate of above 1500*l.* a year. "After this good fortune," says Lucas, "he had such an aversion against all manner of games, that he would never handle cards or dice again; but lived very handsomely on his winnings to his dying day, which was in the year 1681."† Colonel Panton was the last proprietor of the gaming-house, called Piccadilly Hall [*see* Piccadilly], and was in possession of land on the site of the streets and buildings which bear his name, as early as the year 1664. "Colonel Panton's Tenements" are rated for the first time in St. Martin's poor-books under the year 1672; "Panton-street North" for the first time in 1674; and "Panton-street by the Laystall" for the first time in 1675. His widow, "Madame Panton," lived in a capital mansion on the east side of the Haymarket, as late as 1725. Henry, fifth Lord Arundel of Wardour, from whom Wardour-street derives its name, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Panton, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Esquire. He died in 1726. In Panton-street, on the south side, was Hickford's Auction-rooms, the Christie and Manson's Rooms of the reign of George I. The following curious advertisement is from the sale catalogue of a capital collection of pictures, sold by Hickford, March 5th, 1728-9.

> "N. B. Such persons as design to be brought in chairs, are desired to come in at the back door of Mr. Hickford's Great Room, (which is on a ground floor), facing the Tennis Court in James's Street in the Haymarket; which is so large and convenient, that, without going up or down steps, the Chair may be carried in to the very room where the Pictures, &c., are shewed."

Paper Buildings, Temple. First built "6th James I., by Mr. Edward Heyward and others." Dugdale describes them

* Of Wyatt's interior there is a view in the European Magazine for May, 1784.

† Lucas's Lives of the Gamesters, p. 68, 12mo, 1714.

as 88 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 4 stories high." This Edward Heyward was Selden's chamber-fellow, and Selden dedicates his Titles of Honour to him.

> "His [Selden's] chamber was in the Paper buildings which looke towards the gardens . . . . staircase, uppermost story, where he had a little gallery to walke in."—*Aubrey's Anecdotes*, iii. 531.

The Paper-buildings, in which Selden lived, were destroyed in the Great Fire, and the tenements erected in their stead destroyed a few years back, in the fire which broke out in Mr. Maule's, now Justice Maule's chambers. The new Elizabethan buildings towards the Thames are by Sidney Smirke, A. R. A., and are in excellent taste, recalling "the bricky towers" of the Temple of Spenser's Prothalamion.

Papey (The), in Aldgate Ward.

> "Then come you to the Papey, a proper house, wherein some time was kept a fraternity or brotherhood of St. Charity and St. John the Evangelist called the Papey, for poor impotent priests, (for in some language priests are called papes), founded in the year 1430, by William Oliver, William Barnabie, and John Stafford, chaplains or chantry priests in London, for a master, two wardens, &c., chaplains, chantry priests, conducts, and other brethren and sisters, that should be admitted into the church of St. Augustine Papey in the Wall. The brethren of this house becoming lame, or otherwise into great poverty, were here relieved, as to have chambers, with certain allowance of bread, drink, and coal, and one old man and his wife to see them served, and keep the house clean. This brotherhood, among others, was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.; since the which time, in this house hath been lodged Master Moris of Essex; Sir Francis Walsingham, principal secretary to her Majesty; Master Barret of Essex, &c."—*Stow*, p. 55.

Parade (The), in St. James's Park. The open space before the *Horse Guards;* part of the old *Tilt Yard* of *Whitehall.* [*See* Tilt Yard.]

Paris Garden. A manor or liberty on the Bankside in Southwark, "anciently so called from Robert de Paris, who had a house and garden there in Richard II.'s time; who by proclamation ordained that the butchers of London should buy that garden for receipt of their garbage and entrails of beasts; to the end the City might not be annoyed thereby." * This manor afterwards appertained to the monastery of *St. Saviour's, Bermondsey*, and at the Dissolution to King Henry VIII. It was subsequently held by Thomas Cure, the founder of the almshouses in Southwark which bear his name, and last of all by Richard Taverner and William Angell. The parish of *Christ Church, Surrey*, occupies the site.

Paris Garden Theatre. A circus in the manor of Paris Garden, in Southwark, erected for bull and bear-baitings as

* Blount's Glossographia, p. 473, ed. 1681.

early as the 17th of Henry VIII., when the Earl of Northumberland is said (in the household-book of the family) to have gone to Paris Garden to behold the bear-baiting there. It was subsequently leased by Henslowe and Alleyn, and under their management (when plays were all popular in the reign of James I.) occasionally converted into a theatre.

> "*Tucca.* Thou hast been in Paris Garden, hast not?
> "*Horace.* Yes, Captain, I ha' play'd Zulziman there."
> *Dekker, The Untrussing of the Humourous Poet.*

Sunday was the day of exhibition throughout the reigns of Henry VIII.* and Queen Elizabeth. James I. prohibited performances on that day, and Henslowe and Alleyn represent their loss as very considerable indeed, in consequence of the prohibition. Some of the sports were very cruel: on one occasion we hear of a pony baited with dogs with a monkey on his back; and on another of a sport called "whipping the blind bear"—tying a bear to a stake, and whipping him soundly till the blood ran down his shoulders. Some of the bears were very famous. Harry Hunks is often referred to, and the name of Sackerson is known to every reader of Shakspeare.

> "Publius, student in the common law,
> Oft leaves his bookes, and for his recreation,
> To Paris Garden doth himself withdraw,
> Where he is ravisht with such delectation,
> As doune amongst the bears and dogs he goes,
> Where whilst he skipping cries, To Head! To Head!
> His satten doublet and his velvet hose,
> Are all with spittle from above be-spread.
> When he is like his father's country hall,
> Stinking with dogges, and hunted all with hawkes.
> And rightly too on him this filth doth fall
> Which for such filthy sports his bookes forsakes,
> Leaving old Plowden, Dier, and Brooke alone,
> To see old Harry Hunks and Sacarson."
> *Sir John Davies's Epigrams,* (*In Publium*).

The best view of the theatre or circus forms the frontispiece to the second volume of Collier's Annals of the Stage. The name survived for many years in Parish Garden Stairs.

Parish Clerks' Hall, No. 83, Wood Street, Cheapside. The Hall of the master, wardens, and fellows of the fellowship of parish clerks "of London, Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and fifteen out-parishes." The Company was incorporated by letters patent of Henry III. in 1233, by the name of The Fraternity of St. Nicholas. The first Hall of the fraternity stood in Bishopsgate-street, the second in Broad-lane in Vintry Ward.

* Strype, B. iv., p. 6.

Parks of London, see Page 933.

lxxxv. — Parker Street, Westminster. formerly called Benet Street

PARK LANE, HYDE PARK, runs from Piccadilly to Tyburn, and was originally called *Tyburn-lane*. *Observe.* — Holdernesse House, the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry; and Dorchester House, the residence of the late Marquis of Hertford.

PARK PLACE, ST. JAMES'S STREET. Built 1683.* The north side is in the parish of *St. George's, Hanover-square;* the south in *St. James's, Westminster*. The Countess of Orrery was one of the first inhabitants. No. 9 was Sir William Musgrave's, the great print-collector.

PARK STREET, WESTMINSTER. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—The learned Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester; the equally learned Dr. Bentley. No. 7 was the house of Charles Townley, the collector of the Townley marbles, now in the British Museum; he died here in 1805.

PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER. An open and important street, between Whitehall and the Houses of Parliament, made pursuant to 29 Geo. II., c. 38. *Observe.*—Privy Gardens, Treasury, Richmond Terrace. [*See* King Street.]

PARTHENON CLUB, No. 16, REGENT STREET. Formerly the house of John Nash, the architect. Entrance-fee, 20 guineas; annual subscription, 7 guineas. Number of members, 700.

PATERNOSTER ROW. A narrow street immediately north of St. Paul's Churchyard, and chiefly inhabited by booksellers. It is familiarly known as The Row.

> "Should you feel any touch of poetical glow
> We 've a scheme to suggest; Mr. Scott you must know
> (Who we 're sorry to say it) now works for 'the Row.'"
>
> *Tom Moore.*

"Paternoster Row so called, because of stationers or text writers that dwelt there, who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, namely A. B. C., with the Pater Noster, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c."—*Stow*, p. 126.

"This street, before the Fire of London, was taken up by Eminent Mercers, Silkmen and Lacemen; and their shops were so resorted unto by the nobility and gentry in their coaches, that oft times the street was so stop'd up, that there was no passage for Foot Passengers. But since the said Fire, those Eminent Tradesmen have settled themselves in several other parts; especially in Covent Garden, in Bedford Street, Henrietta Street and King Street. And the inhabitants in this street are now [1720] a mixture of Trades People and chiefly Tire-Women, for the sale of commodes, top-knots and the like dressings for the females. There are also many shops of Mercers and Silkmen; and at the upper end some stationers, and large Warehouses for Booksellers; well situated for learned and studious men's access thither; being more retired and private."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 195.

Here, near where *Dolly's Chop House* now stands, Richard Tarlton, the celebrated clown of Queen Elizabeth's reign, kept

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

an ordinary called The Castle.* Here lived Mrs. Anne Turner, the inventor of yellow starch, and a principal hand in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury.† *Observe.*—No. 39, the house and shop of Messrs. Longman & Co., the eminent publishers. Here are some interesting literary portraits. Thomas Longman, the founder of the house, died June 18th, 1755. The second edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire (fol. 1730) was printed for John Osborn and Thomas Longman, at the Ship, in Paternoster-row. This is the earliest book I have seen with Longman's name upon it. No. 56 is the Religious Tract Society. At Messrs. Rivington's may still be seen the old sign of the house, the Bible and Crown, let into the string course above the window.

Paulet House. [*See* Winchester House.]

Paul's (St.). The *old* metropolitan church of London, destroyed in the Great Fire, and described by Dugdale, began to be built A.D. 1083, on the site of a church to the same saint, founded A.D. 610, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, of which church Mellitus was the first, and Erkenwald (whose shrine stood at the back of the high altar) the fourth bishop. The church was in length 690 feet, and in breadth 130. The steeple was finished in 1221, and the choir in 1240. There was a Lady chapel at the east end, with a chapel on the north of it, dedicated to St. George, and one on the south, dedicated to St. Dunstan. In the crypt below the choir was the parish church of *St. Faith*, and at the *Ludgate* corner (towards the Thames) the parish church of *St. Gregory*. "St. Paul's," says Fuller, "may be called the mother church indeed, having one babe in her body [*St. Faith*], and another in her arms [*St. Gregory*]." The nave was very long and very noble, and at the east was a rich circular window. Old St. Paul's was severely injured by fire in 1137, and again in 1561, when it was necessary to take the steeple down and roof the church in anew with boards and lead. Several attempts were made to restore the church, and money for the new building of the steeple was, it is said, collected.‡ King James I. countenanced a sermon at *Paul's Cross* in favour of so pious an undertaking, but nothing was done till the year 1633, when reparations commenced with some activity, and Inigo Jones built, at the expense of Charles I., a classic portico to a Gothic church. This portico (of itself a noble structure) was 200 feet long, 40 feet high, and 50 feet deep. It was without a pediment,

* Tarlton's Jests, by Halliwell, p. 21.
† D'Ewes's Memoirs, i. 71.
‡ Stow, p. 124.

Inigo intending to have it surmounted by ten statues of Kings, benefactors to the church.* It was the King's design, we are told, to have built the church altogether anew, (of which Inigo's portico was only an instalment), but the King's thoughts were soon drawn in another direction, and old St. Paul's, under Cromwell, was made a horse-quarter for soldiers. The Restoration witnessed another attempt to restore the church—a commission was appointed,† and a subscription opened, but before a sufficient fund was raised the whole structure was destroyed in the Fire of London.

> "The daring flames peep'd in, and saw from far
> The awful beauties of the sacred quire:
> But since it was profan'd by Civil War,
> Heaven thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire."—*Dryden.*

Some of the tombs and monuments in the old church deserve enumeration. On the north side of the choir, "on whose monument hung his proper helmet and spear, as also his target, covered with horn," ‡ stood the stately tomb of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, (d. 1399), and Blanch, his first wife, (d. 1368). In St. Dunstan's Chapel was the fine old tomb of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, (d. 1310), from whom *Lincoln's Inn* derives its name. In the middle aisle of the nave, on your right hand, as you walked towards the altar, stood the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp, (d. 1358), constable of Dover Castle, and son to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. This Sir John Beauchamp lived in great state in the ward of *Castle Baynard*, and his house after his death was bought by Edward III., for the purposes of the royal wardrobe. [*See* Wardrobe Place.] His tomb was commonly called Duke Humphrey's Tomb, and the nave of the church, from this circumstance, *Duke Humphrey's Walk*. At the upper end of the nave was a chapel to Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London, who built *Paul's Cross* pulpit, as described by Stow. Between the choir and south aisle was a noble monument to Sir Nicholas Bacon, (d. 1578), the father of the great Lord Chancellor Bacon; and "higher than the host and altar"—for so Bishop Corbet describes it—stood (between two of the columns of the choir) the sumptuous monument of Queen Elizabeth's Sir Christopher Hatton, (d. 1591). Near Hatton's tomb was a simple tablet to Sir Philip Sydney, and another of the same unpretending description to his father-in-law, Sir Francis

* There is a large engraving of it by H. Hulsbergh, executed at the expense of the Earl of Burlington.

† Harl. MS. 4941. Commission dated April 18th, 1663. All subscriptions to be paid to Sir John Cutler, ("His grace's fate sage Cutler could foresee").

‡ Dugdale, p. 47, ed. 1658.

Walsingham. The stately appearance of Hatton's monument, and the humble nature of Walsingham's and Sydney's, occasioned, says Stow, the following epigram; of which, by-the-bye, old Stow was himself the author:—

> "Philip and Francis have no tomb,
> For *great* Christopher takes all the room."

In the south aisle of the choir stood the tombs of two of the deans—Colet, the founder of *St. Paul's School*, and Dr. Donne, the poet; Colet represented as a recumbent skeleton, Donne standing in his shroud. Here, too, in a vault near the tomb of John of Gaunt, was Van Dyck buried, (d. 1641); but the outbreak of the wars under Charles I. prevented the erection of any monument to his memory. The *Pervyse of Paul's*, or the middle aisle of the church, commonly called *Duke Humphrey's Walk*, or *Paul's Walk*, (a piece of naked architecture, unenriched by any other piece of sculpture than Duke Humphrey's tomb), was for a century and more (circ. 1550 to 1650) the common news-room of London, the resort of the wits and gallants about town.

> "It was the fashion of those times, and did so continue till these, for the principal gentry, lords and courtiers, and men of all professions not merely mechanic, to meet in St. Paul's Church by eleven, and walk in the Middle Aisle till twelve; and after dinner from three to six; during which time some discoursed of business, others of news. Now, in regard of the universal commerce there happened little that did not first or last arrive here. And I being young did associate myself at those hours with the choicest company I could pick out."—*Works of Francis Osborn*, p. 403, ed. 1701.

Here lawyers stood at their pillars (like merchants on 'Change) and received their clients.* Here masterless men, at the *Si quis* door, as it was called, set up their bills for service.† Here the font was used as a counter for payments. Here

---

* "There is a tradition that in times past, there was one Inne of Court at Dowgate, called Johnson's Inn; another in Fetter Lane; and another in Paternoster Row: which last they would prove because it was next to St. Paul's Church where each Lawyer and Serjeant at his Pillar heard his client's cause, and took notes thereof upon his knee as they do in Guildhall at this day. And that after the Serjeants' Feast ended they do still go to Paul's in their habits, and there choose their Pillar whereat to hear their client's cause (if any come) in memory of that old custom."—*Dugdale's Orig. Jurid.*, p. 142, ed. 1680. "The xvij day of October [1552] was made vii serjants of the coyffe: and after dener they went unto Powlls and so went up the stepes and so round the qwere and ther dyd they ther homage, and so [to] the north-syd of Powlles and stod a-pone the stepes ontil iiij old serjantes came to-gether and feytchyd iiij [new] and brought them unto certen pelers and left them, and then did feyched the residue unto the pelers."—*Diary of a Resident in London*, p. 26, 4to, 1848. When Laud consecrated the church of St. Catherine Cree, he pronounced a curse upon all who should make a Law-court of it.

† Pierce Penniless, p. 42. Every Man out of his Humour, Act iii., sc. i.

Falstaff bought Bardolph ("I bought him in Paul's"). Here the young gallant took "four turns," as Dekker prescribes, and gratified his vanity by strutting about in the most fashionable attire. Here the pennyless man dined with Duke Humphrey. Hither Fleetwood, the Recorder of London, came "to learn some news" to convey by letter to Lord Burleigh. Here Ben Jonson has laid a scene in Every Man out of his Humour, and here he found his Captain Bobadil, "a Paul's man," as he is called in the *dramatis personæ* before Every Man in his Humour. The noise was very great, and Inigo Jones's portico was built, says Dugdale,* "as an ambulatory for such as usually walking in the body of the church disturbed the solemn service in the choir." All this was unseemly enough in a place set apart for public worship, but the nuisance was formerly of a still greater magnitude. From the Reformation to the 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary, the nave of the cathedral was a common thoroughfare for people with vessels of ale and beer, baskets of bread, fish, flesh, and fruit, fardells of stuff and other gross wares, men leading mules, horses, and other beasts. So great, indeed, would the nuisance appear to have become, that the Mayor and Common Council, on and after the 1st of August, 1554, prohibited the use of the church for such "unreverent" purposes, and inflicted a succession of fines on all who should offend in future.† Old St. Paul's was famous (many of the old churches on the Continent were the same) for a "Dance of Death," executed at the expense of John Carpenter, town-clerk of London in the reign of Henry V., appropriately placed in a cloister adjoining the charnel-house, which stood (with a chapel over it) on the north side of the cathedral church. Stow describes it as "a monument of Death leading all Estates, curiously painted upon board, with the speeches of Death and answer of every Estate." The architectural arrangement of this celebrated church has been preserved to us by the joint labours of Dugdale and Hollar. Hollar's drawings were made in Sept. 1641, and Dugdale's book, for which they were engraved, was first published in 1658. There is an incident connected with Old St. Paul's, remarkable in itself, but made still more so by the many celebrated writers who allude to it. In the year 1600, "a middle-sized bay English gelding," the property of Bankes, a servant to the Earl of Essex, and a vintner in Cheapside, ascended to the top of St. Paul's, to the delight, it is said by Dekker, of a "number of asses," who brayed below. Bankes had taught his

* Ed. 1658, p. 160.

† Strype's Lond., B. iii., p. 169.

horse, which went by the name of Marocco, to count and perform a variety of feats. "Certainly," says Sir Walter Raleigh in his History, "if Bankes had lived in elder times he would have shamed all the enchanters of the world; for whosoever was most famous among them could never master or instruct any beast as he did his horse." When the novelty had somewhat lessened in London, Bankes took his wonderful beast first to Paris and afterwards to Rome. He had better have stayed at home, for both he and his horse (which was shod with silver) were burnt for witchcraft.* Shakspeare alludes to "the dancing horse;"† and in a tract called Maroccus Extaticus, 4to, 1595, there is a rude woodcut of the unfortunate juggler and his famous gelding.

PAUL'S (ST.) CATHEDRAL, at the east end of Ludgate-hill, extending to Cheapside.

Entrance at the North Door. Divine Service is performed daily at 8 in the morning in the chapel, at ¼ before 10 in the Choir, and in the afternoon at ¼ past 3 in the Choir. The doors are opened ¼ of an hour before the beginning of each service. Visitors are admitted to see the building except during the time of Divine Service.

COST OF ADMISSION.	*s.*	*d.*
To view the Monuments and body of the Church . .	0	2
Whispering Gallery and two outside Galleries . . .	0	6
Ball	1	6
Library, Great Bell, Geometrical Staircase and Model Room	1	0
Clock	0	2
Crypt and Nelson's Monument	1	0
	4	4

General History.—The ground occupied by the old cathedral, destroyed in the Great Fire, and described in the preceding article, began to be cleared for a new foundation May 1st, 1674; the warrant to begin the works is dated May 1st, 1675, and the first stone was laid June 21st, 1675. Divine service was performed for the first time Dec. 2nd, 1697, on the day of thanksgiving for the peace of Ryswick, and the last stone laid —— 1710, thirty-five years after the first. It is somewhat singular that the whole cathedral was begun and completed under one architect, Sir Christopher Wren, one master mason, Mr. Thomas Strong, and while one bishop, Dr. Henry Compton, presided over the diocese. The whole cathedral was paid for by a tax on every chaldron of coal brought into the port of London, and deserves to wear, as it does, a smoky coat in consequence. The whole cost was 747,954*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* *Exterior.*—

* Ben Jonson's Epigrams, No. cxxxiii.
† Love's Labour's Lost.

The general form or ground-plan is that of a Latin cross, with lateral projections at the west end of the nave, in order to give width and importance to the great west front. Length from east to west, 500 feet; breadth of the body of the church, 100 feet; campanile towers at the west end, each 222 feet in height; and the height of the whole structure, from the pavement in the street to the top of the cross, 404 feet. Immense as the building looks and is, it could actually stand within St. Peter's at Rome. The outer dome is of wood, covered with lead, and does not support the lantern on the top, which rests on a cone of brick raised between the inner cupola and outer dome. The course of balustrade at the top was forced on Wren by the commissioners for the building of the cathedral. "I never designed a balustrade," he says; "ladies think nothing well without an edging." Sculpture on the entablature, (the Conversion of St. Paul), statues on the pediment, (St. Paul, with St. Peter and St. James on either side), and the statue of Queen Anne, in front of the building, with the four figures at the angles, all by F. Bird. The Phœnix over the south door was the work of Cibber. The iron railing, of more than 2500 palisades, was cast at Lamberhurst, in Kent, at a cost of 11,202*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and encloses, it is said, upwards of two acres of ground. Owing to the undue proximity of the houses there, no good near view is to be had. The best distant view is from *Blackfriars Bridge*, or the Thames, just below it. *Observe.*—The defect of the double portico at the west end; the beautiful semicircular porticos, north and south; the use of two orders of architecture, (Composite and Corinthian); and the general breadth and harmony of the whole building. The circular columns at the base of the stone gallery are, it is said, too tall for the length of the pilasters in the body of the building. *Interior.*—The cupola, with the paintings upon it, is of brick, two bricks thick, with stone bandings at every rise of five feet, and a girdle of Portland stone at the base, containing a double chain of iron strongly linked together at every ten feet, and weighing 95 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs. The great defect of the interior is its nakedness and want of ornament. Another defect was forced on the architect by the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

"The side oratories at St. Paul's were added to Sir Christopher Wren's original design, by order of the Duke of York [afterwards James II.], who was willing to have them ready for the popish service, when there should be occasion. It narrowed the building, and broke in very much upon the beauty of the design. Sir Christopher insisted so strongly on the prejudice they would be of, that he actually shed some tears in speaking of it; but it was all in vain. The Duke absolutely insisted upon their being inserted and he was obliged to comply."—*Mr. Harding, in Spence's Anecdotes*, ed. *Singer*, p. 256.

The paintings, eight in number, (by Sir James Thornhill), represent the principal events in the life of St. Paul. They are fast decaying, and were never worth much. It was Wren's intention to have decorated the cupola with the more durable ornament of mosaic work, but in this he was overruled. *Observe.*—In the choir the beautiful foliage, carved by Grinling Gibbons, and over the entrance to the choir the inscription to Wren, (Si monumentum requiris, circumspice), put there by Mylne, the architect of *Blackfriars Bridge.* The organ (1694) was constructed by Bernard Schmydt, the successful candidate against Harris at the Temple. The golden gallery was erected at the expense of the Earl of Lanesborough, the "sober Lanesborough dancing with the gout" of Pope. Addison, in Spectator No. 50, makes the Indian King suppose that *St. Paul's* was carved out of a rock. *The Monuments* may be divided into two classes:—monuments to illustrious men, made additionally interesting as fine works of art, and those only interesting from the illustrious persons they are designed to commemorate. Among the works of art, *Observe.*—Statue of John Howard, the philanthropist, by Bacon, R.A., (the first monument erected in St. Paul's); statue of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon, R.A., (these two statues, standing at the entrance of the choir, are commonly mistaken for St. Peter and St. Paul); statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Flaxman, R.A.; kneeling figure of Bishop Heber, by Chantrey, R.A.; monument to Lord Nelson, by Flaxman, R.A., (the hero's lost arm concealed by the union jack of England); monument to Lord Cornwallis, opposite, by Rossi, R.A., (the Indian river gods much admired); monument to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A. Among the monuments interesting from the persons they commemorate, *Observe.*—Monument to Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna, (Marshal Soult stood before this monument and wept); statue of Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar; monuments to Howe and Rodney, two of our great naval heroes; monument to Nelson's favourite, the brave and pious Lord Collingwood; statue of the Earl of St. Vincent, the hero of the battle of Cape St. Vincent; monuments to Picton and Ponsonby, who fell at Waterloo; statues of Sir William Jones, the Oriental scholar, Sir Astley Cooper, the surgeon, and Dr. Babington, the physician, &c. *The Crypt.—Observe.*—Grave of Sir Christopher Wren, (d. 1723, aged 91).—Grave of Lord Nelson, (d. 1805). The sarcophagus, which contains his coffin, was made at the expense of Cardinal Wolsey, for the burial of Henry VIII. in the tomb-house at Windsor; and the coffin, which contains the body, (made of part of the mainmast of the ship L'Orient), was

a present to Nelson after the battle of the Nile, from his friend Ben Hallowell, the captain of the Swiftsure. "I send it," says Hallowell, "that when you are tired of this life you may be buried in one of your own trophies." Nelson appreciated the present, and for some time had it placed upright, with the lid on, against the bulk-head of his cabin, behind the chair on which he sat at dinner.—Grave of Lord Collingwood, (d. 1810), commander of the larboard division of the battle of Trafalgar.—Graves of the following celebrated English painters:—Sir Joshua Reynolds, (d. 1792); Sir Thomas Lawrence, (d. 1830); James Barry, (d. 1806); John Opie, (d. 1807); Henry Fuseli, (d. 1825); Benjamin West, (d. 1820).—Graves of the following eminent engineers:—John Rennie, who built Waterloo Bridge, (d. 1821); Robert Mylne, who built Blackfriars Bridge, (d. 1811). *Monuments from Old St. Paul's*, preserved in the crypt of the present building.—Dean Colet, the founder of St. Paul's School; Sir Nicholas Bacon, the father of the great Lord Bacon; Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's dancing Lord Chancellor; Dr. Donne, the poet, in his shroud, by Nicholas Stone, and described by Izaak Walton in his Life of Donne. *Ascent.*—The ascent to the ball is by 616 steps, of which the first 260 are very easy, and well lighted. Here the whispering gallery will give you breath; but the rest of the ascent is a dirty and somewhat fatiguing task. *Clock Room.*—In the south-western tower is the clock, and the great bell on which it strikes. The length of the minute-hand of the clock is 8 feet, and its weight 75 lbs; the length of the hour-hand is 5 feet 5 inches, and its weight 44 lbs. The diameter of the bell is about 10 feet, and its weight is generally stated at 4¼ tons. It is inscribed, "Richard Phelps made me, 1716," and is never used except for the striking of the hour, and for tolling at the deaths and funerals of any of the royal family, the bishops of London, and should he die in his mayoralty, the Lord Mayor. The larger part of the metal of which it is made formed the celebrated "Great Tom of Westminster" once in the clock tower, Palace-yard, Westminster. *The Library* is not very valuable. *The Model Room* contains, in a shamefully dirty mutilated state, Sir Christopher Wren's first and favourite plan for the rebuilding of the cathedral. This is quite a study, and additionally interesting, as it shows how well Wren was aware of the difficulties he had to contend with in his art, and how completely he had foreseen the minor objections raised to the minute details of particular parts of the present building. Surely the dome of the present cathedral is finer than any part of the rejected model? *The Whispering Gallery*, so called, because the

slightest whisper is transmitted from one side of the gallery to the other with great rapidity and distinctness. *The Stone Gallery.* —This is an outer gallery, and affords a fine view of London on a clear day. *The Inner Golden Gallery* is at the apex of the cupola and base of the lantern. *The Outer Golden Gallery* is at the apex of the dome. Here you may have a noble view of London if you will ascend early in the morning, and on a clear day. *The Ball and Cross* stand on a cone between the cupola and dome. The construction is very interesting, and will well repay attention. The ball is in diameter 6 feet 2 inches, and will contain eight persons, "without," it is said, "particular inconvenience." This, however, may well be doubted. The weight of the ball is stated to be 5600 lbs., and that of the cross (to which there is no entrance) 3360 lbs. The last public procession to St. Paul's was on a Thursday, July 7th, 1814, when the Duke of Wellington carried the sword of state before the Prince Regent, on the day of general thanksgiving for the peace.

PAUL'S BAKE HOUSE COURT, GODLIMAN STREET, PAUL'S CHAIN, was so called from the bake-house "employed in baking of bread for the Church of Paul's."* Here is the office of the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty. The brewhouse attached to the cathedral was converted into the Paul's Head Tavern.†

PAUL'S CHAIN, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. A street so called from a chain or barrier drawn across the carriage-way of St. Paul's Churchyard, to preserve silence in the cathedral during the hours of public worship. Stow (p. 137) refers to the "south chain of Paul's." The north chain is a barrier of wood. Edward Cocker ("according to Cocker") taught the arts of writing and arithmetic "in an extraordinary manner," at "his dwelling on the south side of St. Paul's Church, over against Paul's Chain;" and here, in 1660, he wrote The Pen's Transcendancy, an interesting illustration of his extraordinary skill in the art of writing well.

PAUL'S (ST.) CHURCHYARD. An irregular circle of houses enclosing St. Paul's Cathedral and burial-ground, of which the side towards the Thames is commonly called the *bow*, and the side towards Paternoster-row the *string*. The statue of Queen Anne, before the west front of the church, was the work of Francis Bird, a poor sculptor, whose best work is his monument to Dr. Busby, in Westminster Abbey. Bad as it is, it has been the subject of an indifferent copy of verses, by a poet

* Stow, p. 137. † Ibid.

who could write better things, Sir Samuel Garth, the author of The Dispensary.

"In the area of St. Paul's Church is a noble statue erected of the late Queen in marble, though I cannot say it's extremely like Her Majesty, yet it is very masterly done, with her Crown on her head, her sceptre and globe in her hands, and adorned with her Royal Robes and ensigns of the garter. Round her Pedestal are four fine figures, also in marble, representing Great Britain, France, Ireland, and America."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, i. 280, 8vo, 1722.

At the east end of the cathedral is *St. Paul's School*, and on the *string* or northern side the *Chapter House* of the cathedral. St. Paul's Churchyard before the Fire, which destroyed the old cathedral, was chiefly inhabited by stationers, whose shops were then, and till the year 1760, distinguished by signs. At the sign of the White Greyhound, in St. Paul's Churchyard, the first editions of Shakspeare's Venus and Adonis, and Rape of Lucrece, were published by John Harrison; at the Flower de Luce and the Crown, appeared the first edition of the Merry Wives of Windsor; at the Green Dragon, the first edition of the Merchant of Venice; at the Fox, the first edition of Richard II.; at the Angel, the first edition of Richard III.; at the Spread Eagle, the first edition of Troilus and Cressida; at the Gun, the first edition of Titus Andronicus; and at the Red Bull, the first edition of Lear. After the Fire the majority of the stationers removed to *Little Britain* and *Paternoster-row;* but the Yard was not wholly deserted. At No. 65, "the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard" and Ludgate-hill, lived John Newbery, the philanthropic bookseller, with the red-pimpled face, to whose kind catering for the public we are indebted for the entertaining Histories of Mr. Thomas Trip and Little Goody Two Shoes. Newbery's shop, afterwards Mr. Harris's, another clever provider for the public entertainment in the same way, is now occupied by Messrs. Grant and Griffiths. At No. 72 lived J. Johnson, the bookseller; and here in 1784 was published The Task, a poem by William Cowper. I copy the following curious picture of St. Paul's Churchyard in the time of Cromwell, from a single half-sheet in the Museum, dated May 27th, 1651:—

"Forasmuch as the Inhabitants of Paul's Churchyard are much disturbed by the souldiers and others, calling out to passingers, and examining them, (though they goe peaceably and civilly along), and by playing at nine pinnes at unseasonable houres; These are therefore to command all souldiers and others whom it may concern, that hereafter there shall be no examining and calling out to persons that go peaceably on their way, unlesse they do approach their Guards, and likewise to forbeare playing at nine pinnes and other sports, from the houre of nine of the clocke in the evening till six in the morning,

that so persons that are weake and indisposed to rest, may not be disturbed. Given under our hands the day and yeare above written.

"IOHN BARKESTEAD.
"BENJAMIN BLUNDELL."

The Yard, it would appear, was famous for its trees. I transcribe the following from Winwood's Memorials, vol. iii., p. 282 :—

"We have had here on Saturday night last and Sunday morning an exceeding high wind, such as seldom hath happened in any country. It hath blown down many houses in the country and many chimneys in this towne, the greatest Elme in Paul's Church-yard, and diverse Trees about the Charter-House and Westminster."—*Sir John More to Sir Ralph Winwood, London, June 18th*, 1611.

In the Chapter House of St. Paul's, a shabby, dingy-looking building on the north side, was performed, in the reign of James II., the mock ceremony of degrading Samuel Johnson, chaplain to William, Lord Russell. The divines present purposely omitted to strip him of his cassock, which rendered his degradation imperfect, and afterwards saved him his benefice. [*See* Queen's Arms Tavern.]

PAUL'S (ST.) COFFEE HOUSE stood at the corner of the entrance from St. Paul's Churchyard to Doctors' Commons, on the site of Paul's Brewhouse and the Paul's Head Tavern. Here, in 1721, Dr. Rawlinson's books were sold. "They sold," says Thoresby, "at a prodigious rate."* The sale took place in the evening, after dinner.

"On Tuesday I will wait on you, by one o'clock, at St. Paul's Coffee House, by Doctors' Commons gate, from whence we may go down together at the tavern next door, [which was Truby's.]"—*Aaron Hill to David Mallet, June 2nd*, 1743.

PAUL'S (ST.), COVENT GARDEN. A parish church, on the west side of the market, built circ. 1633, by Inigo Jones, at the expense of the ground landlord, Francis, Earl of Bedford; consecrated by Juxon, Bishop of London, Sept. 27th, 1638;† repaired, in 1727, by the Earl of Burlington; totally destroyed by fire, Sept. 17th, 1795; and rebuilt by John Hardwick, architect, on the plan and in the proportions of the original building. The great delay between the period of erection and the period of consecration was owing to a dispute between the Earl of Bedford and Bray, the vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, on the right of presentation; the earl claiming it as his own, because he had built it at his own expense, and the vicar claiming it as his, because, not being then parochial, it was nothing more than a chapel of ease to

* Thoresby's Diary, ii. 365. † Harl. MS. 1831.

St. Martin's. The matter was heard by the King in council, on the 6th of April, 1638, and judgment given in favour of the earl.*

"The Arcade of Covent Garden, and the Church—two structures of which I want taste to see the beauties. In the arcade there is nothing remarkable; the pilasters are as errant and homely stripes as any plasterer would make. The barn roof over the portico of the church strikes my eyes with as little idea of dignity or beauty as it could do if it covered nothing but a barn. In justice to Inigo, one must own that the defect is not in the architect, but in the order: who ever saw a beautiful Tuscan building? Would the Romans have chosen that order for a temple? Mr. Onslow, the late Speaker, told me an anecdote that corroborates my opinion of this building. When the Earl of Bedford sent for Inigo, he told him he wanted a chapel for the parishioners of Covent Garden, but added he would not go to any considerable expense; 'In short,' said he, 'I would not have it much better than a barn.' 'Well! then,' replied Jones, 'you shall have the handsomest barn in England.' The expense of building was 4500*l.*"—*Horace Walpole.*

Of the old church there is a view by Hollar, and a part of it is to be seen in Hogarth's print of "Morning." It was built originally of brick, with stone columns to the portico, and the roof was covered with red tiles. The apex of the pediment was originally ornamented with a stone cross, preserved in Hollar's engraving, and commemorated in a play by Brome.

"Come, Sir, what do you gape and shake the head at there? I'll lay my life he has spied the little crosse upon the new church yond', and is at defiance with it."—*R. Brome's Covent Garden Weeded, or the Middlesex Justice of Peace*, 1659.

The clock was the first long pendulum clock in Europe, and was invented and made, as an inscription in the vestry records, by Richard Harris, of London, in 1641.

"*Mrs. Saintly.* Of what church are you?

"*Woodall.* Why, of Covent-Garden church, I think.

"*Gervase.* How lewdly and ignorantly he answers! She means of what religion are you?"—*Dryden's Limberham*, 4to, 1678.

"*Timothy.* Look you, Mrs. Thea, pauca verba, the short and the long on't is, I have had a very great affection for you, any time these two months, ever since I saw you at Covent-Garden Church; d'ye conceive me?"—*The Miser, by T. Shadwell*, 4to, 1672.

"*Maggot.* At your similes again! O you incorrigible wit! let me see what poetry you have about you. What's here? a Poem called a 'Posie for the Ladies' Delight,'—'Distichs to write upon Ladies' Busks,'—'Epigram written in a Lady's Bible in Covent Garden Church.'"—*A True Widow, by T. Shadwell*, 4to, 1679.

Eminent Persons buried in.—Sir Henry Herbert, (d. 1673), Master of the Revels to King Charles I., whose 'office book'

* "In Covent Garden there is a particular parcel of ground laid out, in the which they intend to build a church or a chapel of ease."—*Howes*, p. 1049, ed. 1631.

throws so much light on the history of our stage and drama in the time of Charles I. He was brother to Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and George Herbert.—Samuel Butler, (d. 1680), author of Hudibras. He died in Rose-street.

"He [Butler] dyed of a consumption, Septemb. 25, (Anno D^mi 1680), and buried 27, according to his owne appointment in the church-yard of Covent Garden; sc. in the north part next the church at the east end. His feet touch the wall. His grave, 2 yards distant from the pilaster of the dore, (by his desire), 6 foot deepe. About 25 of his old acquaintance at his funerall: I myself being one."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 263.

Sir Peter Lely, (d. 1680), the painter. He died in the *Piazza*. His monument, with his bust by Gibbons, and his epitaph by Flatman, shared the fate of the church when destroyed by fire in 1795.—Dick Estcourt, (d. 1711-12), the actor and wit.—Edward Kynaston, (d. 1712), the celebrated actor of female parts at the Restoration; a complete female stage beauty, "that it has since been disputable among the judicious, whether any woman that succeeded him so sensibly touched the audience as he."*—William Wycherley, (d. 1715), the dramatist. He died in Bow-street.—Pierce Tempest, (d. 1717), who drew the Cries of London, known as Tempest's Cries.—Grinling Gibbons, (d. 1721), the sculptor and carver in wood.—Susanna Centlivre, (d. 1723), author of The Busy Body and The Wonder.—Robert Wilks, the actor, (d. 1731), the original Sir Harry Wildair, celebrated by Steele for acting with the easy frankness of a gentleman.—James Worsdale, the painter, (d. 1767). He carried Pope's letters to Curll; and was buried in the churchyard, with an inscription of his own composing.

616.
699.

"Eager to get, but not to keep the pelf,
A friend to all mankind except himself."

Dr. John Armstrong, author of The Art of Preserving Health, a poem, (d. 1779), in the vault under the communion-table.—Tom Davies, the bookseller, (d. 1785), and his "very pretty wife," (d. 1801).—Sir Robert Strange, the celebrated engraver, (d. 1792), in the churchyard. He lived in Henrietta-street, at the sign of "The Golden Head."—Thomas Girtin, the celebrated artist in water colours, (d. 1802)—Charles Macklin, the actor, (d. 1797), at the age of 107, buried in the vault under the communion-table. There is a tablet to his memory in the church.—John Wolcot, (Peter Pindar), d. 1819. In front of this church the hustings are raised for the general elections of Westminster. Here, before the Reform Bill, raged those fierce contests of 27 days' duration in which Fox, Sir Francis Burdett, and others were popular candidates.

* Downes's Roscius Anglicanus, 8vo, 1708.

Paul's Cross. A pulpit cross of timber, mounted upon steps of stone and covered with a conical roof of lead, from which sermons were preached by learned divines every Sunday in the forenoon. "The very antiquity," says Stow, "is to me unknown." "It stood," says Dugdale, "on the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard, towards the east end." The site within the last twenty years was distinguished by a lofty elm. The congregation sat in the open air: in foul and rainy weather, the sermons were preached in a place called *The Shrowds*, "which was, as it seems," says Strype, "by the side of the Cathedral church, where was covering and shelter."*

> "I read that in the year 1259 King Henry III. commanded a general assembly to be made at this Cross, where he in proper person commanded the Mayor, that on the next day following, he should cause to be sworn before the aldermen, every stripling of twelve years of age, or upward, to be true to the King and his heirs, Kings of England."—*Stow*, p. 123.

The cross before which this assembly was brought being defaced by a tempest of lightning in 1382, was rebuilt, as it stood in Stow's time, by Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, who held the see from 1448 to 1489. Before this cross, Tindall's translation of the Bible was publicly burnt, by order of Bishop Stokesley: the Pope's sentence on Martin Luther was pronounced from it, in a sermon preached by Bishop Fisher, Wolsey being present as the Pope's legate. Here the Maypole, from which the church of *St. Andrew Undershaft* derives its name, was denounced as an idol by the curate of *St. Catherine Cree*, and its fate sealed. Recantations were made here; royal marriages and public victories proclaimed: the Sunday's sermon at Paul's Cross always shewed the religious predilections of the Court: the Pope was denounced here in Henry VIII.'s reign, and Protestants accursed here in the reign of his daughter Mary. It was used for other purposes: a certain Dr. Shaw, in a sermon preached here, sounded the feeling of the people in favour of the Duke of Gloucester before the ambitious Richard assumed the crown; and the memory of the Earl of Essex in Elizabeth's reign was blackened by *command* in a Sunday's sermon. When the Stuarts came to the crown, the preachers at the cross had royal listeners: King James, on one occasion, to countenance a sermon on the reparation of the cathedral; and King Charles I. on the occasion of the birth of his son, afterwards Charles II. The reader of Isaak Walton's Life of Richard Hooker cannot fail to remember the interesting story he tells of Hooker's coming to town to preach at Paul's Cross, soon after he had taken his degree; how he arrived at

* Strype, B. iii., p. 149.

the Shunamite's House in Watling-street, (then kept by John Churchman, sometime a draper of note); how he was wet and weary and weather-beaten when he arrived; how he took a cold, and how Mrs. Churchman cured him; how she persuaded him that he was a man of a tender constitution, and that it was best for him to have a wife, that might prove a nurse to him; how Mr. Hooker acceded to her opinion, and how Mrs. Churchman recommended her daughter Joan; how Mr. Hooker married her, and how little he had to rejoice in the wife he obtained on the occasion of his *Paul's Cross* sermon. The Shunamite's House was so called, for that besides the stipend that was paid the preacher, a provision was made for his lodging* two days before and one day after the sermon.† This provision being extended at the same time to another day, ‡ the stipend, originally forty-five shillings, was in 1607 reduced to forty. This celebrated cross,§ with the rest of the crosses in London and Westminster, was pulled down in 1643, by order of Parliament; Isaac Pennington being then Lord Mayor. The sermons still continued to be preached and distinguished as Paul's Cross sermons. I found the following document among Archbishop Sheldon's papers in the Museum; it was written between 1685 and 1691, and merits preservation:—

"Whereas the sermon which for time immemorial hath been preach'd at St. Paul's Cross, upon pulling downe that Crosse in the time of the Rebellion was removed to St. Paul's Church, and upon the burning of that church in 1666 was by order and appointment of the Lord Bishop of London removed to St. Catherine Cree-Church, and upon good reason hath since been removed by the appointment of the Lord Bishop of London aforesayd to Guild-Hall Chappell; and is now thought fit by Nathaniel, Lord Bp of Duresme, Thomas, Lord Bishop of Rochester, and Thomas, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, Com^rs for the exercise of Episcopal Jurisdiction within the city and diocess of London, during the suspension of the present Bp of the same, to be remov'd againe to some other church, and they judging that St. Mary Le Bow (one of our Peculiars) will be the most convenient for that use at present, have besought us, that our leave and license be granted thereto: Wee taking their humble request into consideracon, doe hereby give our full consent and license, that the sermon commonly called the Paul's Cross Sermon be for

* "And she [the Shunamite woman] said unto her husband, Let us make a little chamber, I pray thee, on the wall; and let us set for him [Elisha] there a bed, and a table, and a stool and a candlestick: and it shall be when he cometh to us that he shall turn in thither. And it fell on a day, that he came thither, and he turned into the chamber and lay there."—2 *Kings*, *chap.* iv.

† Izaak Walton.

‡ Strype, B. iii., p. 149, and Londiniana, vol. i., p. 254.

§ There are several very excellent views of this Cross, but the best (representing the preaching before King James) is engraved in Wilkinson from a picture in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries: a second, very good, is in one of Henry Farley's publications about St. Paul's, *St. Paul's Church, her Bill for the Parliament*, 4to, 1621.

the future preach'd at St. Mary Le Bow in Cheapside, so long as it shall be thought meet by the say'd Com^rs. In witness whereof wee have hereunto set our hand and seale this day of ."—*Harleian MS.* 3788, fol. 69.

Paul's (St.) School. A celebrated school in St. Paul's Churchyard, (on the east side), founded in 1512, for 153 poor men's children, by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, the friend of Erasmus, and son of Sir Henry Colet, mercer, and Mayor of London in 1486 and 1495. The boys were to be taught, free of expense, by a master, sur-master, and chaplain, and the oversight of the school was committed by the founder to the Mercers' Company. The number (153) was chosen in allusion to the number of fishes taken by St. Peter. The school was dedicated by Colet to the Child Jesus, but the saint, as Strype remarks, has robbed his master of his title. The lands left by Colet to support his school were estimated by Stow, in 1598, at the yearly value of one hundred and twenty pounds and better.* Their present value is upwards of 5000*l.* The education is entirely classical, and the presentations to the school are in the gift of the Master of the Mercers' Company for the time being. Scholars are admitted at the age of fifteen, but at present none are eligible to an exhibition if entered after twelve ; and none are expected to remain in the school after their nineteenth birth-day, though no time for superannuation is fixed by the statutes. The head-master's salary is 618*l.* per annum ; the sur-master's, 307*l.*; the under-master's, 227*l.*; and the assistant-master's, 257*l.* The last master only has no house provided for him. Lilly, the grammarian, was the first master. *Eminent Scholars.*—John Leland, our earliest English antiquary ; John Milton, the great epic poet of our nation ; the great Duke of Marlborough ; Nelson, author of Fasts and Festivals ; Edmund Halley, the astronomer ; Knight, the biographer of Colet ; Samuel Pepys, the diarist ; and John Strype, the ecclesiastical historian. Strype has left a very interesting account of this school in his annotations upon Stow. The present school was built in 1823, from a design by Mr. George Smith, and is the third building erected on the same site. Colet's school was destroyed in the Great Fire, "but built up again," says Strype, "much after the same manner and proportion it was before."† Of the second school there are several views ; of the first, I am not aware that any representation exists.

Paul's (St.), Portland Road, or, Portland Chapel, corner of Foley-place. A chapel of ease to the parish of St. Marylebone ;

* Stow, p. 123. † Strype, B. i., p. 167.

erected in 1766, but not consecrated (by some unaccountable neglect) till 1831.

"At the end of Union Street, Middlesex Hospital, stood two magnificent rows of elms, one on each side of a rope walk; and beneath their shade have I frequently seen Joseph Baretti and Richard Wilson [the painter] perambulate, until Portland Chapel clock announced 'five,' the hour of Joseph Wilton's dinner. They both wore cocked hats and walked with canes."—*J. T. Smith*, (*Nollekens*, ii. 174).

PAUL'S (ST.), SHADWELL. A parish "so called, as belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are patrons thereof,"* and separated from Stepney by an act passed March 17th, 1669-70. The church was consecrated March 12th, 1670-1; taken down in 1817; and the present church designed by John Walters, (d. 1821); consecrated April 5th, 1821. Of the old church there are views in Wilkinson.

PAUL'S (ST.), WILTON PLACE. The church of the parish of St. Paul's, Pimlico, a handsome gothic edifice, surmounted by a stately tower, (Cundy, architect). This is the church of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, and is well and fashionably attended by the inhabitants of Belgravia.

PAUL'S WALK. A vulgar name for the middle aisle of Old St. Paul's.

"Paul's Walk is the land's epitome, or you may call it the lesser aisle of Great Britain. . . . . The noise in it is like that of bees, a strange humming or buzz, mixed of walking tongues and feet: it is a kind of still roar, or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no business whatsoever but is here stirring and afoot. . . . . It is the general mint of all famous lies, which are here, like the legends of popery, first coined and stamped in the church. All inventions are emptied here, and not few pockets. The best sign of a temple in it is, that it is the thieves' sanctuary. . . . . It is the other expence of the day, after plays, tavern, and a bawdy house; and men have still some oaths left to swear here. . . . . Some make it a preface to their dinner, and travel for a stomach; but thriftier men make it their ordinary, and board here very cheap."—*Earle's Microcosmography*, 8vo, 1628.

> "When I past Paule's, and travell'd in that walke
> Where all oure Brittaine-sinners sweare and talk,
> Ould Harry-ruffians, bankrupts, soothsayers."—*Bp. Corbet.*

In The Gull's Hornbook is a chapter entitled, "How a gallant should behave himself in Powle's Walkes." [*See* Duke Humphrey's Walk.]

PAUL'S WHARF.

"Paul's Wharf is a large landing place with a common stair upon the river Thames, at the end of a street called Paul's Wharf Hill, which runneth down from Paul's Chain."—*Stow*, p. 136.

* Strype, Circuit Walk, p. 105.

"On with your riding suit, and cry *Northward ho!* as the boy at Paul's says."—*Northward Ho., by Thomas Dekker and John Webster*, 4to, 1607.

Sir Walter Mildmay had his house here in 1570.*

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WHITEHALL. The office of her Majesty's Paymaster-General for the payment of army, navy, ordnance, civil service, and exchequer bills. The office is managed by the paymaster, the assistant-paymaster, and a staff of sixty clerks. It was originally the office of the Paymaster-General of the Forces, and was not permanently enlarged till 1836. It is now one of the best regulated offices under the Crown.

PEDLAR'S ACRE, now BELVEDERE ROAD, LAMBETH.

"On Lambeth Wall is a spot of ground containing an Acre and nineteen poles, denominated Pedlar's Acre, which has belonged to the Parish time immemorial; 'tis said to have been given by a Pedlar, upon condition that his portrait and that of his dog be perpetually preserved in painted glass in one of the windows of the church [St. Mary's, Lambeth], which the parishioners carefully perform in the south-east window of the middle aisle."—*Maitland*, p. 791, ed. 1739.

"1607. For mending the windows where the picture of the Pedlar stands."—*Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary's, Lambeth*, (*Lysons*, i. 314).

[*See* St. Mary's, Lambeth.]

PEELE'S COFFEE HOUSE, 177 and 178, FLEET STREET, corner of Fetter-lane. Here all the London, provincial, continental, and American newspapers are kept regularly filed. I know not the age of the house, but I find it referred to in an advertisement in the Daily Courant of Feb. 13th, 1722.

PEERLESS POOL, OLD STREET ROAD. A spacious public bath, "formerly a spring that, overflowing its banks, caused a very dangerous pond, which, from the number of persons who lost their lives, then obtained the name of Perilous Pool. To prevent these accidents it was in a manner filled up, until the year 1743, when it was enclosed and converted into a bathing-place."†

"And not far from it [St. Agnes le Clair] is also one other clear water called Perillous pond, because divers youths by swimming therein have been drowned."—*Stow*, p. 7.

"*Gallipot.* Push, let your boy lead his water-spaniel along, and we'll show you the bravest sport at Parlous Pond."—*T. Middleton, The Roaring Girl*, 4to, 1611.

PEERPOOL LANE, GRAY'S INN LANE. A corruption of Portpoole—from the manor of Portpoole, or Gray's Inn. [*See* Gray's Inn.]

* Burleigh's Diary, in Murden, p. 771.
† Isaac Reed, (Dodsley's Old Plays, vi. 33).

Pelham Street, Spitalfields. Milton's grand-daughter, Mrs. Foster, kept a chandler's shop in this street.* [*See* Cock Lane, Shoreditch.]

Penitentiary, Millbank. [*See* Millbank Prison.]

Penny Post (The). A London foot-post, with seven sorting houses, between four and five hundred receiving houses, and with four deliveries a day, established 1680, by Robert Murray, a clerk in the excise, and William Dockwra, a sub-searcher in the customs.

> "The Penny Post was set up on our Lady-Day, (being Friday), A° Dni 1680; a most ingenious and useful project, invented by Mr. Robert Murray first, and then Mr. Dockwra joined with him. The Duke of York seized on it in 1682. Mr. Murray was a citizen of London, a millener, of the company of Clothworkers; his father a Scotchman, his mother English; born in the Strand, Dec. 12, 1633."—*Aubrey's MS.*, (*Malone's Inquiry*, p. 387).

Murray and Dockwra were to have entered into partnership, but both laying claim to the idea, they quarrelled, and set up rival offices. Robert Murray, "the inventor and first proposer," as he called himself, received letters at Mr. Hall's Coffee-house, in Wood-street; and "Mr. Dockwra and the rest of the undertakers, at the Penny Post House in Lime-street,"—Dockwra's own house, formerly the mansion-house of Sir Robert Abdy. Roger North assigns the merit of the invention to Dockwra, "who put it," he says, "in complete order, and used it to the satisfaction of all London, for a considerable time." The Duke of York, on whom the revenue of the post-office had been settled by the King, exhibited an information against him. "Dockwra," says North, "would not submit himself, but insisted on his right to the last; otherwise it was thought he might have secured to himself a good office by being commissioner for life to manage that revenue. But his waywardness to Court would not give him leave to be so wise."† He was afterwards appointed Comptroller, but was dismissed by the Lords of the Treasury, for mismanagement, in 1698. He died, Sept. 25th, 1716, aged near 100 years. See his "Case," in Harl. MS. 5954, and further particulars in Delaune's History of London, 12mo, 1681. Dockwra was the first to stamp letters with the hour at which they left his office for delivery. The additional penny was put on in 1801.

Pentecost Lane, Newgate Street, subsequently corrupted into "Pincock Lane." Stow describes it as "containing divers slaughter-houses for the butchers."‡

---

* Granger, iv. 34, ed. 1775.

† North, vol. ii., p. 8, ed. 1826.

‡ Stow, p. 118.

Pentonville. A district in the parish of St. James's, Clerkenwell, deriving its name from Henry Penton, Esq., the chief proprietor of the estate. Mr. Penton died in Italy, in the latter part of the last century. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is a chapel of ease to *St. James's, Clerkenwell.* [*See* Model Prison.]

Percy Street, Rathbone Place. At his son's house (No. 6) in this street died, in 1805, aged 76, William Buchan, M.D., author of Domestic Medicine, of which the first edition appeared in 1769.

Pest House Field, Carnaby Street, Carnaby Market. Thirty-six small houses and a cemetery, founded by William, first Earl of Craven, soon after the Great Plague year of 1665, and sold, in 1722, by the parishioners of *St. Clement's Danes, St. James's, Westminster, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden,* to William, third Earl of Craven, for the sum of 1200*l.*

> "Having purchased the body of a malefactor, he hired a room for its dissection near the Pest Fields in St. Giles's, at a little distance from Tyburn Road [the old name for Oxford Street]."—*Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.*

[*See* Carnaby Street.]

Pest House, Old Street Road.

> "The Pest House beyond Bunhill Fields in the way to Islington."—*De Foe's Plague Year,* ed. *Brayley,* p. 63.

> "In Pest House Row, till the year 1737, stood the City Pest House, (consisting of divers tenements), which was erected as a Lazaretto, for the reception of distressed and miserable objects, that were infected by the dreadful Plague in the year 1665."—*Maitland,* p. 776, ed. 1739.

Peter's (St.) at the Cross in Cheap. A church in the ward of Farringdon Within, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The open plot of ground, with a tree in it, at the corner of Wood-street, Cheapside, is part of the old churchyard.

Peter's (St.), Cornhill. A church in *Cornhill Ward,* destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren as we now see it.

> "There remaineth in this church a table whereon it is written, I know not by what authority, but of a late hand, that King Lucius founded the same church to be an archbishop's see metropolitan and chief church of his kingdom, and that it so endured the space of four hundred years, unto the coming of Augustin the Monk."—*Stow,* p. 73.

The tablet was formerly suspended in the church; but is now preserved in the vestry-room. There is an engraving of it in Wilkinson.

Peter's (St.) Hill, Doctors' Commons.

> "Touching lanes ascending out of Thames Street to Knightriders' Street, the first is Peter's Hill, wherein I find no matter of note, more than certain alms-

Ixxxv.-Great Peter Street, Westminster.

houses lately founded on the west side thereof by David Smith, embroiderer, for six poor widows, whereof each to have twenty shillings by the year."—*Stow*, p. 137.

Here the Master of the Revels had his office, from 1611 till the time of the Civil War, and the consequent closing of the public theatres. [*See* St. Peter's at Paul's Wharf.]

PETER'S (ST.) LE POOR, OLD BROAD STREET. A church in Broad-street Ward, a rectory in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Bishop Hoadly held it from 1704 to 1720.

"Next unto Pawlet House is the parish church of St. Peter the Poor, so called for a difference from other of that name, sometime peradventure a poor parish, but at this present there be many fair houses, possessed by rich merchants and other."—*Stow*, p. 67.

The church, described by Stow, escaped the Fire of 1666; but in 1788 had become so ruinous, that the inhabitants obtained an act of Parliament, giving them power to pull down the old building, and erect a new one. The present church (a very poor one indeed) was designed by Jesse Gibson, Esq., and consecrated by Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, Nov. 19th, 1792.

PETER'S (ST.) AT PAUL'S WHARF. A church in the ward of Queenhithe, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The burying-ground at the bottom of St. Peter's-hill, in Thames-street, still remains.

PETER'S (ST.), PIMLICO. The church of the parish of St. Peter's, Pimlico, and one of the ugliest in all London. It was built about the year 1826, and was once nearly burnt down. The altar-piece, by W. Hilton, R. A., is a favourable specimen of his powers.

PETER'S (ST.) AD VINCULA. A chapel within the precinct and liberty of the Tower. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; the pier columns are early English; but the whole structure has been disfigured so often by successive alterations and additions, that little remains of the original building.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my disgust at the barbarous stupidity which has transformed this interesting little church into the likeness of a meeting-house in a manufacturing town . . . . In truth, there is no sadder spot on earth than this little cemetery. Death is there associated, not, as in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, with genius and virtue, with public veneration and with imperishable renown; not as in our humblest churches and churchyards, with everything that is most endearing in social and domestic charities; but with whatever is darkest in human nature and in human

destiny, with the savage triumph of implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the cowardice of friends, with all the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame."—*Mr. Macaulay's History of England*, i. 628.

lxxxv. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, (beheaded 1535). Queen Anne Boleyn, (beheaded 1536).

"Her body was thrown into a common chest of elm-tree, that was made to put arrows in, and was buried in the chapel within the Tower before twelve o'clock."—*Bishop Burnet.*

Queen Katherine Howard, (beheaded 1542). Sir Thomas More.

"His head was put upon London Bridge; his body was buried in the chapel of St. Peter in the Tower, in the belfry, or as some say, as one entereth into the vestry, near unto the body of the holy martyr Bishop Fisher."—*Cresacre More's Life of Sir Thomas More*, p. 288.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, (beheaded 1540). Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, (beheaded 1541). Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudley, the Lord Admiral, (beheaded 1549), by order of his brother, the Protector Somerset. The Protector Somerset, (beheaded 1552). John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, (beheaded 1553).

"There lyeth before the High Altar, in St. Peter's Church, two Dukes between two Queenes, to wit, the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of Northumberland, between Queen Anne and Queen Katherine, all four beheaded."—*Stow, by Howes*, p. 615.

Lady Jane Grey and her husband, the Lord Guilford Dudley, (beheaded 1553-4). Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, (beheaded 1600). Sir Thomas Overbury, poisoned in the Tower, and buried, according to the register, Sept. 15th, 1613. Sir John Eliot, (died a prisoner in the Tower, Nov. 27th, 1632); his son petitioned the King (Charles I.) that he would permit his father's body to be conveyed to Cornwall for interment, but the King's answer at the foot of the petition was, "Let Sir John Eliot's body be buried in the church of that parish where he died." Okey, the regicide.* Duke of Monmouth, (beheaded 1685), buried beneath the communion-table. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, (beheaded 1746). Simon, Lord Lovat, (beheaded April 9th, 1747). Colonel Gurwood, to whose industry we owe the Wellington dispatches, (d. 1846). *Observe.*—Altar-tomb, with effigies of Sir Richard Cholmondeley and his wife. This Sir Richard Cholmondeley was Lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VII. Monument, with kneeling figures, to Sir Richard Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower, (d. 1564), and his son, Sir Michael Blount, his successor in the office. Monument in the chancel to Sir Allen Apsley,

* Ludlow, iii. 103.

Knight, Lieutenant of the Tower, (d. 1630), the father of Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson. Inscribed stone on the floor of the nave, over the remains of Talbot Edwards, (d. 1674), Keeper of the Regalia in the Tower, when Blood stole the crown. Here, in the lieutenancy of Alderman Pennington, (the regicide Lord Mayor of London), one Kem, vicar of Low Leyton, in Essex, preached in a gown over a buff coat and scarf. Laud, who was a prisoner in the Tower at the time, records the circumstance, with becoming horror, in the History of his Troubles.

Peter's (St.), Walworth. A church designed by Sir John Soane, of which the first stone was laid June 2nd, 1823, and the church consecrated Feb. 24th, 1825.

Peter's (St.), Westminster. [*See* Westminster Abbey.]

Peter House. [*See* Aldersgate Street.]

Peterborough Court, Fleet Street, derives its name from the Bishops of Peterborough, who, in early times, had their town-house here, and at the time of the Great Fire still retained an interest in their old locality.

Peterborough House, Millbank. [*See* Millbank.]

Petticoat Lane, Whitechapel.

"Petticoat Lane, formerly called Hog Lane, is near unto 'Whitechapel Bars,' and runs northward towards St. Mary Spittle. In ancient times, on both sides of this lane, were hedge rows and elm trees, with pleasant fields to walk in. Insomuch that some gentlemen of the Court and city built their houses here for air. Here was an House on the west side, a good way in the lane, which, when I was a boy, was commonly called the Spanish Ambassador's House, who in King James I.'s reign dwelt here: and he (I think) was the famous Gondomar. And a little way off this on the east side of the way, down a paved alley, (now called Strype's Court, from my father who inhabited here), was a fair large house, with a good garden before it, built and inhabited by Hans Jacobson, the said King James's Jeweller, wherein I was born. But after, French Protestants, that in the said King's reign, and before, fled their country for their religion, many planted themselves here, viz., in that part of the lane nearest Spittlefields, to follow their trades, being generally Broad Weavers of Silk, it soon became a contiguous row of buildings on both sides of the way."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 28.

"This Hog Lane stretcheth north toward St. Mary Spittle without Bishopgate, and within these forty years had on both sides fair hedge rows of elm trees, with bridges and easy stiles to pass over into the pleasant fields, very commodious for citizens therein to walk, shoot, and otherwise to recreate and refresh their dull spirits in the sweet and wholesome air, which is now within a few years made a continual building throughout of garden houses and small cottages; and the fields on either side be turned into garden plots, tenter-yards, bowling alleys, and such like."—*Stow*, p. 48.

Gherardt Van Strype (the ancestor of the ecclesiastical anti-

quary) was a member of the Dutch Church in London in 1567.* [*See* Ink Horn Court.]

PETTY FRANCE, in BISHOPSGATE WARD, immediately without the City wall, and "so called of Frenchmen dwelling there."† It was rebuilt in 1730, and called *New Broad-street.*

PETTY FRANCE, in WESTMINSTER, now YORK STREET, from the London residence, during the early part of the last century, of the Archbishops of York.

"From the entry into Totehill field the street [Tuttle-street] is called Petty France, in which, and upon St. Hermit's Hill, on the south side thereof, Cornelius Van Dun (a Brabander born, yeoman of the Guard to King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth) built twenty houses for poor women to dwell rent free; and near hereunto was a chapel of Mary Magdalen, now wholly ruinated."—*Stow*, p. 176.

"He [Milton] soon after took a pretty Garden-house in Petty France in Westminster, next door to the Lord Scudamore's, and opening into St. James's Park; here he remained no less than eight years, namely, from the year 1652 till within a few weeks of King Charles the 2d's Restoration. In this house, his first wife dying in childbed, he married a second, who, after a year's time, died in childbed also."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, p. xxxiii., 12mo, 1694.

"6 January, 1709. Walked to Westminster, and from thence to Petty France, to wait on his Grace my Lord Archbishop of York."—*Thoresby's Diary*, vol. ii., p. 17.

"At a Tallow-Chandler's in Petty France, half-way under the blind arch: Ask for the Historian."—*Instructions to a Porter how to find Mr. Curll's Authors*, (*Pope and Swift's Miscellanies*, iv. 32).

The Bishop of Norwich was living here in 1708.‡ Aaron Hill had a house here, with a garden reaching to the park, and a grotto in it, much like Pope's, described in his Letters at some length.

PETTY WALES.

"On the north side as well as on the south of this Thames Street, are many fair houses large for stowage, built for merchants; but towards the east end thereof, namely, over-against Galley-Key, Wool-Key and the Custom House, there have been of old time some large buildings of stone, the ruins whereof do yet remain, but the first builders and owners of them are worn out of memory, wherefore the common people affirm Julius Cæsar to be the builder thereof, as also of the Tower itself. Some are of another opinion, and that a more likely, that this great stone building was sometime the lodging appointed for the Princes of Wales, when they repaired to this City, and that therefore the street in that part is called Petty Wales, which name remaineth there most commonly until this day, even as where Kings of Scotland were used to be lodged betwixt Charing Cross and Whitehall, it is likewise called Scotland [Yard], and where the Earls of Britons were lodged without Aldersgate, the street is called Britain Street, &c. [Little Britain]."—*Stow*, p. 52.

* Strype, B. v., p. 300. † Stow, p. 62.
‡ Hatton, p. 628.

Pewterers' Hall, No. 17, Lime Street. In the court room is a portrait of William Smallwood, who was master of the Company in the 2nd year of King Henry VII., and gave them their Hall, with a garden and six tenements adjoining. The Pewterers' is the 16th in rotation of the City Companies, and was first incorporated in 1474.

"*Sneak.* What, is Peter Primmer a candidate?
"*Heeltap.* He is, Master Sneak.
"*Sneak.* Lord, I know him, mun, as well as my mother: why I used to go to his Lectures to Pewterers' Hall, 'long with Deputy Firkin."—*Foote's Mayor of Garratt*, 1764.

Here Macklin, the actor, delivered his lectures on elocution.

"No more in Pewterers' Hall was heard
The proper force of every word."—*Churchill, The Ghost.*

Phœnix Alley, Long Acre, now Hanover Court. Built circ. 1637, in which year it is mentioned for the first time in the rate-books of *St. Martin's*. John Taylor, the water poet, kept a tavern in this alley. One of his last works (his Journey into Wales, 1652) he describes as "performed by John Taylor, dwelling at the sign of the Poet's Head, in Phenix Alley, near the middle of Long Aker." He supplied his own portrait and inscription—

"There 's many a head stands for a sign,
Then, gentle Reader, why not mine?"

His first sign was a "Mourning Crown," but this was too marked to be allowed. He came here in 1652, and dying here in 1653, was buried, Dec. 5th, in the churchyard of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*. His widow, it appears from the rate-books of St. Martin's, continued in the house, under the name of "widow Taylor," five years after his death. In 1658, "Wid[ow] Taylor" is scored out, and "Mons. Lero" written at the side. The rate they paid was 2*s.* 2*d.* a year.

Phœnix Theatre. [*See* Cockpit Theatre.]

Philip's (St.) Chapel, Regent Street, near Waterloo-place. Built by G. S. Repton, architect, at the cost of about 15,000*l.* The first stone was laid May 15th, 1819, and the chapel consecrated July 4th, 1820, (St. Philip and St. James's Day). The tower is copied from the well-known lantern of Demosthenes at Athens.

Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street. "So called," says Stow, "of Sir John Philpot that dwelt there, and was owner thereof."*

* Stow, p. 77.

PHYSIC GARDEN, CHELSEA. [*See* Botanic Garden.]

PIAZZA (THE), in COVENT GARDEN. An open arcade on the north and part of the east side of Covent Garden market-place; built by Inigo Jones, circ. 1634, and very fashionable when first erected, and much admired. The northern side was called the Great Piazza, the eastern side the Little Piazza. It occurs for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's, under the year 1634.

"Piazza—a Market place or chief street; such is that in Covent Garden, which the vulgar corruptly call the P. H., or I know not what."—*Blount's Glossographia*, 12mo, 1656.

"But who should I meet at the corner of the Piazza, but Joseph Taylor;* he tells me, there's a new play at the Friars to-day, and I have bespoke a box for Mr. Wild and his bride."—*The Parson's Wedding, by T. Killigrew*, fol. 1663.

"In the arcade," says Walpole, "there is nothing very remarkable; the pilasters are as errant and homely stripes as any plasterer would make." This is true now, though hardly true in Walpole's time, when the arcade remained as Inigo had built it, with stone pilasters on a red brick frontage. The pilasters, as we now see them, are lost in a mass of compo and white paint; the red bricks have been whitened over, and the pitched roofs of red tile replaced with flat slate.

"That's the Bellconey [balcony] she stands on, that which jets out so on the forepart of the house; every house here has one of 'em."—*R. Brome's Covent Garden Weeded*, 1659.

lxxxv.

"Walking thence together to the Piazza they parted there; Eugenius and Lisideius to some pleasant appointment they had made, and Crites and Neander to their several lodgings."—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poesy*, 4to, 1668.

"Puh, this is nothing; why I knew the Hectors, and before them the Muns and the Tityre Tu's; they were brave fellows indeed; in those days a man could not go from the Rose Tavern to the Piazza once, but he must venture his life twice, my dear Sir Willy."—*The Scowrers, by T. Shadwell*, 4to, 1691.

"London is really dangerous at this time; the pick-pockets, formerly content with mere filching, make no scruple to knock people down with bludgeons in Fleet Street and the Strand, and that at no later hour than eight o'clock at night: but in the Piazzas, Covent Garden, they come in large bodies, armed with couteaus, and attack whole parties, so that the danger of coming out of the play-houses is of some weight in the opposite scale, when I am disposed to go to them oftener than I ought."—*Shenstone to Jago, March*, 1744.

"Unfortunately for the fishmongers of London the Dory resides only in the Devonshire Seas; for could any of this company but convey one to the

* An actor in Shakspeare's plays as originally brought out, and one of the best.

temple of luxury under the Piazza,* where Macklin the high priest daily serves up his rich offerings, great would be the reward of that fishmonger."—*Fielding, A Voyage to Lisbon.*

Otway has laid a scene in The Soldier's Fortune in *Covent Garden Piazza;* and Wycherley, a scene in The Country Wife. Lady Mary Wortley Montague lodged in the Piazza for some time —there is a letter of Pope's, addressed to her here. In Cocks's auction-rooms, (now Robins's, formerly Langford's), Hogarth exhibited his Marriage-à-la-Mode gratis to the public; and "in the front apartments, now used as breakfast-rooms by the proprietor of the Tavistock Hotel," lived Richard Wilson, the celebrated landscape-painter.† It appears, from the baptismal register of the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, during the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III, and even later, that "Piazza" was a favourite name for parish children. The baptismal registers are rife with Peter and Mary Piazza, John Piazza, Paul Piazza, &c. The reason may be well imagined.

> "For bating Covent Garden, I can hit on
> No place that 's called Piazza in Great Britain."—*Byron's Beppo.*

That half of the east side of the Piazza towards the south, on which the Old and New Hummums stands, was destroyed by fire about the middle of the last century, and rebuilt as we now see it, in a style totally dissimilar. *Eminent Inhabitants.*‡—Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, the poet; he was living here, in the north-west angle, in 1637.—Thomas Killigrew, the wit; he was living in the north-west angle, between 1637 and 1643, and in the north-east angle 1660—1662.—Denzill Holles; in 1644, under the name of "Colonel Hollis;" and in 1666 and after, in a house on the site of Evans's Hotel, afterwards inhabited by Sir Harry Vane, the younger, (1647), and by Sir Kenelm Digby, (1662).

> "Since the restauration of Ch. II. he [Sir Kenelm Digby] lived in the last faire house westward in the north portico of Covent Garden, where my L^d. Denzill Holles lived since. He had a laboratory there. I think he dyed in this house. Sed qu."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 327.

Nathaniel Crew, the last Lord Crew, and Lord Bishop of Durham; from 1681 to 1689, in the same house. It appears, from the books of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, that almost all the foundlings of the parish were laid at the door of the house of the Bishop of Durham.—Aubrey de Vere, the

* "The Great Piazza Coffee Room in Covent Garden, late Macklin's."—*Advertisement in the Public Advertiser, March 6th*, 1756.

† Smith's Nollekens, ii. 215.

‡ From the rate-books of St. Martin's, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and other sources.

twentieth and last Earl of Oxford; in the north-east angle, from 1663 to 1676; he lived in what was Killigrew's house.—Sir Peter Lely, from 1662 to his death in 1680; in the north-east angle, where Robins's auction-rooms now are; the house was afterwards inhabited by Roger North, the executor of Lely.*—Viscountess Muskerry, in 1676; in the north-west angle, corner of James-street. This was the celebrated Princess of Babylon of De Grammont's Memoirs.—Sir Godfrey Kneller; he came into the Piazza the year after Lely died, and the house he occupied was near the steps into *Covent Garden Theatre;* he had a garden at the back, reaching as far as Dr. Radcliffe's, in *Bow-street*, and here, therefore, and not in *Great Queen-street*, the scene of the well-known anecdote must be laid. He had left in 1705.† —Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne.

687.

> "I have quitted my old lodging, and desire you to direct your letters to be left for me with Mr. Smibert, painter, next door to the King's Arms Tavern, in the Little Piazza, Covent Garden."—*Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, Aug. 24th*, 1726, (*Berkeley's Lit. Relics*, p. 160).

Russell, Earl of Orford.

> "Hard by the church and at the end of the Piazzas [now Evans's Hotel] is the Earl of Orford's house. He is better known by the name of Admiral Russell, who in 1692 defeated Admiral de Tourville near La Hogue, and ruined the French fleet."—*A New Guide to London*, p. 26, 12mo, 1726.

Lankrink and Closterman, painters; in the house now Richardson's Hotel.—Sir James Thornhill, in 1733; in the second house eastward from James-street.—Richard Wilson, R.A., the great landscape-painter, and Zoffany, the clever theatrical portrait-painter; in what is now Robins's Auction-rooms, in the north-east wing of the Piazza.

Piccadilly. A street consisting of shops and fashionable dwelling-houses—running east and west from the top of the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner. The earliest allusion to it is in Gerard, who observes in his Herbal (1596) "that the small wild buglosse grows upon the drie ditch bankes about Pickadilla." The origin of the name is somewhat uncertain. Robert Baker, of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by his last will, dated April 14th, 1623, bequeathed the sum of two pounds ten shillings in money, and ten shillings in bread, to the poor of the parish in which he lived. He had a wife and family and a good deal to leave. He speaks of his houses in the Strand, before Britain's Burse, of a tenement in his own occupation, with its garden and cowhouse, and of a piece of land of about two acres

* North's Lives of the Norths, iii. 227, ed. 1826.
† Daily Courant of March, 1705.

"in the fields behind the Mews," which he had enclosed with a brick wall. The entry of the three pounds in the accounts of the overseers of the poor of St. Martin's tells us who Robert Baker was, and how his nameless tenement was known :—

Of Robte Baeker of Pickadilley Halle gewen by wille, iij^{li}.

Here, then, is the earliest mention of Piccadilly Hall which has yet been discovered, and the bequest and entry are additionally important, when we contrast the silence of Baker in his will when he refers to the tenement in his possession, known as Piccadilly Hall, with the particular description made by the overseers in the entry of the payment. There is reason to believe that Robert Baker did not care to have his tenement described as Piccadilly Hall ; let us hear Blount :—

"A Pickadil is that round hem, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing; also a kinde of stiffe collar, made in fashion of a band. Hence, perhaps, the famous ordinary near St. James's, called Pickadilly, took denomination, because it was then the utmost, or skirt house of the suburbs, that way. Others say it took name from this; that one Higgins, a Tailor, who built it, got most of his estate by Pickadilles, which in the last age were much worn in England."—*Blount's Glossographia*, ed. 1656, first ed.

The word Picardill occurs in Ben Jonson and several of our old dramatic writers ; and Gifford, one of the ablest of our commentators, has a note upon the subject :—"Picardil," says Gifford, "is simply a diminutive of *picca*, (Span. and Ital.), a spear-head, and was given to this article of foppery from a fancied resemblance of its stiffened plaits to the bristled points of those weapons." It was in fashion when Barnaby Rich wrote, in 1614. "He that some fortie or fifty years sithens," says Rich, "should have asked after a Pickadilly, I wonder who could have understood him, or could have told what a Pickadilly had been, either fish or flesh." Baker, it appears, had built on "the fields behind the Mews," and his widow increasing the number of tenements, the overseers of the poor of St. Martin's claimed Lammas money of her, for building on ground over which, after Lammas, the parishioners of St. Martin's had a right of common. In the books of the overseers from April 18th, 1640, to May 2nd, 1641, the sum is placed under the head of "Lamas Ground Receipts," and the entry as follows :—

"Of Mrs. Mary Baker, widdowe, in Lieu of the Lamas Comon, of certaine grounds neere the Winde Mill at the Cawsey head, builded upon by her late husband deceased, and now usually called Pickadilly, xxx*d*."

Windmill-street preserves a recollection of "the Winde Mill at the Cawseyhead ;" Panton-square and Panton-street, the name

of Colonel Panton, to whom Mrs. Baker sold Piccadilly Hall; and Coventry-street, the name of Mr. Secretary Coventry of the reign of Charles II., whose garden wall ran along part of Panton-street and Oxendon-street. The situation of Piccadilly Hall, at the north-east corner of the Haymarket, is laid down in T. Porter's map of London, made before the Restoration; over against Windmill-street stood the Gaming-house; and at the corner of Windmill-street and Coventry-street Piccadilly Hall. The Gaming-house, or *Shaver's Hall*, as it was commonly called, is described, and the nickname accounted for, in a letter of the 24th June, 1635.

"Since Spring Gardens was put down, we have, by a servant of the Lord Chamberlain's, a new Spring Gardens, erected in the fields beyond the Mews, where is built a fair house and two bowling greens, made to entertain gamesters and bowlers at an excessive rate, for I believe it hath cost him above four thousand pounds, a dear undertaking for a gentleman barber. My Lord Chamberlain [Pembroke] much frequents this place, where they bowl great matches."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford*, (*Strafford Letters*, vol. i., p. 435).

And Piccadilly Hall in a passage in Lord Clarendon's History.

"In the afternoon of the same day [in 1641], Mr. Hyde going to a place called Piccadilly, (which was a fair house for entertainment and gaming, with handsome gravel walks with shade, and where were an upper and lower bowling green, whither very many of the nobility and gentry of the best quality resorted, both for exercise and conversation), as soon as ever he came into the ground, the Earl of Bedford came to him, and told him 'He was glad he was come thither, for there was a friend of his in the lower ground who needed his counsel.'"—*Clarendon's History of the Rebellion*, vol. i., p. 422, ed. 1826.

Sir John Suckling, the poet, (d. 1641), was one of the great frequenters of Piccadilly Hall; Aubrey preserving a story of "his sisters coming to Peccadillo Bowling-green, crying for the feare he should lose all [their] portions." Another well-known person was Phil Porter.

"Farewell, my dearest Piccadilly,
Notorious for great dinners;
Oh, what a Tennis Court was there!
Alas! too good for sinners."
Phil. Porter's Farewell, Wit and Drollery, p. 39, 12mo, 1682.

Lammas money was paid on account of Piccadilly House and Bowling-green as late as 1670, and the house itself pulled down circ. 1685. The Tennis-court, attached to the Gaming-house, still remains in *James-street, Haymarket*. The first Piccadilly, taking the word in its modern acceptation of a street, was a very short line of road, running no further west than the foot of Sackville-street, and the name Piccadilly-street occurs for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's, under the year 1673. Sir Thomas Clarges's house, on the site of the present *Albany*, is described in the London Gazette

of 1675 (No. 982) as "near Burlington House, above Piccadilly." From Sackville-street to Albemarle-street was originally called Portugal-street, after Catherine of Braganza, the Queen of Charles II., and all beyond was the great Bath-road, or as Agas calls it (1560) "the waye to Reding." The Piccadilly of 1708 is described as "a very considerable and publick street, between Coventry-street and Portugal-street;" and the Piccadilly of 1720 as "a large street and great thoroughfare, between Coventry-street and Albemarle-street." Portugal-street gave way to Piccadilly in the reign of George I. That part of the present street, between Devonshire House and Hyde Park Corner, was taken up, as Ralph tells us, in 1734, by the shops and stone-yards of statuaries, just as the New-road is now—a statement confirmed by Walpole in a letter to Mann of June 6th, 1746, and by Lloyd, in a poem called The Cit's Country Box.

> "And now from Hyde Park Corner come
> The Gods of Athens and of Rome;
> Here squabby Cupids take their places,
> With Venus and the clumsy Graces."
>
> *The Cit's Country Box*, 1757.

"When do you come?" writes Walpole to Montague, Nov. 8th, 1759; "if it is not soon you will find a new town. I stared today at Piccadilly like a country squire; there are twenty new stone houses. At first I concluded that all the grooms that used to live there had got estates and built palaces." We may read the history of Piccadilly in the names of several of the surrounding streets and buildings. The *Clarendon Hotel*, in *Bond-street*, derives its name from the great Lord Chancellor Clarendon, whose house stood at the top of *St. James's-street*, between *Bond-street* and *Berkeley-street*. *Albemarle-street* was so called after Christopher Monk, the second Duke of Albemarle, to whom *Clarendon House* was sold in 1657, by Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, the son of the great Lord Clarendon. *Bond-street* was so called after Sir Thomas Bond, of Peckham, in Surrey, to whom Clarendon House was sold by the Duke of Albemarle when in difficulties, a little before his death. *Jermyn-street* was so called after Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, who died 1683-4; *Burlington House* after Boyle, Earl of Burlington. *Dover-street*, after Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, (d. 1708), the little Jermyn of De Grammont's Memoirs; *Berkeley-street* and *Stratton-street*, after John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Charles II.; *Clarges-street*, after Sir Walter Clarges, the nephew of Nan Clarges, General Monk's virago of a wife; and *Arlington-street* and *Bennet-street* after Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, one of the Cabal.

Air-street was built in 1659, *Stratton-street* in 1693, and Bolton-street was, in 1708, the most westerly street in London. *Devonshire House* occupies the site of *Berkeley House*, in which the first Duke of Devonshire died, (1707). *Hamilton-place* derives its name from James Hamilton, ranger of *Hyde Park* in the reign of Charles II., and the brother of La Belle Hamilton. Halfmoon-street was so called from the Halfmoon Tavern. Coventry House, No. 106, was built on the site of an old inn, called the Greyhound, and bought by the Earl of Coventry of Sir Hugh Hunlock, in 1764, for 10,000 guineas.* *Apsley House* was called after Apsley, Earl of Bathurst, who built it late in the last century; and the *Albany* from the Duke of York and Albany, the brother of King George IV. *St. James's Church*, (by Wren) was consecrated on Sunday, the 13th of July, 1684. The sexton's book of St. Martin's informs us that the White Bear Inn was in existence in 1685; and Strype, in his new edition of Stow, that there was a White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly in 1720. The two Corinthian pilasters, one on each side of the Three Kings Inn gateway, in Piccadilly, belonged to *Clarendon House*, and are, it is thought, the only remains of that edifice. Sir William Petty, our first writer of authority on political arithmetic, died in a house over against St. James's Church, (1687). Next but one to Sir William Petty, Verrio, the painter, was living in 1675. In the dark-red brick rectory house, at the east end of the church, now No. 197, and recently rebuilt, lived and died the celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke, rector of St. James's, Westminster, from 1709 till his death in 1729. Here he edited Cæsar and Homer; here he wrote his Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, and his Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God. Dr. Clarke valued himself upon his agility, and, as Joseph Warton assures us, "would frequently amuse himself in a private room of his house in leaping over the tables and chairs." In Coventry House, facing the Green Park, corner of Engine-street, (now the Ambassadors' Club), died, in 1809, William, sixth Earl of Coventry, married, in 1752, to the eldest of the three beautiful Miss Gunnings. In what was then No. 23, now the first house east of Mr. Barnes's, died, in 1803, Sir William Hamilton, the great collector of antiquities, but more generally known as the husband of Nelson's Lady Hamilton. From the house No. 80, Sir Francis Burdett was taken to the Tower, April 6th, 1810; the officer, armed with an arrest-warrant, scaling the house with a ladder, and entering the window of the drawing-room, where Sir Francis was found instructing his son in Magna Charta, the street being occupied

Amb. Club.

* Every Day Book, i. 578; Selwyn's Corresp., i. 339.

by the Horse Guards. No. 105 was the old Pulteney Hotel; here the Emperor of Russia put up during the memorable visit of the allied sovereigns in 1814; and here the Duchess of Oldenburg (the Emperor Alexander's sister) introduced Prince Leopold to the Princess Charlotte. The large brick house, No. 1, Stratton-street, was the residence of Mrs. Coutts, afterwards Duchess of St. Albans. Lord Eldon's house, at the corner of Hamilton-place, was built by his grandfather, Lord Chancellor Eldon. Nos. 138 and 139 were all one house in the old Duke of Queensbury's time.

"In the balcony of No. 138, on fine days in summer, used to sit, some forty years ago, a thin, withered old figure, with one eye, looking on all the females that passed him, and not displeased if they returned him whole winks for his single ones. This was the Most Noble William Douglas, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Queensbury; Marquis of Dumfries; Earl of March, Drumlanrig, and Sanquhar; Viscount Nith, Torthorold, and Ross; and Lord Douglas, of Ambresbury, Howick, Tibbers, Kilmount, Middleby, Dornock, Niedpath, Lyne, and Mannerhead. He had been Prince of the Jockies of his time, and was a voluptuary and millionaire. 'Old Q.' was his popular appellation. He died at the age of eighty-six. We have often seen him in his balcony.

'Sunning himself in Huncamunca's eyes;'

and wondered at the longevity of his dissipation and the prosperity of his worthlessness. Stories were told of his milk baths, his inhaling the breath of dairymaids, and his getting up interludes of Paris and the Golden Apple, the part of Paris by himself. The last, it seems, was true. His dying bed was covered with *billets doux;* that is to say, with love-letters addressed (as Molière has it) to the 'sweet eyes of his money-box.'"—*Leigh Hunt.*

The Duchess of Gloucester's, at the corner of Park-lane, was once Lord Elgin's, and here the Elgin marbles were placed on their first arrival in this country. No. 94 was formerly Egremont House, then Cholmondeley House, now the Duke of Cambridge's. The bay-fronted house at the corner of Whitehorse-street was the residence of M. Charles Dumergue, the friend of Sir Walter Scott; until a child of his own was established in London, this was Scott's head-quarters when in town. The London season of Lord Byron's married life was passed in that half of the Duke of Queensbury's house now No. 139. "We mean to metropolise to-morrow," says Byron, "and you will address your next to Piccadilly. We have got the Duchess of Devon's house there, she being in France." Here he brought his wife, and that hag of a housemaid, Mrs. Mule, of whom Moore has given an amusing account in his Life of Byron. The letters of Lord Byron, written from this house, are one and all dated from No. 13, Piccadilly-terrace, and one and all of Scott's from M. Dumergue's, from No. 15, Piccadilly West. Numbers are of very little use to the local antiquary; they suffer from the caprice of every new surveyor. Two houses

are thrown into one, the street is enlarged, or the even numbers are arranged on one side, and the odd numbers on the other. Piccadilly-terrace and Piccadilly West no longer exist; and under the present system of numbering, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, is No. 149, Piccadilly. At the corner of Down-street, is the house of Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., built 1848-49. Mr. Hope is the possessor of the celebrated collection of pictures (Dutch especially) formed at the Hague by the family of the Hopes—and where, in 1771, it was carefully inspected by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and just as carefully described by him in his journey to Flanders and Holland in that year. *Observe.*—

Van Dyck—The Assumption of the Virgin. "A faint picture. She is surrounded by little angels; one of them is peeping archly at you under a bundle of drapery, with which he has covered himself: this comicalness is a little out of its place." —*Sir Joshua Reynolds.* Charity. Virgin and Child. "A good but not important picture."—*Waagen.* Rubens—The Shipwreck of Æneas —the clouds in Mr. Turner's manner. "Highly poetical in the design, and executed in a most masterly manner in a deep full tone."—*Waagen.* Claude—Landscape. "An old very pretty copy of the fine picture in the Dresden Gallery." —*Waagen.* S. Rosa—Landscape. Domenichino—St. Sebastian. Giorgione—Judith with the Head of Holofernes. Rembrandt—Young Woman in an Arm-chair by which a Man is standing. "One of the rare family portraits of this master in whole-length figures." —*Waagen.* Backhuysen—Sea Piece with Ships —"a large and capital picture."—*Sir J. Reynolds.* Netscher—Lady at a Window with Parrot and Ape, marked 1664. Jan Steen—An Oyster Feast, "in which is introduced an excellent figure of Old Mieris, standing with his hands behind him."—*Sir J. Reynolds.* Lairesse — Death of Cleopatra. "Her figure is well drawn, and in an attitude of great grace; but the style is degraded by the naturalness of the white satin, which is thrown over her. A woman lies dead at the feet of the bed. This picture is as highly finished as a Vanderwerf, but in a much better style excepting the drapery, which is not equal to Vanderwerf. Vanderwerf painted what may be truly called drapery; this of Lairesse is not drapery, it is white satin."—*Sir J. Reynolds.* Van der Helst—Halt of Travellers. "In Van der Helst's middle and best period."—*Waagen.* Rembrandt—Our Saviour in the Tempest. "In this picture there is a great effect of light, but it is carried to a degree of affectation."—*Sir J. Reynolds.* Terburg—The Music Lesson, (fine). The Trumpeter, (fine). F. Mieris—A Gentleman with a Violin; a young Woman with her back turned is making out the reckoning, marked 1660. "This picture, painted when he was only twenty-six years of age, is one of his great master-pieces."—*Waagen.* Metzu—Woman reading a Letter. "The milkwoman who brought it, is in the mean time drawing a curtain a little on one side, in order to see the picture under it, which appears to be a sea view."—*Sir J. Reynolds.* Woman writing a Letter. Schalken—Man reading by Candle-light. "A carefully executed picture; the impasto particularly good." —*Waagen.* Ruysdael—Landscape, Cattle and Figures. Verkolje—David and Bathsheba. A. Vandervelde—Cattle at a Watering-place; an evening scene; a wonderful picture; perhaps the finest Adrian Vandervelde in the world. P. De Hooge—An Interior, with Figures. "Spoiled by cleaning."—*Waagen.*

Weenix—A Dead Swan and Dead Hare. "Perfect every way: beyond Hondekoeter." — *Sir J. Reynolds.* Vanderwerf — The Incredulity of St. Thomas. "The drapery of St. Thomas is excellent; the folds long-continued unite with each other, and are varied with great art."—*Sir J. Reynolds.* (On the Screen). D. Teniers—Soldiers playing at Backgammon. G. Dow—"A Woman at a Window with a Hare in her hand. Bright colouring and well drawn: a dead cock, cabbage, and carrots lying before her. The name of Gerard Dow is written on the lantern which hangs on one side."—*Sir J. Reynolds.* D. Teniers — Soldiers Smoking. P. Potter—Exterior of Stable — Cattle and Figures. P. Wouvermans — Halt of Hawking Party, (fine). A. Ostade—Exterior of Cottage with Figures. Hobbima—Wood Scenery. Terburg—Trumpeter waiting, (fine). Wouvermans—Cavaliers and Ladies, Bagpiper, &c. "The best I ever saw."—*Sir J. Reynolds.* Metzu—Lady in blue velvet tunic and white satin petticoat. Cuyp — Cattle and a Shepherd. "The best I ever saw of him; and the figure likewise is better than usual: but the employment which he has given the shepherd in his solitude is not very poetical."—*Sir J. Reynolds.* P. Gyzens—Dead Swan and small Birds. "Highly finished and well coloured." — *Sir J. Reynolds.* Antiquities, Vases, &c. The antiques are, for the most part, unfortunately much disfigured by indifferent restorations, and there is much that was originally of little value. The vases consist of the second collection made by Sir William Hamilton at Naples; and among them are several choice specimens.—*Waagen.*

Mode of admission: by cards obtained upon personal introduction from the owner, on Mondays throughout the London season—April to July.

Picket Street, Strand, north side of St. Clement's Danes. Built 1813, on the site of *Butcher Row*, and so called in compliment to Alderman Picket, through whose exertions and perseverance the improvements in this quarter were chiefly carried into effect. Before the alteration was made the old cant name for the place among coachmen was "The Pass," or "The Straits of St. Clement's."*

Picthatch. A famous receptacle for prostitutes and pickpockets. It is generally supposed to have been in *Turnmill-street*, near Clerkenwell-green.†

"*Falstaff* [*to Pistol*]. Reason, you rogue, reason: think'st thou, I'll endanger my soul gratis? At a word, hang no more about me; I am no gibbet for you:—go. A short knife and a throng:—to your manor of Pickt-hatch, go."—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act ii., sc. 2.

"Shift, here in town, not meanest among squires,
That haunt Pict-hatch, Marsh Lambeth and Whitefriars,
Keeps himself, with half a man, and defrays
The charge of that state with this charm—God pays."
Ben Jonson, Epigram XII., (Lieutenant Shift).

* The Spectator, No. 498.
† Gifford's Ben Jonson, i. 17; Dyce's Middleton, v. 512.

"Shift, a thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldring and odling, his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Picthatch." — *Ben Jonson*, (*Dram. Pers. before Every Man out of his Humour*).

"*Knowell.* From the Bordello it might come as well,
The Spittle or Pict-hatch."
Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour. See also *Ben Jonson*, iv. 522.

Here Middleton has laid the scene of his Black Book; and here there is reason to believe, from what he states, Nash, the rude railing satirist, died.

"I proceeded toward Pict-hatch, intending to begin there first, which (as I may fitly name it) is the very skirts of all brothel-houses."—*Middleton's Works*, v. 513.

"In the meantime, while they were ransacking his box and pockets, [Sir John] Robinson fell a railing at the Colonel, giving him the base terms of Rebel and Murderer, and such language as none could have learnt, but such as had been conversant among the Civil Society of Pickt-hatch, Turnbull Street, and Billingsgate."—*Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson*, p. 132, ed. 1838.

PIE POWDER COURT. [*See* Bartholomew Fair.]

"This Court has for many years been held at a public house called The Hand and Shears, in King-street at the corner of Middle-street, and near the east end of Cloth Fair."—*Wilkinson's Lond. Illust.*

PIE CORNER, WEST SMITHFIELD, between *Giltspur-street* and *Smithfield;* now the Smithfield end of Giltspur-street.

"Pie Corner, a place so called of such a sign, sometime a fair Inn for receipt of travellers, but now divided into tenements."—*Stow*, p. 139.

"Pye corner—noted chiefly for Cooks' Shops, and Pigs drest there during Bartholomew Fair."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 283.

"*Hostess.* I am undone by his [Falstaff's] going; I warrant you, he's an infinitive thing upon my score.—Good master Fang, hold him sure:—good master Snare, let him not 'scape. He comes continually to Pie-corner (saving your manhoods) to buy a saddle; and he's indited to dinner to the Lubbar's Head in Lumbert-street to Master Smooth's the silkman."—*Shakspeare, Second Part of King Henry IV.*, Act ii., sc. 1.

"*Subtle.* I do not hear well.
"*Face.* Not of this, I think it.
But I shall put you in mind, sir; at Pie-corner
Taking your meal of steam in, from Cooks' stalls."
Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, Act i., sc. 1.

"*Littlewit.* Tut, we 'll have a device, a dainty one. I have it, Win, I have it i' faith, and 'tis a fine one. Win, long to eat of a pig, sweet Win, in the Fair do you see, in the heart of the Fair, not at Pie Corner."—*Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, Act i., sc. 1.

"*Whorebang.* By this flesh, let 's have wine, or I will cut thy head off, and have it roasted and eaten in Pie Corner next Bartholomew Tide."—*Nat Field, Amends for Ladies*, 4to, 1618.

"*Sir Humphrey Scattergood.* I 'll not be serv'd so nastily as in my

days of nonage, or as my father was; as if his meat had been dress'd at Pie Corner by greasy scullions there." — *T. Shadwell, The Woman Captain*, 4to, 1680.

"*Lovel.* Why don't you live in the country? there you may be free.

"*Stanford.* Free! Yes, to be drunk with March beer, and wine worse than ever was serv'd in at Pye Corner at the eating of pigs."—*T. Shadwell, The Sullen Lovers*, 4to, 1668.

"Who would grudge the slight mention of a book and its author; yet not so far as to condescend to the taking notice of every single-sheeted Pie Corner poet who comes squirting out with an elegy in mourning for every great person that dies." — *Edward Phillips, Preface to Theatrum Poetarum*, 12mo, 1675.

"4 Sep. 1666. W. Hewer this day went to see how his mother did, and comes late home, telling us how he hath been forced to remove her to Islington, her house in Pye Corner being burned, so that the Fire is got so far that way."—*Pepys.*

The Great Fire of London began at *Pudding-lane*, and ended at *Pie-corner*. A singular coincidence in names, which is said to have occasioned the erection, at the corner of *Cock-lane*, of a figure of a boy upon a bracket, with his arms across his stomach, thus curiously inscribed: "This boy is in memory put up of the late Fire of London, occasioned by the sin of gluttony, 1666." There is an engraving of it by J. T. Smith. The inscription is now illegible. "The boy," says Pennant, "is represented wonderfully fat indeed."

"Next day I through Pye-corner past:
The roast-meat on the stall
Invited me to take a taste;
My money was but small."
The Great Boobee, (*Roxburgh Ballads*, p. 221).

PIMLICO.

"A place in or near Hogsdon, [Hoxton] remarkable for selling ale. See 'Pimlyco, or Runne Red cap, 'tis a mad world at Hogsdon,' B. L., 4to, 1609." —*Isaac Reed*, (*Dodsley's Old Plays*, ed. *Collier*, ix. 265).

"*Lovewit.* Has there been much resort, say you?
First Nei. Daily, sir.
Second Nei. And nightly, too.
Third Nei. Ay, and some as brave as lords.
Fourth Nei. Ladies and gentlewomen.
Fifth Nei. Citizens' wives.
First Nei. And knights.
Sixth Nei. In coaches.
Second Nei. Yes, and oyster women.
First Nei. Besides other gallants.
Third Nei. Sailors' wives.
Fourth Nei. Tobacco men.
Fifth Nei. Another Pimlico!
* * * * *
Lovewit. The neighbours tell me all here that the doors
Have still been open —
Face. How, sir!

Lovewit. Gallants, men and women,
And of all sorts, tag-rag, been seen to flock here,
In threaves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden,
In days of Pimlico and eye-bright."

Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, Act v.

"*Littlewit.* Troth, I am a little taken with my Win's dressing here: does it not fine, Master Winwife? How do you apprehend, sir, she would not wear this habit? I challenge all Cheapside to shew such another; Moorfields, Pimlico-path, or the Exchange, in a summer evening with a place to boot, as this has."—*Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair,* Act i.

"*Meercraft.* I knew thou must take after somebody,
Thou could'st not be else. This was no shop-look.
I 'll have thee Captain Gilthead, and march up
And take in Pimlico, and kill the bush
At every tavern."—*Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass,* Act iii.

"*Sir Lionel.* It doth me so much good to stir and talk, to place this and displace that, that I shall need no apothecaries' prescriptions. I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico to fetch a draught of Derby ale, that it may fetch a colour in her cheeks."—*Grene's Tu Quoque,* 4to, 1614.

"*Plotwell.* We have brought you
A gentleman of valour, who has been
In Moorfields often: marry it has been
To 'squire his sisters and demolish custards
At Pimlico."—*The City Match,* fol. 1639.

PIMLICO. A large district lying between *St. James's Park,* the river *Thames,* the village of *Chelsea, Hyde Park Corner,* and the hamlet of *Knightsbridge. Buckingham Palace* and Belgrave-square are both of them in *Pimlico.*

"A place near Chelsea is still called Pimlico, and was resorted to within these few years on the same account as the former at Hogsden."—*Isaac Read,* (*Dodsley's Old Plays,* ed. *Collier,* vii. 51).

"Pimlico is sometimes spoken of as a person, and may not improbably have been the master of a house once famous for an ale of a particular description."—*Gifford,* (*Ben Jonson,* iv. 165).

The following extracts from the accounts of the overseers of the poor of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields are the earliest notices yet discovered of existing Pimlico.

"1626. Paied for a shroud Cloathe for Goodman's wife at Pimlicoe . . . . . iij^{s} iiij^{d}

"1626. Paied for a shrowd Cloathe for an old man dyed at Pimlico . . . . . iiij

"1627. To the Constable of Pimlico to take out the Lord Cheiffe Justice's Warrant to take Mr. Burde that gott a man child one Mary Howard and borne at Pimlico . . . . . j^{s} vj^{d}

"1630. The iiijth of September 1630, paid for the hire of a horse and sledd, and a labouring man to make a grave, and to cover it at Hide pke corner, for Thomas Wood, who hanged himself at Pimplico . v^{s} "

Overseers' Accounts of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

Pimlico at this time was wholly uninhabited, nor is it introduced into the rate-books of St. Martin's before the year 1680, when the Earl of Arlington, previously rated under the head of Mulberry Garden, is, though living in the same house, rated under the head of "Pimlico." In 1687, seven years after the first introduction of the name into the rate-books of the parish in which it was then situated, four people are described as residing in what was then called Pimlico; the Duke of Grafton, Lady Stafford, Thomas Wilkins, and Dr. Crispin. The Duke of Grafton, having married the only child of the Earl of Arlington, was residing in *Arlington House*, and Lady Stafford in what was then and long before called *Tart Hall*. In 1698 the Duke of Buckingham (then only Marquis of Normanby) bought *Arlington House* of the Duchess of Grafton, and rebuilding it shortly after, named it anew by its well-known title of *Buckingham House*. George IV. began the great alterations in Pimlico by rebuilding *Buckingham House*, and drawing the courtiers from *Portland-place* and *Portman-square* to the splendid mansions built by the Messrs. Basevi and Cubitt, in what was known at that time, and long before, as *the Five Fields* in Pimlico. It seems but the other day since the writer of this brief notice of the place played at cricket in the Five Fields, "where robbers lie in wait,"* or pulled bulrushes in the "cuts" of the *Willow Walk* in Pimlico.

"Jam pauca aratro jugera regiæ
Moles relinquent."

I may add, that Pimlico is still celebrated for its ale, and that the *Willow Walk* occurs for the first time in the books of St. Martin's under the year 1723. [*See* Davies Street.]

Pincock Lane, Newgate Street, on the north side leading to *The Bagnio*, originally *Pentecost-lane*.

Pinmakers' Hall. [*See* Pinner Court.]

Pinner Court, Old Broad Street. So called from Pinners' or Pinmakers' Hall, a great place for dissenting preachers as early as the reign of Charles II.† It is still a dissenting meeting-house.

Pitt Place, Drury Lane. [*See* Cockpit Theatre.]

Plasterers' Hall, the Hall of the ancient fraternity of the Plasterers, is in Addle Street, Wood Street, Cheapside, next to No. 23.

Playhouse Passage, Golding Lane. [*See* Fortune Theatre.]

* Tatler. † Thoresby's Diary, i. 5.

Playhouse Yard, Blackfriars. [*See* Blackfriars Theatre.]

Playhouse Yard, Drury Lane. So called because it led to *Drury-lane Theatre*. I subjoin, from the rate-books of St. Martin's, the names of the actors rated to the poor for Drury-lane Theatre, at the junction of the two companies, in 1681 :—

> "*Playhouse Yard.* Nicholas Burt, Robert Shattrell, Nicholas Moone, William Cartwright, Philip Griffith, Thomas Clarke, Martin Powell, Joseph Haynes. 6*l.* Theatre Royall."

And so the names stand in 1683 and 1684. Subsequently they are omitted. Nicholas Moone was perhaps a mistake for Michael Mohun, the celebrated Major Mohun.

Playhouse Yard, Whitefriars. [*See* Whitefriars Theatre.]

Plowden Buildings. A row of chambers in the Temple, and so called (recently) after Edmund Plowden, an eminent lawyer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whose Reports and Queries are still referred to by every student of the old law.

Plumbers' Hall is in Great Bush Lane, Cannon Street, City. The Company was incorporated by James I., and is the 31st in rotation of the Livery Companies of London.

Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey. The angle in the south transept of *Westminster Abbey*, called *Poets' Corner* from the burial there of Chaucer, Spenser, and other eminent English poets. This is the ordinary entrance into *Westminster Abbey*.

Polygon (The), Somers Town, was so called from its shape. Here, Sept. 10th, 1797, died Mary Woolstonecraft, (Mary Godwin), author of the Vindication of the Rights of Women. Here Godwin wrote his Political Justice, and, I am told, his Caleb Williams. The Polygon, now enclosed by the dirty neighbourhood of Clarendon-square, was, when Godwin lived in it, a new row of houses, pleasantly seated near fields and nursery-gardens.

Polytechnic (Royal) Institution, 309, Regent Street, and 5, Cavendish Square. Incorporated 1838, for the advancement of the Arts and Practical Science, especially in connexion with Agriculture, Mining, Machinery, Manufactures, and other branches of industry. Admission to the morning and evening exhibitions, one shilling each ; schools, half price. Annual subscription, one guinea. Annual subscribers of two guineas have the privilege of personally introducing a friend, or two children under twelve years of age. The collection is very miscellaneous, and will repay a visit. The articles exhibited

are chiefly deposited by the inventors, or others having a pecuniary interest in them. *Observe.*—The diving-bell in the Great Hall, composed of cast-iron, open at the bottom, with seats around, and of the weight of three tons; the interior, for the divers, is lighted by openings in the crown, of thick plate glass, firmly secured by brass frames, screwed to the bell; it is suspended by a massive chain to a large swing crane, with a powerful crab, the windlass of which is grooved spirally, and the chain passes four times over it into a well beneath, to which chain is suspended the compensation weights. It is so accurately arranged, that the weight of the bell is, at all depths, counterpoised by the weights acting upon the spiral shaft. The bell is supplied with air from two powerful air-pumps, of eight-inch cylinder, conveyed by the leather hose to any depth, and is put into action several times daily. Visitors may safely descend a considerable depth into the tank, which, with the canals, hold nearly ten thousand gallons of water, and can, if required, be emptied in less than one minute. This is an interesting and instructive exhibition, worthy of a visit from every stranger in London.

PONTACK'S. A celebrated French eating-house, in ABCHURCH LANE,* CITY. It no longer exists. lxxxv.

"Near this Exchange [the Royal Exchange] are two very good French Eating-Houses, the one at the sign of Pontack, a President of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, from whose name the best French Clarets are called so, and where you may bespeak a dinner, from four or five shillings a head to a guinea, or what sum you please; the other is Kivat's, where there is a constant ordinary, as abroad, for all comers, without distinction, and at a very reasonable price."—*De Foe, A Journey through England,* i. 175, 8vo, 1722.

"Read, the mountebank, who has assurance enough to come to our table up stairs at Garraway's, swears he 'll stake his coach and six horses, his two blacks, and as many silver trumpets, against a dinner at Pontack's."—*Dr Radcliffe,* (*Radcliffe's Life,* p. 41, 12mo, 1724).

"16 Aug. 1711. I was this day in the city, and dined at Pontack's . . . . Pontack told us, although his wine was so good, he sold it cheaper than others; he took but seven shillings a flask. Are not these pretty rates?"—*Swift, Journal to Stella,* ii. 323.

> "What wretch would nibble on a hanging shelf,
> When at Pontack's he may regale himself?"
> *The Hind and Panther Transvers'd.*

> "Drawers must be trusted, through whose hands convey'd
> You take the liquor, or you spoil the trade;
> For sure those honest fellows have no knack
> Of putting off stum'd Claret for Pontack."—*Ibid.*

Here, in 1699, Dr. Bentley wrote to Evelyn, asking him to meet Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Robert Southwell, and other friends,

* Advertisement in Daily Courant of Feb. 3rd, 1722.

at dinner, to consider the propriety of purchasing Bishop Stillingfleet's library for the Royal Society.

"*Mrs. Witwoud.* I know two several companies gone into the city, one to Pontack's, and t'other to the Rummer."—*Southerne, The Wives' Excuse*, 4to, 1692.

Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill. A footway from Cornhill to Lombard-street, and so called from the Pope's Head Tavern, of which the earliest mention occurs in the particulars of a wager, made in the 4th year of Edward IV., (1464), between an Alicant goldsmith and an English goldsmith; the Alicant stranger contending, "in the tavern called the Pope's Head, in Lombard-street, that Englishmen were not so cunning in workmanship of goldsmithry as Alicant strangers," and undertaking to make good his assertion by the superior work he would produce. The wager was decided in favour of the Englishman.*

"The Pope's Head Tavern hath a footway through from Cornhill into Lombard Street."—*Stow*, p. 75.

In the year 1615, Sir William Craven (the father of the first Earl Craven) left the Pope's Head to the Merchant Tailors' Company, for charitable purposes, and the rents of nine houses in the alley are still received by the Company. The tavern was in existence under the same name in 1756.† The first edition of Speed's Great Britain (fol. 1611) was "sold by John Sudbury and George Humble, in Pope's-Head-alley, at the signe of the White Horse." Sudbury and Humble were the first print-sellers established in London. Ben Jonson, in his Execration upon Vulcan, recommends the pamphlets

"———that sally
Upon the Exchange still out of Pope's Head Alley"

to the wrath of the lame Lord of Fire; and Peacham, in his Compleat Gentleman, refers the print-collector, curious in the works of Golzius, to Pope's-Head-alley, where "his prints are commonly to be had." Before the Great Fire of 1666, Pope's-Head-alley possessed a good trade for toys and turners' wares.‡ In Strype's time (thirty years later) it was chiefly inhabited by cutlers.§ In the Pope's Head Tavern, in Cornhill, April 14th, 1718, Quin, the actor, killed, in self-defence, his fellow-comedian, Bowen. Bowen, a clever, but hot-headed Irishman, was jealous of Quin's reputation, and in a moment of great anger, sent for Quin to the Pope's Head Tavern, when, as soon as he had entered the room, he placed his back against

* Herbert's Livery Companies, ii. 197.
† Public Advertiser of March 16th, 1756.
‡ Strype, B. ii., p. 153. § Ibid., B. ii., p. 149.

the door, drew his sword, and bade Quin draw his. Quin, having mildly remonstrated to no purpose, drew in his own defence, and endeavoured to disarm his antagonist. Bowen received a wound, of which he died in three days, having acknowledged his folly and madness, when the loss of blood had reduced him to reason. Quin was tried and honourably acquitted.

Pool (The) is that part of the Thames between London Bridge and Cuckold's Point, where colliers and other vessels lie at anchor. From London Bridge to King's-Head-stairs, at Rotherhithe, is called the Upper Pool; from King's-Head-stairs to Cuckold's Point, the Lower Pool.

> "Every master of a collier is required, upon reaching Gravesend, to notify the arrival of his vessel to the officer upon the spot; and then he receives a direction to proceed to one of the stations exclusively appointed for the anchorage of colliers. There are seven of these stations on different Reaches of the river. The ships are then permitted and directed to proceed in turn to the Pool, where 243 are provided with stations in tiers, at which they remain for a limited time to unload their cargoes."—*Cruden's History of Gravesend*, p. 89.

Poor Law Commission Office. [*See* Somerset House.]

Poplar. A parish in Middlesex so called; originally a hamlet of Stepney, from whence it was separated in 1817, and called by the name of All Saints Poplar.

> "Popler, or Poplar, is so called from the multitude of Poplar Trees (which love a moist soil) growing there in former times. And there be yet [1720] remaining, in that part of the hamlet which bordereth upon Limehouse, many old bodies of large Poplars standing, as testimonials of the truth of that etymology."—*Dr. Joseph Woodward, in Strype, Circuit Walk*, p. 102.

George Steevens, the Shakspeare commentator, son of George Steevens of Poplar, mariner, and Mary, his wife, was baptized in Poplar Chapel in 1736. There is a fine monument to his memory, by Flaxman, in the north aisle. He is buried here.

Porridge Island. A paved alley or footway, near the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, destroyed in 1829, when the great rookery (of which Bedfordbury is still a sample) was removed from about the Strand and St. Martin's-lane. [*See* Bermudas.] It was filled with cooks' shops, and was a cant name. The real name is, I believe, unknown.*

> "The fine gentleman, whose lodgings no one is acquainted with; whose dinner is served up under cover of a pewter plate, from the Cook's shop in Porridge Island; and whose annuity of a hundred pounds is made to supply a laced suit every year, and a chair every evening to a rout; returns to his

* See Croker's Boswell, iv. 381, ed. 1831.

bed room on foot, and goes shivering and supperless to rest, for the pleasure of appearing among people of equal importance with the Quality of Brentford."—*The World, Thursday, Nov. 29th,* 1753.

Portland Place. A spacious and well-proportioned street, running from Regent-street into the Regent's Park, built by the brothers Adam, circ. 1778, and so called after the then Duke of Portland, the ground landlord. Although less fashionably inhabited than when first built, it still numbers among its occupants several peers, baronets, judges, and ambassadors. The bronze statue at the top of the street, of the Duke of Kent, the father of her present Majesty, was designed and cast by Gahagan.

Portland (Great) Street, Oxford Street, between John-street and the Portland-road. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—William Guthrie, author of Guthrie's Grammar, &c., died here, March 9th, 1770. William Seward, author of Seward's Anecdotes, lived at No. 40.* James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, died in 1795 at No. 47.† Carl Maria Von Weber, composer of Der Freischutz, died in Sir George Smart's house, No. 91.

Portman Square was so called after William Henry Portman, Esq., of Orchard-Portman, in Somersetshire, (d. 1796), the proprietor of an estate in Marylebone, of about 270 acres, formerly the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and described in a lease granted by the last Prior of the Knights of St. John as "Great Gibbet Field [*see* Tyburn], Little Gibbet Field, Hawkfield, and Brock Stand, Tassel Croft, Boy's Croft, and twenty acres Fursecroft, and two closes called Shepcott Haws, parcel of the manor of Lileston [*see* Lisson Green], in the county of Middlesex."

"Portman Square was begun about 1764, when the north side of the square was built; but it was twenty years before the whole was finished."—*Lysons,* iii. 257.

The house in the north-west angle of the square was built for Mrs. Montague, (d. 1800), authoress of the Vindication of Shakspeare against Voltaire. Here she had her Blue-stocking parties, and here, on May-day, she used to entertain the chimneysweeps of London.—At No. 26, (Lady Garvagh's), is the Aldobrandini Madonna of Raphael, the finest easel figure of the master in this country.

* Nichols's Lit. Anec., ix. 467.

† I derive this fact from a letter from a Mrs. Ogborne, of Great Portland Street, to the late J. T. Smith of the British Museum, preserved in Mr. Murray's Johnson Collections.

Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The Black Jack Public-house in this street was a favourite house of Joe Miller. Joe died in 1738, and the first edition of the Jests which have rendered his name famous was published the following year, "price one shilling." The Black Jack was long distinguished as "The Jump," from Jack Sheppard having once jumped from one of its first-floor windows, to escape the emissaries of Jonathan Wild.

Portsoken. One of the 26 wards of London, deriving its name from the 'soc' or 'soke' (the franchise, guild, liberty, or seeking), without the 'port' or gate called *Aldgate*. This ward is without the walls, but within the liberties of the City.

> "In the days of King Edgar there were thirteen Knights or Soldiers, well-beloved to the King and realm, for service by them done, which requested to have a certain portion of land on the east part of the city, left desolate and forsaken by the inhabitants, by reason of too much servitude. They besought the King to have this land, with the liberty of a guild, for ever. The King granted to their request, with conditions following: that is, that each of them should victoriously accomplish three combats, one above the ground, one under ground, and the third in the water; and after this, at a certain day in East Smithfield, they should run with spears against all comers; all which was gloriously performed, and the same day the King named it Knighten Guild."—*Stow*, p. 46.

The "knightenguild" was held by the heirs of the thirteen knights till the reign of Henry I., when (A.D. 1115) the men of the guild taking upon them the brotherhood and benefits of the newly established Priory of the Holy Trinity, within Aldgate, assigned their "soke" to the prior, and offered, upon the altars of the church, the several charters of their guild. Henry I. confirmed the gift, and the prior was made an alderman of London; an honour continued to his successors till the Dissolution, when the church was surrendered, and the site of the priory granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor. [*See* Duke's Place.] After the Dissolution the inhabitants of *Knightenguild* or *Portsoken* elected an alderman of their own—a privilege they enjoy to this day.* The name survives (corruptly) in Nightingale-lane. The principal places in the ward are *Houndsditch*, *Petticoat-lane*, and the *Minories*.

Portugal Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The old name of the south side of the present *Lincoln's-Inn-fields;* built 1657, by Sir William Cowper, Robert Henley, and James Cowper, and known as Portugal Row, before the marriage of Charles II. to

* "These Priors have sitten and ridden amongst the aldermen of London, in livery like unto them, saving that his habit was in shape of a spiritual person, as I myself have seen in my childhood."—*Stow*, p. 53.

Catherine of Portugal. Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, (d. 1680), lived here. "If you write to me you must direct to Lincoln's-Inn-fields, the house next to the *Duke's Playhouse* in Portugal-row; there lives your humble servant, ROCHESTER."*—On the site of what is now a part of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, stood the *Lincoln's-Inn-fields Theatre.*

> "This landscape of the sea—(but, by the way,
> That 's an expression which might hurt our play,
> If the severer critics were in town)—
> This prospect of the sea, cannot be shown:
> Therefore be pleased to think that you are all
> Behind the Row which men call Portugal."
> *Sir William Davenant, Epilogue to The Play-house to be Let.*

PORTUGAL STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, was so called when Portugal-row, or the south side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields ceased to be known by that name. In Strype's time it was without a name. He proposed to call it Playhouse-street.† In the burying-ground immediately opposite, belonging to *St. Clement's Danes*, Joe Miller ("Joe Miller's Jests") is buried, (d. 1738). There is a headstone to his memory, half concealed in summer by a clump of sun-flowers. The Black Jack Public-house, in *Portsmouth-street*, in this neighbourhood, was a favourite quarter of honest Joe's; it still stands. *Observe.*—The Grange Public-house, with its old picturesque inn yard.

> "*Housekeeper.* The poet has a special train behind him; though they look lean and empty, yet they seem very full of invention.
> "*Player.* Let him enter, and send his train to our House Inn the Grange."
> —*Sir William Davenant, The Play-house to be Let.*

PORTUGAL STREET, the old name for part of *Piccadilly;* so called after Catherine of Portugal, Queen of Charles II. The old name for the present *Pall Mall* was *Catherine-street.* The *Mall* itself was subsequently, but not originally, within the Park. I met with Portugal-street in the rate-books of St. Martin's, for the first time, under the year 1664, when the north side extended as far as *Air-street.* The south side was built in 1665. In 1671 it extended as far as *Sackville-street*, and in 1686 to *Dover-street*, then but newly built.

POST OFFICE (THE) stands on the site of the collegiate church of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, and was built between the years 1825 and 1829, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., who is said to have adapted one by Inigo Jones. The office is managed by a Post-Master-General, two Secretaries, an Assistant-Secretary, a Receiver-General, and other officers,

* Wharton's Works. † Strype, B. iv., p. 119.

together with a formidable staff of clerks, sorters, letter-carriers, &c., amounting in May, 1843, to 8398 persons in England and Wales, 1399 in Scotland, and 1505 in Ireland. The gross income of the office, for the year ending Jan. 5th, 1848, was 2,181,016*l.*; the expenditure 1,196,520*l.*, and the net income 984,496*l.* The number of letters delivered in the year 1848 amounted to 329,000,000, or between four and five-fold the number delivered before the reduction of the postage to one penny for every letter not exceeding half an ounce. At the present time the number of letters delivered in the London district, comprising a radius of 12 miles round the Post Office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is quite as great as that which, under the old system, was delivered in the whole United Kingdom.* Post Office money-orders, for sums not exceeding 5*l.*, are issued at the several offices at the following rates:—For any sum not exceeding 2*l.*, threepence; above 2*l.* and not exceeding 5*l.*, sixpence. The number of money-orders issued each year is about 4,000,000, the amount about 8,000,000*l.* A statement, called the Daily Packet List, of the arrival and departure of packet-boats, of unclaimed letters, &c., is published every morning, under the authority of the Postmaster-General, and may be had of F. Shanly, the contractor, No. 7, Red-Cross-street, Cripplegate; the yearly subscription to which (to be paid in advance) is 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Letters for departure the same night are received at this office later than at any other office. We had no Post Office in England, properly so called, before the year 1635. In 1663, when the carriage of letters had become a source of income, the revenues were settled on James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. Thomas Withering, Postmaster to Charles I., had his receiving-house in Sherborne-lane, and was the first "to regulate the conveyance of letters throughout Christendom, to run day and night." Delaune, in his account of London, printed in the year 1681, records, as something very wonderful, that in five days an answer may be had from a place 300 miles distant from the writer.† There was then only one office of receipt in London, and the only good channel of intelligence was the line through Kent to the Downs, which brought letters every day to London, from whence they were forwarded, every Saturday, to the other parts of the three kingdoms. A great alteration in the London post was effected in 1680, by William Murray and William Dockwra, who established, in 1680, a penny-post delivery in

* Mr. Rowland Hill's speech at Liverpool, Feb. 26th, 1847.

† Delaune, p. 346.

London. [*See* Lime Street.] In William III.'s reign, the London receiving offices were increased to six:—the chief penny post-office in Bishopsgate-street; the Westminster office in Angel-court, Charing Cross; the Southwark office in Green-Dragon-court, St. Mary Overies Churchyard; the Temple office in Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane; the St. Paul's office in Queen's-Head-court, Paternoster-row; and the Hermitage office in Catherine-Wheel-court, Rosemary-lane. As recently as the year 1826, there was but one receiving office in Pimlico for letters to be delivered within the London radius, and the nearest office for receiving general post-letters, that a person living in Pimlico could go to, was situated in St. James's-street. The introduction of mail-coaches, for the conveyance of letters, by which the revenues of the Post Office were so materially increased, was made by Mr. Palmer, and the first conveyance of the kind left London for Bristol on the evening of the 24th of August, 1784. The penny postage (introduced by the untiring exertions of Mr. Rowland Hill) came into operation on the 10th of January, 1840. [*See* Penny Post.]

Potters' Hithe. [*See* Queenhithe.]

Poultry. A street so called; extending between Cheapside and Cornhill, and famous for its Compter. [*See* Poultry Compter.]

> "West from this church have ye Scalding Alley, of old time called Scalding House, or Scalding Wike, because that ground for the most part was then employed by poulterers, that dwelt in the high street from the Stocks Market to the great Conduit. Their poultry, which they sold at their stalls, were scalded there. The street doth yet bear the name of the Poultry, and the poulterers are but lately departed from thence into other streets, as into Grasse [Gracechurch] Street, and the ends of St. Nicholas flesh shambles [Newgate Market]."—*Stow*, p. 71.

Lubbock's Banking-house is leased of the Goldsmiths, being part of Sir Martin Bowes's bequest to the Company in Queen Elizabeth's time. The King's Head Tavern, No. 25, in the Poultry, was kept, in Charles II.'s time, by William King. His wife, happening to be in labour on the day of the King's restoration, was anxious to see the returning monarch, and Charles, in passing through the Poultry, was told of her inclination, and stopped at the tavern to salute her.* No. 22 was Dilly the bookseller's. Here Dr. Johnson dined with Jack Wilkes; and here Boswell's Johnson was first published. Dilly sold his business to Mawman. No. 31 was Vernor and Hood's. Hood of this firm was the father of the facetious Tom Hood, and here Tom was born in 1798. The church is called *St. Mildred's-in-the-Poultry*.

* Nichols's Lit. Anec. i. 3.

Poultry Compter. A sheriff's prison, on the site of the present *Grocers' Alley*.* [*See* Compter in Southwark.] It was the only prison in London with a ward set apart for Jews, and was the only prison left unattacked by Lord George Gordon's rioters in 1780. Dekker and Boyse, two unfortunate sons of song, were long inhabitants of the Poultry Compter. Here died Lamb, the conjurer, (commonly called Dr. Lamb), of the injuries he had received from the mob, who pelted him with stones, (June 13th, 1628), from Moorgate to the Windmill in the Old Jewry, where he was felled to the ground with a great stone, and was thence carried to the Poultry Compter, where he died the same night. The rabble believed that the Doctor dealt with the devil, and assisted the Duke of Buckingham in misleading the King. The last slave imprisoned in England was confined (1772) in the Poultry Compter. This was Somerset, a negro, the particulars of whose case excited Sharpe and Clarkson in their useful and successful labour in the cause of negro emancipation.

"Some four houses west from this parish of St. Mildred is a prison house pertaining to one of the sheriffs of London, and is called the Compter in the Poultry. This hath been there kept and continued time out of mind, for I have not read of the original thereof."—*Stow*, p. 99.

"*First Officer.* Nay, we have been scholars, I can tell you,—we could not have been knaves so soon else; for as in that notable city called London, stand two most famous universities, Poultry and Wood Street, where some are of twenty years' standing, and have took all their degrees, from the Master's side, down to the Mistress's side, the Hole, so in like manner, &c."—*The Phœnix, by T. Middleton*, 4to, 1607.

Powis House, in the north-west angle of *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*. The town-house of the noble family of Herbert; built in 1686, by William Herbert, Viscount Montgomery and Marquis of Powis, and forfeited by him to the Crown, for his steady adherence to King James II. It was inhabited for a time by the great Lord Somers; and, in February, 1696-7, it was ordered that it should remain in the possession of the Lord Chancellor, during his custody of the Great Seal. It was subsequently sold to Holles, Duke of Newcastle, (d. 1711), when it received the name of *Newcastle House*. It still exists. [*See* Newcastle House.] 58/.

Powis House, in Great Ormond Street, stood on the north side of the street, on the site of the present *Powis-place*. It was built in the latter part of the reign of William III., by William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, son of the first Marquis of Powis, outlawed for his adherence to King James II. Lord Powis was

* The site is carefully marked in Strype's map of Cheap Ward.

living here in 1708 ;* and in 1712, when it was in the occupation of the Duc d'Aumont, ambassador from Louis XIV., it was burnt down, and rebuilt at the expense of that magnificent monarch. The house was insured, but the King's dignity would not permit him, it is said, to suffer a Fire-office to pay for the neglect of the domestics of his representative.† The front of the new house was of stone, with fluted pilasters, and surmounted on the coping by urns and statues. Over the street door was a Phœnix, still standing (but without the head) in the tympanum of the pediment of the house No. 51. The ornament above the capitals of the pilasters was the Gallic Cock. The staircase was painted by Giacomo Amiconi, a Venetian painter, of some reputation in this country. He chose the story of Holofernes, and painted the personages of his story in Roman dresses. On the top was a great reservoir, used as a fish-pond and a resource against fire. Lord Chancellor Hardwicke resided upwards of twenty years in this house. It was taken down in 1777. There is a large engraving of it by Thomas Bowles, (1714).

Powis Place, Great Ormond Street. [*See* Powis House, Great Ormond Street.]

Pratt Place, Camden Town. Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) lodged in the first-floor of a house rented by a Mr. and Mrs. Knight in this street. The husband was a seafaring man, seldom at home, and the Doctor, who was not over scrupulous, is said to have seduced the wife's affections. Knight brought an action against the Doctor, but the jury very properly acquitted him of the charge.‡

Prerogative Will Office or Court, Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, is the Court wherein all wills are proved, and all administrations granted, that belong to the Archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative. The office hours are 9 to 3 in winter, and 9 to 4 in summer. The charges for searching the calendars of names is one shilling for every name. The charge for seeing the original will is a shilling extra. Persons are not allowed to make even a pencil memorandum, but official copies of wills may be had at so much per folio. Here is the original will of Shakspeare, on three folio sheets of paper, with his signature to each sheet; the will of Napoleon, made at St. Helena, bequeathing a legacy of 10,000 francs to the man

* Hatton, p. 632. † Europ. Mag. for June, p. 429, 1804.
‡ Annual Register for 1807, p. 450.

who tried to assassinate the Duke of Wellington in Paris! the wills of Van Dyck, the painter, of Inigo Jones, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Johnson, Izaak Walton; and, in short, of all the great men of this country who died possessed of property in the south of England. It is much to be regretted that the facilities afforded by this office are so very few, and that no plan has yet been adopted, by which proper persons might have unrestricted access to the registers of the Court. The office abounds in matter of great biographical importance—illustrative of the lives of eminent men, of the descent of property, and of the manners and customs of bygone times. To literary men of known attainments the freedom of the office might be given with perfect security. This Handbook of London would have been less imperfect than it is, had the authorities of the Prerogative Will Office granted any increased facility of research to its author.

Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields.

"Prescot Street, a spacious and regular built street on the south side of the Tenter Ground in Goodman's Fields. Instead of Signs the Houses here are distinguished by numbers, as the staircases in the Inns of Court and Chancery." —*Hatton*, p. 65, 1708.

Primrose Hill. A hillock on the north-west side of the Regent's Park, belonging to the Provost and Masters of Eton College, near Windsor. In a dry ditch, at the foot of this hill, on the south side, about two fields distant from the White House, the body of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey was found, on Thursday, Oct. 17th, 1678. Three of the supposed murderers were Green, Berry, and Hill, and Primrose Hill was long familiarly known as Green Berry Hill. Godfrey's body was removed to the White House, and afterwards interred in the churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. There is a contemporary medal of Sir Edmondsbury, representing him, on the obverse, walking with a broken neck, and a sword in his body, and on the reverse, St. Denis, bearing his head in his hand, with this inscription:—

"Godfrey walks up hill after he was dead,
Denis walks down hill carrying his head."

There is a good view, on a fine day, of the west end of London, from this hill.

Prince's Square, Ratcliffe Highway. [*See* Swedish Church.]

Prince's Street, Drury Lane. [*See* Drury Lane.]

Prince's Street, Bridgewater Square. Edmund Halley, the great astronomer, lived in this street.*

* Weld's History of the Royal Society, i. 427.

Prince's Street, Hanover Square, was built in the year 1719.*

Prince's Street, Wardour Street, was so called from the Military Garden of Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I., which stood on part of Prince's-street and Gerard-street. [*See* Military Garden.]

Printing House Square, Blackfriars. So called from the printing office of the King's Printers, formerly situated here. The first I have discovered was John Bill, who "at the King's Printing House in *Black Friars*," printed the proclamations of the reign of Charles II., and the first *London Gazette*, established in that reign. Charles Eyre and William Strahan were the last King's Printers who resided here, and in February, 1770,† the King's Printing House was removed to *New-street*, near *Gough-square*, in *Fleet-street*, where it now is. The place still continues to deserve its name of *Printing House Square*, for here every day in the week (Sunday excepted) the Times newspaper is printed and published, and from hence distributed over the whole civilised world. This celebrated paper was established in 1788,—the first number appearing on the 1st of January in that year. The Times of Tuesday, Nov. 29th, 1814, was the first work ever printed by a mechanical apparatus, and the first newspaper printed by steam. A machine erected in 1846 threw off the then almost incredible number of 6000 sheets of eight pages per hour;‡ but another, by Mr. Applegarth, of Dartford, has since been erected which throws off 10,000 an hour. A newspaper and double supplement of June 23rd, 1845, contained 1706 advertisements. A column of advertisements is worth about 18*l.*; a page containing six columns is therefore worth 108*l.* Of the Times of Jan. 28th, 1846, containing Sir R. Peel's speech on the Corn Laws and Tariff, 54,000 copies were printed.§ The usual daily circulation is said to be about 30,000. The office and engines are shown, on an editor's order, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 p. m. The Times has taken the lead of all the London papers for very many years, and deservedly so, for the proprietors have spared no money to render it accurate and early in its intelligence. It was solely owing to the exertions used by the proprietors of this paper, and the immense outlay which they went to, that the notorious conspiracy of Bogle and his associates was (1841) detected and laid bare. The trial of Bogle *v.* Lawson (the

* Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
† London Gazette, Feb. 17th, 1770.
‡ Times, Aug. 21st, 1846. § Times, Jan. 30th, 1846.

printer of the paper) will occupy a place in the history of the commerce of this country, whenever such a work shall be again undertaken. A Times Testimonial was subsequently raised by the merchants and bankers of London, a tablet to commemorate the trial and exposure erected in the *Royal Exchange*, and the bulk of the money raised (the proprietors refusing to take any pecuniary recompense) invested in the funds for certain scholarships — Times Scholarships, as they are called—at *Christ's Hospital* and the *City of London School*. Mr. John Walter, under whose superintendence the Times was made what it now is, died in 1847.—William Faithorne, the eminent engraver, died (1691) in this square, and was buried in the burial-ground of *St. Anne's, Blackfriars*.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, is part of the south end of the present range of buildings commonly known as the Treasury, as altered by Mr. Barry in 1847-48. Here are kept the minutes of the Privy Councils of the Crown. A minute of the reign of James II. contains the original depositions attesting the birth of the Prince of Wales, afterwards known as the Old Pretender.

Privy Seal Office, 28, Abingdon Street, Westminster. An office belonging to the Crown. The chief officer is called the Lord Privy Seal, and is always a cabinet minister. The Privy Seal is affixed to such grants as are required to pass the Great Seal. A grant must first pass the Privy Signet, then the Privy Seal, and lastly the Great Seal of England. The Great Seal is kept by the Lord Chancellor.

Privy Garden, behind Whitehall. A square of ground containing three and a quarter acres,* between Parliament-street and the Thames, and appertaining to the King's Palace at Whitehall.

> "21 May, 1662. In the Privy Garden saw the finest smocks and linen peticoats of my Lady Castlemaine's, laced with rich lace at the bottom, that ever I saw; and did me good to look at them."—*Pepys*.

The Privy Garden, when Mr. Pepys was in it, was laid out into sixteen square compartments of grass, each compartment having a standing statue in the centre. The Garden was concealed from the street by a lofty wall; from the river by the Stone Gallery and state apartments; from the court behind the *Banqueting House* by the lodgings of the chief attendants on the King; and from the Bowling-green, to which it led, by a row of lofty trees. It would appear to have been

* Hatton, p. 66.

in every respect a *Private Garden*. This was the original *Privy Garden*. The present Privy Garden, or gardens, consists of a row of large houses fronting the river, part in the parish of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*, and part in the parish of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*. The centre house (Sir Robert Peel's) contains a very fine collection of Dutch, Flemish, and English pictures, formed by Sir Robert himself, at a great cost, and with extreme good taste. They ornament the walls of rooms in the daily occupation of the family, and consequently cannot be very often shown to strangers; nor is it fair to ask a favour which disturbs a comfort so peculiarly dear to Englishmen—the comfort of one's own fireside. *The Dutch and Flemish Pictures*, some 72 in number, consist of 3 by Rembrandt; 2 by Rubens, (the well-known Chapeau de Paille, bought by Sir Robert Peel for 3500 guineas, and the triumph of Silenus, bought for 1100*l.*); 2 by Van Dyck, a Genoese Senator and his wife, bought at Genoa by Sir David Wilkie; 7 by D. Teniers; 2 by Isaac Ostade, one a Village Scene, very fine; 1 by Adrian Ostade; 1 by Jan Steen; 1 by Terburg; 2 by G. Metzu; 1 by F. Mieris; 1 by W. Mieris; 1 by G. Douw, the Poulterer's Shop, fine; 3 by Cuyp, one an Old Castle, very fine; 4 by Hobbima, one very fine, the Ducks and Geese by Wyntrank, and the figures by Lingelback; 2 by De Hooghe; 1 by Paul Potter; 3 by Ruysdael; 2 by Backhuysen; 1 by Berghem; 1 by Gonzales Coques; 3 by Karil du Jardin; 6 by Wouvermans; 2 by Vander Heyden; 3 by A. Vander Velde, one a Calm, very fine; 8 by W. Vander Velde; 1 by F. Snyders; 2 by Wynants; 1 by Slingelandt; 1 by Jan. Lingelback; 1 by Moucheron and A. Vander Velde; 3 by Gaspar Netscher. *Portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence.*—(15 in all, and all painted for Sir R. Peel, next to George IV. the great patron of Lawrence); Lady Peel in a hat, companion to Chapeau de Paille; Miss Peel with a dog; Duke of Wellington, (f. l.), standing in his military cloak, and holding a telescope; Lord Chancellor Eldon, seated; Lord Stowell, seated; Earl of Liverpool, (f. l.); Canning, (f. l.) in the House of Commons, in the act of speaking; Lord Aberdeen, (three-quarter), standing. *Other English Portraits by English Artists.*—Head of Dobson, by himself; Cowley as a Shepherd, by Sir P. Lely; Nell Gwyn, by Sir P. Lely; Sir Robert Walpole, by Vanderbank; Rysbrack, the sculptor, by Vanderbank; Dr. Johnson, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, (Mrs. Thrale's picture); Edmund Burke, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Admiral Keppel, by Reynolds. *Subject Pictures by English Artists.*—The Snake in the Grass, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, (Lord Carysfort's picture); Robinetta, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; John Knox preaching, by Wilkie; Rustic

Interior, by Mulready; The Good Shepherd, by Edwin Landseer; Miss Eliza Peel with a Spaniel, by Edwin Landseer; 4 Coast pictures, by Collins, R.A.; Departure of the Israelites, by D. Roberts, R.A.—18 very fine Drawings, by Rubens and Van Dyck.—Marble Bust of Sir Walter Scott, by Chantrey. Scott sat for this bust a second time; the first bust is at Abbotsford, the second at Apsley House; this is the third.—A few of the Dutch pictures, and many of the English portraits, have, I believe, been sent to Drayton Manor; Sir Robert Peel, it is understood, like Beaumont and Beckford before him, enjoying art so much, that he wishes to have his pictures with him, both in town and country.

PUDDING LANE, MONUMENT YARD.

"Then have ye one other lane called Rother Lane or Red Rose Lane, of such a sign there, now commonly called Pudding Lane, because the butchers of Eastcheap have their scalding house for hogs there, and their puddings with other filth of beasts are voided down that way to their dung boats on the Thames. This lane stretcheth from Thames Street to Little East Cheap, chiefly inhabited by basket makers, turners and butchers, and is all of Billingsgate Ward."—*Stow*, p. 79.

The Fire of London, commonly called the Great Fire, commenced in this lane, breaking out between one and two in the morning of Sunday, Sept. 2nd, 1666, in the house of Farryner, the King's baker, on the east side of the lane. It was the fashion of the True Blue Protestants of the period to attribute the fire to the Roman Catholics, and when, in 1681, Oates and his plot strengthened this belief, the following inscription was affixed on the front of the house which occupied the site of Farryner the baker's:—

"*Here, by the Permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this Protestant City, from the malicious hearts of barbarous Priests by the hand of their Agent Hubert, who confessed, and on the ruins of this place declared the fact for which he was hanged, viz., That here begun that dreadful Fire which is described and perpetuated on by the neighbouring Pillar.—Erected Anno* 1681, *in the Mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, Kt.*"

This celebrated inscription, set up pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Council, June 17th, 1681, was removed in the reign of James II., replaced in the reign of William III., and finally taken down, "on account of the stoppage of passengers to read it." Entick, who made additions to Maitland in 1756, speaks of it as "lately taken away." The house was "rebuilt in a very handsome manner."* No. 25 is believed to have been the house. The inscribed stone is still preserved, it is said, in the cellar of the building. Hubert was a French

* Dodsley's London, v. 232, 8vo, 1761.

Papist, of five or six-and-twenty years of age, the son of a watchmaker at Rouen, in Normandy. He was seized in Essex, confessed he had begun the Fire, and persisting in his confession to his death, was hanged, upon no other evidence than that of his own confession. He stated in his examination that he had been "suborned at Paris to this action," and that there were "three more combined to do the same thing. They asked him if he knew the place where he had first put fire. He answered he knew it very well, and would show it to anybody." He was then ordered to be blindfolded, and carried to several places of the City, that he might point out the house. They first led him to a place at some distance from it, opened his eyes, and asked him if that was it, to which he answered, "No; it was lower, nearer to the Thames." "The house and all which were near it," says Clarendon, "were so covered and buried in ruins, that the owners themselves, without some infallible mark, could very hardly have said where their own houses had stood; but this man led them directly to the place, described how it stood, the shape of the little yard, the fashion of the door and windows, and where he first put the fire; and all this with such exactness, that they who had dwelt long near it could not so perfectly have described all particulars." Tillotson told Burnet that Howell, the then Recorder of London, accompanied Hubert on this occasion, "was with him, and had much discourse with him; and that he concluded it was impossible it could be a melancholy dream." This, however, was not the opinion of the judges who tried him. "Neither the judges," says Clarendon, "nor any present at the trial, did believe him guilty, but that he was a poor distracted wretch, weary of his life, and chose to part with it this way." We may attribute the Fire with safety to another cause than a Roman Catholic conspiracy. We are to remember that the flames originated in the house of a baker: that the season had been unusually dry: that the houses were of wood, overhanging the roadway, (pent-houses they were called), so that the lane was even narrower than it is now, and that a strong east wind was blowing at the time. It was thought very little of at first. Pepys put out his head from his bed-room window, in Seething-lane, a few hours after it broke out, and returned to bed again, as if it were nothing more than an ordinary fire, a common occurrence, and likely to be soon subdued. The Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Bludworth) seems to have thought as little of it, till it was too late. People appear to have been paralysed, and no attempt of any consequence was made to check its progress. For four successive days it raged and gained ground, leaping

after a prodigious manner from house to house and street to street, at great distances from one another. Houses were at length pulled down, and the flames, still spreading westward, were at length stopped at the *Temple Church*, in *Fleet-street*, and *Pie Corner*, in *Smithfield*. In these four days 13,200 houses, 400 streets, and 89 churches, including the cathedral church of St. Paul, were destroyed, and London lay literally in ruins. The loss was so enormous, that we may be said still to suffer from its effects. Yet the advantages were not a few. London was freed from the plague ever after; and we owe *St. Paul's*, *St. Bride's*, *St. Stephen's*, *Walbrook*, and all the architectural glories of Sir Christopher Wren, to the desolation it occasioned.

Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, in Castle Baynard Ward.

"Then a water gate at Puddle Wharf, of one Puddle that kept a wharf on the west side thereof, and now of Puddle water by means of many horses watered there."—*Stow*, p. 16; see also p. 136.

"————————Puddle Wharf,
Which place we 'll make bold with to call it our Abydos,
As the Bankside is our Sestos."
Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Act v.

"H' had been both friend and foe to crimes;
* * * * *
Cartloads of bawds to prison sent
For being behind a fortnight's rent;
And many a trusty pimp and crony
To Puddle-dock for want of money."—*Hudibras*, Part iii., C. 3.

"*Clodpate*. Is not this better than anything in that stinking Town [London]?
"*Lucia*. Stinking Town! I had rather be Countess of Puddle-Dock than Queen of Sussex."—*T. Shadwell, Epsom Wells*, 4to, 1676.

The house which Shakspeare bought in the Blackfriars, and which he bequeaths by will to his daughter, Susannah Hall, is described in the Conveyance as "abutting upon a streete leading down to Puddle Wharffe on the east part, right-against the King's Maiestie's Wardrobe"—"and now or late in the tenure or occupacon of one William Ireland, or of his assignee or assignes." * There is still an *Ireland-yard*.

"I gyve will bequeath and devise unto my daughter Susannah Hall . . . all that messuage or tenemente with the appurtenances wherein one John Robinson dwelleth scituat lying and being in the Blackfriars in London neare the Wardrobe."—*Shakspeare's Will*.

Pulteney Street, Golden Square, was originally called *Knaves-acre*.†

Pump Court, Temple, was so called from the pump in the centre.

* Malone's Inquiry, p. 403.

† Hatton, p. 66.

"Punch," newspaper. p. 910

Pye Street, Westminster. At No. 8, in this street, lived Isaac De Groot, the nephew of Hugo Grotius.* "I have known him many years," wrote Dr. Johnson. "He has all the common claims to charity, being old, poor, and infirm, to a great degree. He has likewise another claim, to which no scholar can refuse attention; he is by several descents the nephew of Hugo Grotius; of him from whom, perhaps, every man of learning has learnt something."

Quadrant (The), Regent Street, was built when Regent-street was built, by the late John Nash, the architect of Buckingham Palace. The arcade, which covered the whole footway, (supported by 145 cast-iron pillars), was removed in December, 1848. Thus was sacrificed, without fitting cause, the most beautiful and most original feature in the street architecture of London. The reasons assigned for this removal were, that, though picturesque in itself and of use on a rainy day, it darkened the thoroughfare, lessened the value of the shops, and occasioned other nuisances.

Quarter-Master-General's Office. [*See* Horse Guards.]

Quebec Street, Oxford Street, commemorates the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe, in 1759.

Queenhithe, in Upper Thames Street. A common quay for the landing of corn, flour, and other dry goods from the West of England—originally called "Edred's hithe" or bank, from "Edred, owner thereof"—but known, from a very early period, as Ripa Reginæ, the Queen's bank or Queenhithe, because it pertained unto the Queen. King John is said to have given it to his mother, Eleanor, Queen of Henry II. It was long the rival of Billingsgate, and would have retained the monopoly of the wharfage of London had it been *below* instead of *above* bridge. Peele's chronicle-play of King Edward I. (4to, 1593) contains, among other things, "Lastly the sinking of Queen Elinor, who sunck at Charing Crosse and rose again at Potters-hith, now named Queenhith." When accused by King Edward of her crimes, she replies in the words of the old ballad:—

"If that upon so vile a thing
Her heart did ever think,
She wish'd the ground might open wide,
And therein she might sink!

* Boswell by Croker, p. 535.

With that at Charing-cross she sunk
Into the ground alive;
And after rose with life again,
In London at Queenhith."

It is here written "Queenhithe," but our old dramatists almost always write it "Queenhive." Stow says nothing about "Potter's-hith." Beaumont and Fletcher speak of a "Queenhithe cold."*

Queenhithe (Ward of). One of the 26 wards of London; so called from the old part of London of the same name. *General Boundaries.*—N., *Old Fish-street* and *Trinity-lane;* S., *The Thames;* E., Bull-Wharf-lane; W., *Paul's Wharf*, part of St. Peter's-hill, and the upper end of Lambert-hill. Stow enumerates seven parish churches in this ward:—1. Church of the Holy Trinity in *Trinity-lane*, (now the Lutheran church); 2. *St. Nicholas Cold Abbey*, in Old Fish-street; 3. *St. Nicholas Olave*, Bread-street-hill, (destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt); 4. *St. Mary de Monte Alto*, or *Mounthaunt*, in Old Fish-street-hill, (destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt); 5. *St. Michael's, Queenhithe;* 6. *St. Mary Summerset*, in Thames-street, facing Broken-wharf; 7. *St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf*, (destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt); and two Halls of Companies:—1. *Painters-Stainers' Hall;* 2. *Blacksmiths' Hall.* The principal street in the ward is part of *Upper Thames-street.*

Queen Anne Street, East, Cavendish Square. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Richard Cumberland, in 1770; here he wrote his best play, the West Indian.—Malone, the Shakspeare commentator, at No. 58, in the year 1800.—Fuseli, the painter, at No. 72, between 1788 and 1792; and in 1800, at No. 75.—J. M. W. Turner, R.A., the celebrated landscape-painter, at No. 47.

Queen Anne's Bounty Office, and First Fruits and Tenths' Office, 3, Great Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. [*See* Tooley Street.]

Queen Square, Bloomsbury, was so called out of compliment to Queen Anne, in whose reign it was erected.† *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Alderman Barber, the printer, who died here in 1741, (the individual to whom Butler owes a monument in Poets' Corner). Jonathan Richardson, who died here in 1745;—his son, of the same name, who died here in 1770. Dr. John

* Works, by Dyce, vii. 375.

† Hatton, p. 67.

Campbell, author of The Lives of the Admirals, and editor of the Biographia Britannica.

"Campbell's residence for some years before his death was the large new-built house, situate at the north west-corner of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, whither, particularly on a Sunday evening, great numbers of persons of the first eminence for science and literature were accustomed to resort for the enjoyment of conversation."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 210.

"*Johnson.* I used to go pretty often to Campbell's on a Sunday evening, till I began to consider that the shoals of Scotchmen who flocked about him might probably say, when anything of mine was well done, 'Ay, ay, he has learnt this of *Cawmell.*'"—*Boswell, by Croker*, i. 431.

The north side of this square "was left open," it is said, for the sake of the beautiful landscape formed by the hills of Highgate and Hampstead, together with the adjacent fields."* There are now at least 2 square miles of brick and mortar between it and the view.

QUEEN SQUARE, WESTMINSTER.

"Queen Square, a beautiful new (though small) square of very fine buildings—on the north side of the Broadway, near Tuthill-street, Westminster, between which and the Broadway is a new street erecting, not yet named. There is also another square of this name designed, at the north end of Devonshire-street, near Red Lion-square."—*Hatton*, p. 67, 1708.

Strype calls it Queen Anne Square. At the upper end of the square is a standing statue of Queen Anne, without the nose. In a detached dwelling in "Queen-square-place," looking on the garden-ground of Milton's house in *Petty France*, now *York-street*, Westminster, Jeremy Bentham died, in 1832.

QUEEN STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

"Queen-street, a pretty considerable street between Castle-street near the market, (southerly) and about the middle of Great Russell-street, (northerly)."—*Hatton*, p. 67, 1708.

George Vertue, the engraver and antiquary, lived in this street.

"22 July, 1712. Walked to Queen-street, Bloomsbury, to Mr. Vertue's."—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 143.

QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE. "A street," says Strype, "made since the Great Fire, out of Soper-lane, for a straight passage from the water side to Guildhall."

"Some call the north end of this street from Watling-street, Soper-lane."—*Hatton*, p. 67.

On the east side is the churchyard of *St. Thomas Apostle's*, a church destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. [*See* Three Cranes in the Vintry.] The bridge at the bottom of this street is called *Southwark Bridge*.

* Dodsley's Environs, 1761, vol. v., p. 240.

Queen Street (Great), Lincoln's Inn Fields. Built circ. 1629; so called after Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I. Howes, in his edition of Stow,* speaks of "the new fair buildings called Queene's-street, leading into Drury-lane;" and Walpole tells us that many of the houses were built by Webb, Inigo Jones's scholar. All the good houses were on the south side, looking to the fields beyond St. Pancras.

"He [Inigo Jones] built Queen-street, also designed at first for a square, and, as reported, at the charge of the Jesuits; in the middle whereof was left a niche for the statue of Henrietta Maria, and this was the first uniform street, and the houses are stately and magnificent. At the other side of the way, near Little Queen-street, they began after the same manner with flower de lices on the wall, but went no further."—*Bagford, Harl. MS.*, 5900, fol. 50b.

Eminent Inhabitants.—The great Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

"He dyed [1648] at his house in Queen-street in the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, very serenely; asked what was o'clock, and then, sayd he, an hour hence I shall depart; he then turned his head to the other side and expired."—*Aubrey's Lives*, vol. ii., p. 387.

"God send you joy of your new habitation, for I understand your lordship is removed from the King's-street to the Queen's."—*Howell's Letters*, p. 342, ed. 1737.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Parliamentary general, who dates a printed proclamation of the 12th of February, 1648, from Queen-street, London. Heneage Finch, Lord High Chancellor; he was living here when Thomas Sadler stole the mace and purse. [*See* Lincoln's Inn Fields.] Sir Godfrey Kneller.

"In Great Queen-street, Kneller lived next door to Dr. Radcliffe. Kneller was fond of flowers, and had a fine collection. As there was great intimacy between him and the physician, he permitted the latter to have a door into his garden, but Radcliffe's servants gathering and destroying the flowers, Kneller sent him word he must shut up the door. Radcliffe replied peevishly, 'Tell him, he may do anything with it but paint it.'—'And I,' answered Sir Godfrey, 'can take anything from him but physic.'"†—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, (art. *Kneller*). 654.

Hudson, Sir Joshua Reynolds's master; in the houses now numbered 55 and 56, then one house. Hoole, the translator of Ariosto; in Hudson's house. The old west-end entrance to this street, taken down in January, 1765, was by a narrow passage, familiarly known as "The Devil's Gap."

Queen (Little) Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. William, Lord Russell, was led from Holborn into this street, on his way to the scaffold in Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

* Howes, p. 1048, ed. 1631.

† Walpole has laid the locality of this story in a wrong place; it belongs to the Piazza, (Kneller's residence before he removed to Great Queen-street), and to Bow-street, Dr. Radcliffe's.

"As we came to turn into Little Queen-street, he said, 'I have often turned to the other hand, with great comfort, but I now turn to this with greater,' and looked towards his own house; and then, as the Dean of Canterbury, [Tillotson] who sat over-against him told me, 'he saw a tear or two fall from him.'"—*Bp. Burnet's Journal.*

"His own house," *Southampton House*, (subsequently called *Bedford House*), he inherited through his wife, the virtuous Lady Rachel Russell, the daughter of Charles II.'s Lord Treasurer, and the grand-daughter of Shakspeare's Earl of Southampton. No. 7 was the residence of the father and mother of Charles Lamb; and here it was that Mary Lamb, his sister, murdered their own mother, and threw a gloom, which few till lately understood, over the whole life of the delightful "Elia."

Queen Street (Little), Portland Chapel. No 45 was long the residence of James Watson, the excellent mezzotint engraver of the last century. Here he executed some of his best mezzotints, after Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Queen's Arms Tavern, No. 71, Cheapside. The second-floor of the house which stretches over the passage leading to this tavern, was the London lodging of John Keats, the poet. Here he wrote his magnificent sonnet on Chapman's Homer, and all the poems in his first little volume.

Queen's Arms Tavern, St. Paul's Churchyard.

"Garrick kept up an interest in the city by appearing, about twice in a winter, at Tom's Coffee House in Cornhill, the usual rendezvous of young merchants at 'Change time; and frequented a Club, established for the sake of his company at the Queen's Arms Tavern in St. Paul's Churchyard, where were used to assemble Mr. Samuel Sharpe the surgeon, Mr. Paterson the city solicitor, Mr. Draper the bookseller, Mr. Clutterbuck a mercer, and a few others; they were none of them drinkers, and in order to make a reckoning called only for French wine. These were his standing council in theatrical affairs."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 433.

Here, after a thirty years' interval, Johnson renewed his intimacy with some of the members of his old Ivy-lane club.*

Queen's Head Alley, Paternoster Row, was so called from an inn or tavern with such a sign, wherein were lodged the canonists and professors of spiritual and ecclesiastical law, before Doctors' Commons was provided for them, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. [*See* Doctors' Commons.] In this alley, in the reign of Charles II., Richard Head, author of The English Rogue, followed the profession of a bookseller.†

Queen's Bench. [*See* Westminster Hall.]

* Boswell by Croker, p. 745.
† Winstanley's Lives of the Poets, p. 208.

Queen's Prison, Borough Road, Southwark. Erected pursuant to 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 22, and there described as "The prison of the Marshalsea of the Court of Queen's Bench; a prison for debtors, and for persons confined under the sentence or charged with the contempt of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench." By this act, the *Queen's Bench*, *The Fleet*, and *Marshalsea* Prisons were consolidated, and called "The Queen's Prison." All fees, the liberty of the rules and day rules, were abolished by the same Act. The rules were first granted, it is said, from the crowded state of the prison. "The Brace Public-house" was abolished by the same Act.

Queen's House. Another name for *Buckingham House*.

Queen's Theatre. [*See* Regency Theatre.]

Rag Fair, or, Rosemary Lane, Wellclose Square, in the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel; "a place near the Tower of London, where old clothes and frippery are sold."*

"The articles of commerce by no means belie the name. There is no expressing the poverty of the goods; nor yet their cheapness. A distinguished merchant engaged with a purchaser, observing me to look on him with great attention, called out to me, as his customer was going off with his bargain, to observe that man, 'For,' says he, 'I have actually clothed him for fourteen pence.'"—*Pennant*, p. 433.

"Where wave the tattered ensigns of Rag Fair."—*Pope, The Dunciad.*

"Thursday last one Mary Jenkins, who deals in old clothes in Rag Fair, sold a pair of breeches to a poor woman for sevenpence and a pint of beer. Whilst they were drinking it in a public house, the purchaser in unripping the breeches found quilted in the waistband eleven guineas in gold, Queen Anne's coin, and a thirty pound bank note, dated in 1729, which last she did not know the value of till after she sold it for a gallon of twopenny purl."—*The Public Advertiser, Feb. 14th*, 1756.

Rainbow Tavern, No. 15, Fleet Street. A well-conducted and well-frequented tavern, (famous for its stout), and originally established as a coffee-house, as early as the year 1657.

"When coffee first came in, he [Sir Henry Blount] was a great upholder of it, and hath ever since been a great frequenter of coffee-houses, especially Mr. Farre's, at the Rainbowe, by Inner Temple gate."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 244.

"I find it recorded that one James Farr, a barber, who kept the coffee house which is now the Rainbow, by the Inner Temple gate, (one of the first in England) was, in the year 1657, presented by the Inquest of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, for making and selling a sort of liquor called coffee, as a great

* Pope, Note to the Dunciad.

nuisance and prejudice of the neighbourhood, &c. And who would then have thought that London would ever have 3000 such nuisances, and that coffee would have been (as now) so much drunk by the best of quality and physicians."—*Hatton's New View of London*, 8vo, 1708.

"I have received a letter desiring me to be very satirical upon the little muff that is now in fashion; another informs me of a pair of silver garters buckled below the knee, that have been lately seen at the Rainbow Coffee House in Fleet-street."—*The Spectator*, No. 16.

The Phœnix Fire-office (the second office established in this country for insurance against fire) was originally located at the Rainbow Tavern, in Fleet-street, as early as 1682.*

Ram Alley, Fleet Street, over against Fetter-lane, now *Hare Court*.

"Ram-alley [is] taken up by publick houses; a place of no great reputation, as being a kind of privileged place for debtors, before the late Act of Parliament [9 & 10 Will. III., c. 27, s. 15] for taking them away. It hath a passage into the Temple and into Serjeants' Inn in Fleet-street."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 277.

"And though Ram-alley stinks with cooks and ale,
Yet say there's many a worthy lawyer's chamber,
'Buts upon Ram-alley."

Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks; a Comedy, by Lo. Barrey, 4to, 1611, Act i., sc. 1.

"Come you to seek a virgin in Ram-alley,
So near an Inn-of-Court, and amongst cooks,
Ale-men and laundresses."—*Ibid.*, Act. iii., sc. 1.

"*Belford, sen.* Here's Mr. Cheatly shall sham and banter with you, or any one you will bring, for five hundred pound of my money.

"*Belford, jun.* Rascally stuff, fit for no places but Ram Alley or Pye Corner."—*The Squire of Alsatia, by T. Shadwell*, 4to, 1688.

"5 July, 1668. With Sir W. Coventry, and we walked in the Park together a good while. He mighty kind to me; and hear many pretty stories of my Lord Chancellor's being heretofore made sport of by Peter Talbot, the priest, in his story of the death of Cardinal Bleau; by Lord Cottington, in his Dolor de las Tripas; and by Tom Killegrew in his being bred in Ram Ally, and bound prentice to Lord Cottington."—*Pepys*.

"The Fire [of London] decreased, having burned all on the Thames side to the new buildings of the Inner Temple, next to Whitefriars, and having consumed them was stopped by that vacancy from proceeding further into that house; but laid hold on some old buildings which joined to Ram-alley, and swept all those into Fleet-street."—*Lord Clarendon's Autobiography*, iii. 90, ed. 1827.

Ranelagh. A place of public entertainment, erected (circ. 1740) on the site of the gardens of a villa of Viscount Ranelagh, at Chelsea. The principal room, (the Rotunda), begun in 1741, and opened for public breakfasts on the 5th of April, 1742, was 185 feet in diameter, with an orchestra in the centre, and tiers of boxes all round. The chief amusement was promenading (as it was called) round and round the circular area below, and

* Hatton, p. 787.

taking refreshments in the boxes, while the orchestra executed different pieces of music. It was a kind of "Vauxhall under cover," warmed with coal fires. The rotunda is said to have been projected by Lacy, the patentee of Drury Lane Theatre. The *coup d'œil*, Dr. Johnson declared, "was the finest thing he had ever seen." The last appearance (if one may use the expression) of Ranelagh was when the installation ball of the Knights of the Bath, in 1802, was given there. Its site is now part of Chelsea Hospital garden, between Church Row and the river, to the east of the Hospital. No traces remain.

"I have been breakfasting this morning at Ranelagh Garden; they have built an immense amphitheatre, with balconies full of little ale houses; it is in rivalry to Vauxhall, and costs above twelve thousand pounds. The building is not finished, but they get great sums by people going to see it and breakfasting in the house: there were yesterday no less than three hundred and eighty persons, at eighteen pence a piece."—*Walpole to Mann, April 22nd*, 1742.

"Two nights ago Ranelagh Gardens were opened at Chelsea; the prince, princess, duke, much nobility, and much mob besides were there. There is a vast amphitheatre, finely gilt, painted, and illuminated; into which everybody that loves eating, drinking, staring, or crowding is admitted for twelve pence. The building and disposition of the gardens cost sixteen thousand pounds. Twice a week there are to be ridottos at guinea tickets, for which you are to have a supper and music. I was there last night, but did not find the joy of it. Vauxhall is a little better, for the garden is pleasanter, and one goes by water."—*Walpole to Mann, May 26th*, 1742.

"Every night constantly I go to Ranelagh; which has totally beat Vauxhall. Nobody goes anywhere else—everybody goes there. My Lord Chesterfield is so fond of it, that he says he has ordered all his letters to be directed thither."—*Walpole to Conway, June 29th*, 1744.

"Ranelagh is so crowded, that going there t'other night in a string of coaches, we had a stop of six-and-thirty minutes."—*Walpole to Montagu, May 26th*, 1748.

"At Ranelagh I heard the famous Tenducci, a thing from Italy: it looks for all the world like a man, but they say it is not. The voice, to be sure, is neither man's nor woman's, but it is more melodious than either; and it warbled so divinely, that, while I listened, I really thought myself in Paradise."—*Miss Lætitia Willis in Humphry Clinker.*

Bonnell Thornton's Burlesque Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, set to music by Dr. Burney, was performed at Ranelagh to a crowded audience.

Ranelagh House, Chelsea. Erected circ. 1691, to the east of the present Hospital, by Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, on a piece of ground near Chelsea College, granted to him by William III., on March 12th, 1689-90, for the term of 61 years,* and built, it is said, after a design by Lord Ranelagh himself. The house was standing when Lysons published his Environs, but has

* Appendix to 7th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, p. 82.

since been taken down. This Lord Ranelagh, who died in 1712, was the Jones of De Grammont's Memoirs.

Ratcliffe Highway runs from East Smithfield to Shadwell High-street, and was so called from the manor of Ratcliffe, in the parish of *Stepney*.

"Radcliffe itself hath also been encreased in building eastward (in place where I have known a large highway with fair elm trees on both the sides), that the same hath now taken hold of Limehurst or Lime host, corruptly called Lime house, some time distant a mile from Radcliffe."—*Stow*, p. 157.

"*Tom.* I have heard a ballad of him [the Protector Somerset] sung at Ratcliff Cross.

"*Mol.* I believe we have it at home over our kitchen mantle tree."

Dryden's Misc. Poems, iii. 296, ed. 1727.

The murders of Marr and Williamson in Ratcliffe Highway are among the most extraordinary and best remembered atrocities of the present century. Marr kept a lace and pelisse warehouse at No. 29, Ratcliffe Highway, and about 12 at night, on Saturday, the 7th of December, 1811, had sent his female servant to purchase some oysters for supper, whilst he was shutting up the shop windows. On her return, in about a quarter of an hour, she rang the bell repeatedly without any person coming to the door. The house was then broken open, when Mr. and Mrs. Marr, the shop boy, and a child in the cradle, (the only human beings in the house), were found murdered. The murders of the Marr family were followed, on the 19th of December, (twelve days later, and about 12 at night), by the murders of Williamson, the landlord of the King's Arms public-house, in Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe Highway, his wife, and female servant. A man named Williams, the only person suspected of the murders, hanged himself in prison, and was carried on a platform, placed on a high cart, past the houses of Marr and Williamson, and afterwards thrown, with a stake through his breast, into a hole dug for the purpose where the New Road crosses and Cannon-street-road begins.

"Many of our readers can remember the state of London just after the murders of Marr and Williamson—the terror which was on every face—the careful barring of doors—the providing of blunderbusses and watchmen's rattles. We know of a shopkeeper who on that occasion sold three hundred rattles in about ten hours. Those who remember that panic may be able to form some notion of the state of England after the death of Godfrey."—*Macaulay's Essays.*

[*See* Prince's Square.]

Rathbone Place, in Oxford Street, was so called after a carpenter and builder of that name.* On a stone is inscribed, "Rathbone Place, in Oxford-street, 1718."

* Parton's St. Giles's, p. 117.

"Rathbone-place at this time (1784) entirely consisted of private houses, and its inhabitants were all of high respectability. I have heard Mrs. Mathew say (the wife of the incumbent, for whom Percy Chapel was built) that the three rebel lords, Lovat, Kilmarnock, and Balmerino, had at different times resided in it."—*A Book for a Rainy Day, by J. T. Smith*, p. 83.

Nathaniel Hone, R. A., the painter of the picture called "The Conjurer," (an attack on Sir Joshua Reynolds's method of composing his pictures), died here on Aug. 14th, 1784. The well-known Percy Anecdotes, edited by Sholto and Reuben Percy, derives its name from the Percy Coffee-house, in Rathbone-place, (now no more), where the idea of the work was first started by Mr. George Byerley and Mr. Joseph Clinton Robertson, the Sholto and Reuben Percy of the collection.

Rawthmell's Coffee House, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. A fashionable coffee-house, between 1730 and 1775, and so called after a Mr. John Rawthmell, long a respectable parishioner of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. Here the "Society of Arts" was first established, and here Armstrong, the poet of the Art of Preserving Health, was a frequent visitor.

Ray Street, Clerkenwell. Here is the well, now a pump, where the parish clerks, before the Reformation, performed a miracle-play once a year. The district of *Clerkenwell* derives its name from this custom. [*See* Clerkenwell].

Record Offices in London are six in number:—The Chapel in the White Tower, [*see* Tower]; the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey; the Rolls Chapel, in Chancery-lane; Carlton Ride, in St. James's Park; State Paper Office; Prerogative Will Office. [*See* all these names].

Red Bull Theatre stood at the upper end of *St. John-street*, on what is now called "Red Bull Yard," St. John's-street Road. Mr. Collier conjectures that it was originally an inn-yard, converted into a regular theatre late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Prynne speaks of it in 1633 as a theatre that had been "lately re-edified and enlarged." The King's players, under Killigrew, performed within its walls till a stage in Drury-lane was ready to receive them. "The Red Bull stands empty for fencers," writes Davenant in 1663; "there are no tenants in it but spiders." It was afterwards employed for trials of skill. Mr. Collier possesses a printed challenge and acceptance of a trial at eight several weapons, to be performed betwixt two scholars of Benjamin Dobson and William Wright, masters of the noble science of defence. The trial was to come off "at the Red Bull, at the upper end of St. John's-street, on Whitsun Monday, the 30th of May,

1664, beginning exactly at three of the clock in the afternoon, and the best man is to take all." The weapons were: "Backsword, single rapier, sword and dagger, rapier and dagger, sword and buckler, half pike, sword and gauntlet, single faulchion."

RED CROSS STREET, CRIPPLEGATE.

"In Red Cross Street, on the west side from St. Giles's Churchyard up to the said Cross, be many fair houses built outward, with divers alleys turning into a large plot of ground, called the Jews' Garden, as being the only place appointed them in England wherein to bury their dead, till the year 1177, the 24th of Henry II., that it was permitted to them (after long suit to the King and Parliament at Oxford) to have a special place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelt. This plot of ground remained to the said Jews till the time of their final banishment out of England, and is now turned into fair garden-plots and summer-houses for pleasure. [*See* Jewin Street.] On the east side of the Red Cross Street be also divers fair houses up to the Cross."—*Stow*, p. 113.

"And first to show you that by conjecture he [Richard III.] pretended this thing in his brother's life, you shall understand for a truth that the same night that King Edward dyed, one called Mistelbrooke, long ere the day sprung, came to the house of one Pottier, dwelling in Red Crosse Street without Cripple-gate, of London, and when he was with hasty rapping, quickly let in, the said Mistelbrooke showed unto Pottier that King Edward was that night deceased. 'By my troth,' quoth Pottier, 'then will my master the Duke of Gloucester be King, and that I warrant thee.' What cause he had so to think, hard it is to say, whether he being his servant, knew any such thing pretended, or otherwise had any inkling thereof, but of all likelihood he spake it not of ought."—*Sir Thomas More*, (*The Pittiful Life of King Edward the Fifth*, p. 27, 12mo, 1641).

Here is *Dr. Williams's Library*, (founded 1715), by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Williams, an eminent Protestant dissenting minister, of the Presbyterian denomination; born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in 1644, and died in London in 1716. The catalogue was printed in 2 vols. 8vo., 1841. The library is open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in every week throughout the year, except Christmas and Whitsuntide weeks, and the month of August. The hours are from 10 till 3 during November, December, January, and February; and from 10 till 4 during the rest of the year. There is an original portrait of Richard Baxter in the library, and a copy of the first folio edition of Shakspeare.

RED HOUSE, BATTERSEA. A favourite place for shooting-matches, on the Surrey side of the Thames, nearly opposite Chelsea Hospital. Pigeons are sold (to be shot at) at 15*s.* the dozen, starlings at 4*s.*, and sparrows at 2*s.* The general distance is from 21 to 40 yards. At 21 yards a first-rate shot will back himself to kill 19 out of 21 pigeons.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Old Mr. Nichols, of the Gentleman's Magazine, was a printer in this court. His office here was destroyed by fire Feb. 8th, 1808. His son and grandson are printers in *Parliament-street.*

Red Lion Square, on the north side of Holborn. Built circ. 1698, and so called of "The Red Lion Inn," long the largest and best frequented inn in Holborn. The bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, were carried from Westminster Abbey to the Red Lion in Holborn; and the next day dragged on sledges from thence to Tyburn.*

> "He came back again unto London, where he lodged in the Red Lyon in Holborne."—*Stow by Howes*, p. 672, ed. 1631.
>
> "He [Andrew Marvell] lies interred under y^e^ pewes in the south side of Saint Giles's Church in y^e^ Fields, under the window wherein is painted in glasse a red lyon, (it was given by the Inneholder of the Red Lyon Inne in Holborne)."—*Aubrey's Lives*, iii. 438.
>
> "Thomas, a child borne under the Redd Lyon Elmes in the fields in High Holborn, baptized iij of August 1614."—*Baptismal Register of St. Andrew's, Holborn.*

Red Lion Street, Holborn. [*See* Red Lion Square]. On the wall of the house, at the south-west corner of this street, is a block of wood let in, with the date "1611."

Redriff, a corruption of Rotherhithe. [*See* Rotherhithe]. The immortal Gulliver was, as Swift tells us, a native of Redriff.

> "*Filch.* These seven handkerchiefs, madam.
> "*Mrs. Peachum.* Coloured ones, I see. They are of sure sale from our warehouse at Redriff among the seamen."—*Gay, The Beggar's Opera*, 8vo, 1728.

Reform Club, on the south side of Pall Mall, between the Travellers' Club and the Carlton Club, was founded by the Liberal members of the two Houses of Parliament, about the time the Reform Bill was canvassed and carried, 1830-32. The Club consists of 1000 members, exclusive of members of either House of Parliament. Entrance-fee, 20 guineas; annual subscription, 5 guineas. The house was built from the designs of Charles Barry, R. A. The exterior is greatly admired, though the windows, it is urged, are too small. The interior, especially the large square hall covered with glass, occupying the centre of the building, is very imposing. The cooking establishment of the Club is under the superintendence of the celebrated M. Soyer, and in brilliancy of cuisine yields to none in Britain.

* Additional MS. British Museum, 10,116; Wood's Ath. Ox., art. Ireton.

Regent's Canal. Began Oct. 14th, 1812; opened Aug. 1st, 1820.

Regency Theatre, Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road. Now "The Queen's," and little frequented, and often closed. Here, in 1802, Colonel Greville instituted his Pic Nic Society.

The Area of Regent's Park is 403 acres.

Regent's Park. Part of old Marylebone Park, laid out on the expiration of the lease of the Duke of Portland, in Jan., 1811, and so called in compliment to the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. The Park contains 372 acres, and its terraces and canal 80 acres additional. [*See* Zoological Gardens; Botanic Gardens; Primrose Hill; St. Katherine's Hospital; Diorama; Colosseum.] Cornwall-terrace was built by Decimus Burton in 1823, and Hanover-terrace by John Nash, in 1825. Around it runs an outer road, forming an agreeable drive nearly two miles long; an inner drive, in the form of a circle, encloses the *Botanic Gardens*. Contiguous to the inner circle is St. John's Lodge, seat of Baron Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, and Holme Lodge, overlooking a beautiful sheet of water, close to which is the garden of the Toxophilite Society. On the outer road lie the villas of James Holford, Esq., who has several fine paintings; St. Dunstan's Villa, erected by Decimus Burton for the late Marquis of Hertford, and in the gardens of which are placed the identical clock and automaton strikers which once adorned Old *St. Dunstan's Church* in Fleet-street. When the marquis was a child, and a good child, his nurse, to reward him, would take him to see "the giants" at St. Dunstan's, and he used to say, that when he grew to be a man "he would buy those giants." It happened when old St. Dunstan's was pulled down that the giants were put up to auction, and bought by the marquis out of old associations. They still do their duty in striking hours and quarters. Through the midst of the Park, on a line with Portland-place, runs a fine broad avenue lined with trees, and footpaths ramify across the green sward in all directions.

Regent's Park Market. A market for the sale of hay, straw, and other articles, removed from the Haymarket, between Piccadilly and Pall Mall, to York-square, Clarence-gardens, and Cumberland-market, pursuant to 11 Geo. IV., cap. 14.

Regent Street. A long and well-proportioned street, designed by John Nash, the architect of Buckingham Palace, whose own house, No. 14, in this street, is now the *Parthenon Club*. It derives its name from the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., and originated in the purchase by Nash, for 70,000*l*., of a piece of land belonging to Lord Foley, at the south extremity of

Langham-place and Foley-place. The perishable nature of the brick and composition of which this street is built gave rise to the following epigram :—

> " Augustus at Rome was for building renown'd,
> And of marble he left what of brick he had found ;
> But is not our Nash, too, a very great master ?—
> He finds us all brick and he leaves us all plaster."
> *Quarterly Review for June*, 1826.

[*See* St. Philip's Chapel, (near Waterloo-place), built by G. S. Repton, and too heathen in its ornaments for a Christian church. —Hanover Chapel, near Princes-street, built by C. R. Cockerell, R.A., cost 16,180*l*. First stone laid June 6th, 1823. Church consecrated June 20th, 1825.—*Quadrant ;* the covered arcade was removed in 1848.—Foubert's Passage.] *Observe.*— No. 229, Verrey, café et restaurant, (corner of the street entering Hanover-square). This is perhaps the best of its kind in London.—Regent-street occupies the sites of *Swallow-street* and *St. Alban-street*, and began to be built pursuant to 53 Geo. III., c. 120, (*i.e.* 1813). The line was intended to have been drawn straight from Langham-place, but while the plan was being discussed, and during the delay of government in assenting to it, Barber Beaumont secured the ground on which the County Fire Office stands. This gave rise to the Quadrant, the most original part of the whole design. Nash was obliged to buy up, at his own charge, the ground on which the Quadrant is built. Except for his venturing his fortune in the undertaking, (by which he was eventually ruined), this grand avenue, one of the finest streets in Europe, with all its faults, would never have been executed.

Registrar General's Office, Somerset House. The office of the *Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths*, erected pursuant to 6 & 7 Will. IV., c. 86. The Registrar publishes an annual report.

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster Row. Established 1799.

Richard's Coffee House, in Fleet Street, (south side near Temple Bar). It is now called *Dick's*, but was known as Richard's as early as 1693.*

> " The day before the period above mentioned arrived, being at Richards's Coffee House at breakfast [he then lived in the Temple], I read the newspaper, and in it a letter, which, the further I perused it, the more closely engaged my attention. I cannot now recollect the purport of it; but before

* London Gazette for 1693, No. 2939.

I had finished it, it appeared demonstratively true to me that it was a libel or satire upon me. The author appeared to be acquainted with my purpose of self-destruction, and to have written that letter on purpose to secure and hasten the execution of it. My mind probably at this time began to be disordered; however it was, I was certainly given up to a strong delusion. I said within myself 'your cruelty shall be gratified; you shall have your revenge!' and flinging down the paper, in a fit of strong passion, I rushed hastily out of the room; directing my way towards the fields, where I intended to find some house to die in; or, if not, determined to poison myself in a ditch, where I could meet with one sufficiently retired."—*Cowper's own Account of his Insanity*, (*Southey's Cowper*, i. 123).

Richmond House, Whitehall, was so called after Charles, second Duke of Richmond of the present family, (d. 1750), for whom it was built by the celebrated Earl of Burlington. It stood at the southern extremity of *Privy-gardens*, and looked towards Charing Cross. The ground on which it was built was previously occupied by the apartments of the Duchess of Portsmouth, the mother (by Charles II.) of the duke's father, the first Duke of Richmond. The third Duke of Richmond, who died in 1806, formed, in a gallery in this house, a noble collection of the very finest casts from the antique, and with a spirit and liberality much in advance of his age, afforded every accommodation, and invited artists by advertisements to study in his gallery. This, the first school established in this country, wherein the beauties of the antique could be studied, was opened on Monday, March 6th, 1758; for the date deserves to be remembered. Cipriani and Wilton (artists of eminence) attended to instruct, and silver medals were occasionally awarded. This was ten years before the establishment of the *Royal Academy*. Richmond House was burnt to the ground Dec. 21st, 1791. Richmond-terrace occupies its site. There is an engraved view of the house by Boydell; and Edwards, in his Anecdotes, (p. 164), mentions a drawing of the gallery by an artist of the name of Parry, which he considered curious, "being," as he says, "the only representation of the place."

Richmond Street, Leicester Square. The Earl of Macclesfield was living here in 1681.*

Richmond Terrace, Whitehall. [*See* Richmond House.]

Ring (The). A circle in *Hyde Park*, surrounded with trees, and forming, in the height of the season, a fashionable ride and promenade. It was made in the reign of Charles I., and partly destroyed at the time the *Serpentine* was formed, by Caroline, Queen of George II. Oldys had seen a poem, in sixteen pages, entitled The Circus, or British Olympicks, a Satyr on the Ring

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

in *Hyde Park*. "This is a poem," says Oldys, "satirizing many fops under fictitious names. Near a thousand coaches," he adds, "have been seen there in an evening." Several of the trees still remain.

"Wycherley was a very handsome man. His acquaintance with the famous Duchess of Cleveland commenced oddly enough. One day as he passed that Duchess's coach in the Ring, she leaned out of the window, and cried out, loud enough to be heard distinctly by him, 'Sir, you 're a rascal: you 're a villain!' [alluding to a song in his first play]. Wycherley from that instant entertained hopes."—*Pope, in Spence*, (ed. *Singer*, p. 16).

"Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,
Still ogle in the Ring?
Canst thou forget thy age and pox?
Can all that shines on shells and rocks
Make thee a fine young thing?"
Lord Dorset's Verses on Dorinda.

"*Young Bellair.* I know some who will give you an account of every glance that passes at a play and i' th' Circle."—*Etherege, The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter*, 4to, 1676.

"*Sir Fopling.* All the world will be in the Park to night: Ladies, 'twere pity to keep so much beauty longer within doors, and rob the Ring of all those charms that should adorn it."—*Ibid.*

"The next place of resort wherein the servile world are let loose, is at the entrance of Hyde Park, while the gentry are at the Ring."—*Spectator*, No. 88.

"*Leonora.* Trifle, let's see this morning's letters.

"*Trifle.* There are only these half dozen, madam.

"*Leonora.* No more! Barbarity! This it is to go to Hyde Park upon a windy day, when a well-dress'd gentleman can't stir abroad. The beaus were forced to take shelter in the playhouse, I suppose. I was a fool I did not go thither; I might have made ten times the havoc in the side-boxes.

"*Trifle.* Your ladyship's being out of humour with the Exchange woman, for shaping your ruffles so odiously, I am afraid made you a little too reserv'd, madam.

"*Leonora.* Prithee! was there a fop in the whole Ring, that had not a side-glance from me?"—*Colley Cibber, Woman's Wit, or The Lady in Fashion*, 4to, 1697.

"*Sir Francis Gripe, (to Miranda).* Pretty rogue, pretty rogue; and so thou shalt find me, if thou dost prefer thy Gardy before these caperers of the age; thou shalt outshine the Queen's box on an opera night; thou shalt be the envy of the Ring, (for I will carry thee to Hyde Park), and thy equipage shall surpass the—what d'ye call 'em—Ambassadors."—*Mrs. Centlivre, The Busy Body*, 4to, 1708.

"All the fine equipages that shine in the Ring never gave me another thought than either pity or contempt for the owners, that could place happiness in attracting the eyes of strangers."—*Lady Mary W. Montague*, (*Works, by Lord Wharncliffe*, i. 177).

"My Lord [Mohun] then asked the Hackney Coachman if he knew where they could get any thing that was good, it being a cold morning; he [the Hackney Coachman] said at the House near the Ring. When they came near the house, they [Lord Mohun and his second, General Macartney] both got

out of the coach, and bid the coachman get some burnt wine at the house, while they took a little walk. He went into the House and told the Drawer he brought two gentlemen, who bid him get some burnt wine against they came back; the Drawer said he would not, for very few came thither so soon in the morning but to fight."—*Duel between Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, (Hackney Coachman's Evidence before the Coroner).*

"Know, then, unnumbered spirits round thee fly,
The light militia of the lower sky:
These, though unseen, are ever on the wing,
Hang o'er the Box and hover round the Ring."
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

"Sooner shall grass in Hyde Park Circus grow,
And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow."—*Ibid.*

"Ah! friend! to dazzle let the vain design;
To raise the thought and touch the heart be thine!
That charm shall grow, while what fatigues the Ring,
Flaunts and goes down an unregarded thing."
Pope, Of the Characters of Women.

"She glares in balls, front-boxes, and the Ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing."
Pope, To Martha Blount, with the Works of Voiture.

The last circumstance of any interest connected with the Ring is the duel fought here in 1763, between Wilkes and Martin, on account of a passage in the North Briton newspaper. Wilkes was wounded.

Rochester House, Southwark. The inn or town-house of the Bishops of Rochester. No traces remain.

"Adjoining Winchester House is the Bishop of Rochester's inn or lodging, by whom first erected I do not now remember me to have read; but well I wot the same of long time hath not been frequented by any bishop, and lieth ruinous for lack of any reparations. The Abbot of Waverley had a house there."—*Stow*, p. 151.

"Rochester House was, about 40 years since, one great house and a great garden, and now consisteth of 62 tenements."—*MS. temp. James I., (Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Saviour's, Southwark).*

Rochester Row, Westminster. So called after the Bishops of Rochester, several of whom (Sprat and Atterbury for instance) held the deanery of Westminster at the same time with the see of Rochester.

Rolls House and Chapel, Chancery Lane. A place where the rolls and records of the Court of Chancery are kept from the reign of Richard III. to the present time. The Master of the Rolls sits in the Rolls House in vacation time. Salary of the master, 7000*l.* a year. The master's house was built by Colin Campbell, in 1717, during the mastership of Sir Joseph Jekyll, and the first stone was laid Sept. 18th, 1717. On the site of the present chapel Henry III. erected, in the year 1233, a

House of Maintenance for converted Jews, but the number of converts decreasing from the enactment of Edward I., in 1290, by which the Jews were banished out of the realm, Edward III., in 1377, annexed the house and chapel to the newly-created office of Custos Rotulorum, or Keeper of the Rolls. The materials of the chapel are old, but the alterations and adaptations throughout have scarcely left a particle of the building in its old position. The interior is disfigured by presses containing records, and an organ placed immediately in front of the great west window. *Observe.*—Monument to Dr. John Young, Master of the Rolls in the reign of Henry VIII. Vertue and Walpole attribute it, and with great reason, to Torrigiano, the sculptor of the tomb of Henry VII. at Westminster. The master is represented lying on an altar-tomb, with his hands crossed, and his face expressive of sincere devotion. Within a recess at the back is a head of Christ, with an angel's head on each side, in high relief.—Monument to Lord Bruce of Kinloss, (d. 1610), Master of the Rolls in the reign of James I., and father of Lord Edward Bruce, killed by Sir Edward Sackville in the famous duel.—Monument to Sir Richard Allington, of Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire, (d. 1561).—The arms of Sir Robert Cecil and of Sir Harbottle Grimston form conspicuous objects in the windows. Among the preachers at the Rolls have been Bishop Burnet, the historian of his Own Times. He was preacher here for nine years.—Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and Bishop Butler, the author of the Analogy of Religion. Burnet's sermon at this chapel, on the text, "Save me from the lion's mouth; thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorns," is matter of history. Fifteen of Butler's sermons at the Rolls form an octavo volume. The Rolls liberty is a parish or peculiar of its own.

Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields,—John Newman, architect; first stone laid Aug. 5th, 1817; consecrated April 20th, 1820; cost 26,000*l.* Weber, the composer, was buried in its vaults, but removed in 1842. [*See* Finsbury Circus.]

Rood Lane, Billingsgate.

> "Rood Lane, so called of a roode there placed in the churchyard of St. Margaret Pattens, whilst the old church was taken down and again newly built; during which time the oblations made to this rood were employed towards the building of the church; but in the year 1538, about the 23rd of May, in the morning, the said rood was found to have been, on the night preceding, by people unknown, broken all to pieces, together with the tabernacle wherein it had been placed."—*Stow*, p. 79.

Rosamond's Pond. A sheet of water in the south-west corner of St. James's Park, "long consecrated to disastrous love and

elegiac poetry." * I can find no earlier notice of it than is contained in a payment, issued from the Exchequer, in 1612, of 400*l.*, "towards the charge of making and bringing a current of water from Hyde Park, in a vault of brick arched over, to fall into Rosamond's Pond at St. James's Park." † It was filled up in 1770.‡

"Would that Barn Elms was under water too; there 's a thousand cuckolds a year made at Barn Elms by Rosamond's Pond."—*Otway, The Soldier's Fortune*, 4to, 1681.

"*Mirabel.* Meet me at one o'clock by Rosamond's Pond."—*Congreve, The Way of the World*, 4to, 1700.

"*Young Wou'd Be.* Are the ladies come?

"*Serv.* Half an hour ago, my lord.

"*Young Wou'd Be.* Where did you light on 'em?

"*Serv.* One in the passage at the old Playhouse—I found another very melancholy paring her nails by Rosamond's Pond—and a couple I got at the Chequer Alehouse in Holborn."—*Farquhar, The Twin Rivals*, 4to, 1703.

"*Mrs. Friendall.* His note since dinner desires you would meet him at seven at Rosamond's Pond."—*Southerne, The Wives' Excuse, or Cuckolds make Themselves*, 4to, 1692.

"*Lady Trickitt.* Was it fine walking last night, Mr. Granger? Was there good company at Rosamond's Pond?

"*Granger.* I did not see your ladyship there.

"*Lady Trickitt.* Me! fie, fie, a married woman there, Mr. Granger!" *Southerne, The Maid's Last Prayer, or Any rather than Fail*, 4to, 1693.

"*Sir Novelty* (*reads*). Excuse, my dear Sir Novelty, the forc'd indifference I have shewn you, and let me recompense your past sufferings with an hour's conversation, after the play, at Rosamond's Pond."—*Colley Cibber, Love's Last Shift*, 4to, 1696.

"31 Jany. 1710-11. We are here in as smart a frost for the time as I have seen; delicate walking weather, and the Canal and Rosamond's Pond full of the rabble sliding, and with skates, if you know what those are."—*Swift, Journal to Stella.*

"Upon the next public Thanksgiving Day it is my design to sit astride on the dragon on Bow steeple, from whence, after the discharge of the Tower guns, I intend to mount into the air, fly over Fleet Street, and pitch upon the Maypole in the Strand. From thence, by gradual descent, I shall make the best of my way for St. James's Park, and light upon the ground near Rosamond's Pond."—*The Guardian*, No. 112.

"As I was last Friday taking a walk in the Park, I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's Pond, pulling a handful of oats out of his pocket, and with a great deal of pleasure gathering the ducks about him. Upon my coming up to him, who should it be but my friend the Fox-Hunter, whom I gave some account of in my 22nd paper."—*Addison, The Freeholder*, No. 44.

---

* Warburton to Hurd, p. 151.

† Devon's Issues from the Exchequer, p. 150, 4to, 1836.

‡ There is an engraving of it by J. T. Smith, from a drawing made in 1758; and a still better view, by W. H. Toms, from a drawing by Chatelain in 1752.

"This the Beau-monde shall from the Mall survey
* * *
This the blest lover shall for Venus take,
And send up vows from Rosamonda's Lake."—*Rape of the Lock.*

"The termination of this delectable walk [in St. James's Park] was a knot of lofty elms by a Pond side; round some of which were commodious seats for the tired ambulators to refresh their weary pedestals. Here a parcel of old worn-out Cavaliers were conning over the Civil Wars."—*Ned Ward's London Spy*, p. 164, ed. 1753.

Tom Brown speaks of the Close Walk at the head of the pond.* Another pond in the Green Park, nearly opposite Coventry House, bore the name of Rosamond down to 1840-1.

Rose Street, Covent Garden. A dirty and somewhat circuitous street, between King-street and Long-acre.

"Rose Street, of which there are three, and all indifferent well-built and inhabited; but the best is that next to King Street, called White Rose Street, which is in Covent Garden Parish."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 74.

It was in this street (Dec. 18th, 1679) that Dryden, returning to his house in Long-acre, over against Rose-street,† was barbarously assaulted and wounded by three persons hired for the purpose, as is now known, by Wilmot, Earl of Rochester. Fifty pounds were offered by the King for the discovery of the offenders, and a pardon in addition, if a principal or an accessary would come forward. But Rochester's "Black Will with a cudgel" (the name he gives his bully) was bribed to silence, it is thought, by a better reward. Rochester took offence at a passage in Lord Mulgrave's Essay on Satire, an essay in which his lordship received assistance from Dryden. There are many allusions to this Rose-alley Ambuscade, as it is called, in our old State Poems. So famous, indeed, was the assault, that Mulgrave's poem was commonly called The Rose-alley Satire. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras, died here (1680) poor and neglected.—Edmund Curll, the bookseller, was living here when he published "Mr. Pope's Literary Correspondence," a dark chapter still in our literary history.

Rose Tavern, corner of Thanet Place, without Temple Bar.

"At the Rose Tavern without Temple Bar there is a vine that covers an arbour where the sun very rarely comes, and has had ripe grapes upon it."—*The City Gardener, by Thomas Fairchild, Gardener of Hoxton*, p. 55, 8vo, 1722.

---

* Amusements of London, p. 65, 8vo, 1700.

† The biographers of Dryden relate that the poet was on his way home from Will's to his house in Gerard Street, but no part of Gerard Street was built in 1679, and in that year, as I have related above, Dryden, it appears from the Rate-books of St. Martin's, was living in Long-acre, over-against Rose-street. That he was on his way home from Will's is only an assumption.

"The Rose Tavern, a well customed house with good conveniences of rooms, and a good garden."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 117.

The painted room at the Rose Tavern is mentioned in Walpole's letters to Cole of Jan. 26th, 1776, and March 1st, 1776.

ROSE TAVERN (THE) stood in RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN, adjoining Drury-lane Theatre.* Part of it was taken down in 1776, when Adam, the architect, built a new front to the theatre for Garrick, then about to part with his patent. In Charles II.'s time it was kept by a person of the name of Long. Tavern-tokens of the house still exist.

"18 May, 1668. It being almost twelve o'clock, or little more, to the King's Playhouse, when the doors were not then open; but presently they did open; and we in, and find many people already come in by private ways into the pit, it being the first day of Sir Charles Sedley's new play so long expected, 'The Mulberry Garden;' of whom, being so reputed a wit, all the world do expect great matters. I having sat here awhile and eat nothing to-day, did slip out, getting a boy to keep my place; and to the Rose Tavern, and there got half a breast of mutton off of the spit, and dined all alone."—*Pepys.*

"I left some friends of yours at The Rose."
Sedley's Bellamira, 4to, 1687.

"*Sir Fred. Frolic.* Sing the catch I taught you at The Rose."
Etherege, Love in a Tub, 4to, 1669.

"*Roger.* O, Mr. Woodcock! Poet Ninny is gone to the Rose Tavern, and bid me tell you," &c.—*Shadwell, The Sullen Lovers*, 4to, 1668.

"*Woodcock.* By the Lord Harry, Sir Positive, I do understand Mathematics better than you; and I lie over-against the Rose Tavern in Covent Garden, dear heart."—*Ibid.*

"*Tope.* Puh, this is nothing; why I knew the Hectors, and before them the Muns and the Tityre Tu's; they were brave fellows indeed; in those days a man could not go from the Rose Tavern to the Piazza once, but he must venture his life twice, my dear Sir Willy."—*Shadwell, The Scowrers*, 4to, 1691.

"*Whackum* (*a city scowrer, and imitator of Sir William Rant*). Oh no, never talk on't. There will never be his fellow. O had you seen him scower, as I did, oh so delicately, so like a gentleman! How he cleared the Rose Tavern? I was there about law-business, compounding for a bastard, and he and two fine gentlemen came roaring in, the handsomeliest and the most gentcely turned us all out of the room, and swinged us and kicked us about, I vow to God 'twould have done your heart good to have seen it."—*Ibid.*

"Suppose me dead, and then suppose
A club assembled at the Rose,
Where from discourse of this and that,
I grow the subject of their chat."
Swift, Verses on his own Death.

"He is an excellent critick, and the time of the play is his hour of business; exactly at five he passes through New Inn, crosses through Russell Court, and

* Strype, B. vi., pp. 67, 74.

takes a turn at Will's till the play begins; he has his shoes rubbed and his periwig powdered at the Barber's as you go into the Rose."—*The Spectator*, No. 2.

"The hangings [at Drury Lane Theatre] you formerly mentioned are run away; as are likewise a set of chairs, each of which was met upon two legs going through the Rose Tavern at two this morning."—*The Spectator*, No. 36.

"*Lucy.* Pray, sir, pardon me.

"*Brazen.* I can't tell, child, till I know whether my money be safe (*searching his pocket*). Yes, yes, I do pardon you; but if I had you in the Rose Tavern in Covent Garden, with three or four hearty rakes, and three or four smart napkins, I would tell you another story, my dear."—*Farquhar*, *The Recruiting Officer*, 4to, 1707.

"Mr. Hildbrand Horden was the son of Dr. Horden, minister of Twickenham in Middlesex; and was an actor upon the stage, and had almost every gift that could make him excel in his profession, and was every day rising in the favour of the public, when, after having been about seven years upon the stage, he was unfortunately killed at the bar of the Rose Tavern, in a frivolous, rash, accidental quarrel, for which Colonel Burgess, one who was resident at Venice, and some other persons of distinction, took their trials, and were acquitted. He was remarkable for his handsome person; and before he was buried, several ladies well dressed came in masks, which were then much worn, and some in their own coaches, to visit him in his shroud."—*List of Dramatic Authors appended to Scanderbeg, a Tragedy*, 8vo, 1747.

"In this house [the Rose Tavern] George Powell spent great part of his time; and often toasted to intoxication his mistress, with bumpers of Nantz-brandy; he came sometimes so warm, with that noble spirit, to the theatre, that he courted the ladies so furiously on the stage, that in the opinion of Sir John Vanbrugh they were almost in danger of being conquered on the spot." —*Davies's Dramatic Misc.*, iii. 416.

Here Prior has laid a scene in The Hind and the Panther Transversed.

"*Johnson.* Nay faith, we won't part so: let us step to the Rose for one quarter of an hour, and talk over old stories.

"*Bayes.* I ever took you to be men of honour, and for your sakes I will transgress as far as one pint.

"*Johnson.* Well, Mr. Bayes, many a merry bout have we had in this house."—*Prior and Montague, The Hind and the Panther Transversed.*

Here (Nov. 14th, 1712) the seconds on either side arranged the duel fought the next day between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, as "John Sisson, the drawer at the Rose Tavern," deposes in evidence before the coroner. The duke and Lord Mohun were here the same day, the duke and General Macartney (Lord Mohun's second) drinking part of a bottle of French claret together.

Rose Theatre, Bankside, Southwark, stood contiguous to *Paris Garden*, on the site of what is now called *Rose-alley*. Henslowe was its owner, but the ground on which it stood he appears to have rented.

"The Rose was built after March 1584, but it is not clear that there had

not been a playhouse on the same spot at an earlier period. In 1584, it was called the little Rose, and it sometimes preserved the name afterwards. Like the Globe (and the Fortune on its first construction) the Rose was a wooden building, 'done abowt with ealme bordes' on the outside."—*Collier*, (*Henslowe's Diary*, p. 4).

A messuage or tenement, called the Rose, is mentioned in the charter of Edward VI., granting the manor of Southwark to the City of London. A house or tenement, called the Swan, (hence the *Swan Theatre*), is mentioned in the same charter.

Rosemary Lane, Whitechapel. [*See* Rag Fair.] In the burial register of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, the following entry occurs :

"1649, June 21st. Rich. Brandon, a man out of Rosemary Lane."

To this is added—"This R. Brandon is supposed to have cut off the head of Charles the first."

"He [Brandon] likewise confessed that he had thirty pounds for his pains, all paid him in half crowns within an hour after the blow was given; and that he had an orange stuck full of cloves, and a handkercher out of the King's pocket, so soon as he was carryed off from the scaffold, for which orange he was proffered twenty shillings by a gentleman in Whitehall, but refused the same, and afterwards sold it for ten shillings in Rosemary Lane." —*The Confession of Richard Brandon, the Hangman*, 4to, 1649.

This Richard Brandon was, it is said, "the only son of Gregory Brandon, and claimed the gallows by inheritance—the first he beheaded was the Earl of Strafford." *

Rotherhithe, corruptly Redriff. A manor and parish on the right bank of the Thames, in the county of Surrey. It is not mentioned in Doomsday Book, and was, therefore, at the time of the Conquest, it is thought, only a hamlet to Bermondsey. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the years 1714 and 1715. In the churchyard is the monument erected by the East India Company to the memory of Prince Lee Boo, a native of the Pelew or Palas Islands, and son to Abba Thulle Rupack, or King of the island Goo-roo-raa, who died from the small pox in Captain Wilson's house in Paradise-row, Dec. 29th, 1784. The inscription records that the stone was erected "as a testimony of the humane and kind treatment afforded by his father to the crew of the Antelope, Captain Wilson, which was wrecked off the island of Goo-roo-raa on the night of the 9th of August, 1783." Rotherhithe is chiefly inhabited by seafaring people. The brave old Admiral Benbow was born, in 1650, in Wintershull-street, now Hanover-street.† Gulliver, so Swift tells us, was long an inhabitant of the place. The south

* Ellis's Letters, Second Series, vol. iii., p. 342.
† Manning's Surrey, i. 229.

entrance to the *Thames Tunnel* is in Swan-lane, Rotherhithe. [*See* Redriff.]

Rotten Row, Hyde Park. A roadway for saddle horses only, on the south side of Hyde Park, between Hyde Park Corner and Kensington, which in the months of May, June, and part of July, between the hours of five and seven, is crowded with hundreds of equestrians, and ladies in great numbers, adding brilliancy to the scene.

> "When its quicksilver 's down at zero,——lo!
> Coach, chariot, luggage, baggage, equipage!
> Wheels whirl from Carlton palace to Soho,
> And happiest they who horses can engage;
> The turnpikes glow with dust; and Rotten Row
> Sleeps from the chivalry of this bright age;
> And tradesmen, with long bills and longer faces,
> Sigh—as the post-boys fasten on the traces."
>
> *Don Juan*, Canto xiii., stanza 44.

Round Court, St. Martin's in the Fields, on the north-west side of the Strand, "almost," says Hatton, "against Buckingham-street end." It is particularly mentioned in No. 304 of the Spectator, and is carefully laid down in Strype's map of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. It was partly in the *Bermudas* and partly in *Porridge Island*.

Rowland Hill's Chapel. [*See* Blackfriars Road.]

Royal Academy of Arts, Trafalgar Square, east wing of the *National Gallery*. The Academy was constituted Dec. 10th, 1768, it opened its first exhibition in *Somerset House*, May, 1780, but removed from Somerset House and opened its first exhibition in *Trafalgar-square*, May, 1838. Its principal objects were, and are still—1. The establishment of a well-regulated "School, or Academy of Design," for the use of students in the arts; and, 2. An "annual exhibition," open to all artists of distinguished merit, where they might offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they should be deemed to deserve.* It is called by its members "a private society." "In fact," says Mr. Howard, the secretary, in his evidence before the House of Commons,† "it is a private society, but that it supports a school that is open to the public." The members are under the superintendence and control of the Queen only, who confirms all appointments; and the society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, (including a President),

* Malone's Sir Joshua, i. xi. † Pye, p 293.

20 Associates, and 6 Associate Engravers. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the produce of its annual exhibition, to which the price of admission is one shilling, and the catalogue one shilling. From 1769 to 1780 the exhibition produced at an average about 1500*l.* annually; from 1780 to 1796, about 2500*l.** The average annual receipts amounted in 1836 to about 5000*l.* Since the removal to Trafalgar-square, the receipts have increased, and are now, I am assured, nearer 6000*l.* On the first day of opening in 1847, 106*l.* was taken: on the second, 114*l.*: and on the third, 130*l.* The annual exhibition opens the first Monday in May, and works intended for exhibition must be sent in at least three weeks or a month before—but of this due notice is given in all the public papers. No works which have been already exhibited; no copies of any kind, (excepting paintings on enamel); no mere transcripts of the objects of natural history; no vignette portraits, nor any drawings without backgrounds, (excepting architectural designs), can be received. No artist is allowed to exhibit more than eight different works. Honorary exhibitors (or unprofessional artists) are limited to one. All works sent for exhibition are submitted to the approval or rejection of the council, whose decision is final, and may be ascertained by application at the academy in the week after they have been left there. *Mode of obtaining Admission.*—

Any person desiring to become a student of the Royal Academy, presents a drawing or model of his own performance to the keeper, which, if considered by him a proof of sufficient ability, is laid before the Council, together with a testimony of his moral character, from an Academician, or other known person of respectability. If these are approved by the Council, the candidate is permitted to make a drawing or model from one of the antique figures in the Academy, and the space of three months from the time of receiving such permission is allowed for that purpose; the time of his attendance is from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. This drawing or model, when finished, is laid before the Council, accompanied with outline drawings of an anatomical figure and skeleton, not less than two feet high, with lists and references on each drawing, of the several muscles, tendons, and bones contained therein, together with the drawing or model originally presented for his admission as a probationer; if approved, the candidate is accepted as a student of the Royal Academy, and receives in form the ticket of his admission from the hand of the keeper in the Antique School. If the specimen presented be rejected by the Council, he is not allowed to continue drawing in the Academy. The rule for Architectural Students is of a like character.

The 10th of February is the day on which the vacancies in the list of Royal Academicians are filled up; and November the month for electing Associates. The Royal Academy possesses a fine library of books, of prints, and a large collection of casts

* Malone's Sir Joshua, i. xxxix.

from the antique, and several very interesting pictures by old masters. The library is open to the students. Each member on his election presents a picture, or a work of art, of his own design and execution, to the collection of the Academy. The series thus obtained is interesting in the history of British art. *Observe.*—Portrait of Sir William Chambers, the architect, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, (very fine); Portrait of Reynolds in his Doctor's robes, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, (very fine); Boys digging for a rat, by Sir David Wilkie. *Works of Art in the possession of the Royal Academy.*—1. Cartoon of the Holy Family, in black chalk, by L. Da Vinci; executed with extreme care, and engraved by Anker Smith, (very fine); "the Holy Virgin is represented on the lap of St. Anna, her mother; she bends down tenderly to the infant Christ, who plays with a lamb."* 2. Bas-relief, in marble, of the Holy Family, by Michael Angelo; presented by Sir George Beaumont. "St. John is presenting a dove to the child Jesus, who shrinks from it and shelters himself in the arms of his mother, who seems gently reproving St. John for his hastiness, and putting him back with her hand. The child is finished and the mother in great part: the St. John is only sketched, but in a most masterly style."† 3. Copy, in oil, of Da Vinci's Last Supper, (size of the original), by Marco d'Oggione, a scholar of Leonardo, and is very valuable, perhaps representing more exactly Leonardo's grand design than the original itself in its present mutilated state at Milan. This was formerly in the Certosa at Pavia. xxxv.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. [*See* Academy of Music.]

ROYAL EXCHANGE (THE). A quadrangle and colonnade, (the third building of the kind on the same site), erected for the convenience of merchants and bankers; built from the designs of William Tite, and opened by her Majesty in person, Oct. 28th, 1844. The pediment was made by R. Westmacott, R.A., (the younger); the marble statue of her Majesty in the quadrangle, by Lough; and the statues of Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Hugh Myddelton, and Queen Elizabeth, by Messrs. Joseph, Carew, and Watson. It is said to have cost 180,000*l.* The two great days on 'Change are Tuesday and Friday, and the busy period from half-past 3 to half-past 4 p.m. The Rothschilds, the greatest people on 'Change, occupy a pillar on the south side of the Exchange. [*See* Lloyd's.] The first Royal Exchange was founded by Sir

* Kugler. † Sir G. Beaumont to Chantrey.

Thomas Gresham; the first stone was laid June 7th, 1566, and the building opened by Queen Elizabeth in person, Jan. 23rd, 1570-1.

"The Queen's Majesty, attended with her nobility, came from her house at the Strand called Somerset house, and entered the city by Temple Bar, through Fleet-street, Cheap, and so by the north side of the burse, through Threeneedle-street, to Sir Thomas Gresham's house in Bishopsgate-street, where she dined. After dinner her Majesty, returning through Cornhill, entered the burse on the south side; and after that she had viewed every part thereof above the ground, especially the pawn, which was richly furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the city, she caused the same burse, by a herald and trumpet, to be proclaimed 'The Royal Exchange,' and so to be called from thenceforth, and not otherwise."—*Stow.*

"After the Royal Exchange, which is now [1631] called the Eye of London, had been builded two or three years, it stood in a manner empty; and a little before her Majesty was to come thither to view the beauty thereof, and to give it a name, Sir Thomas Gresham, in his own person, went, twice in one day, round about the upper pawn, and besought those few shopkeepers then present that they would furnish and adorn with wares and waxlights as many shops as they either could or would, and they should have all those shops so furnished rent free that year, which otherwise at that time was 40*s.* a shop by the year; and within two years after he raised that rent unto four marks a year; and within a while after that he raised his rent of every shop unto 4*l.* 10*s.* a year, and then all shops were well furnished according to that time; for then the milliners or haberdashers in that place sold mouse-traps, bird-cages, shoeing horns, lanthorns, and Jew's trumps, &c. There were also at that time that kept shops in the upper pawn of the Royal Exchange, armourers that sold both old and new armour, apothecaries, booksellers, goldsmiths, and glass-sellers, although now [1631] it is as plenteously stored with all kinds of rich wares and fine commodities as any particular place in Europe, into which place many foreign princes daily send to be best served of the best sort."—*Howes*, p. 869, ed. 1631.

The materials were brought from Flanders, and a Flemish builder of the name of Henryke was the architect employed.* The general design was not unlike the Burse at Antwerp—a quadrangle, with a cloister running round the interior of the building, a corridor or "pawn"† above, and what we would call attics or bed-rooms at the top. On the south or Cornhill front was a bell-tower, and on the north, a lofty Corinthian column, each surmounted by a grasshopper—the crest of the Greshams. The bell, in Gresham's time, was rung at 12 at noon and at 6 in the evening.‡ In niches within the quadrangle, and immediately above the cloister or covered walk, stood the statues of

* Burgon's Life of Gresham, ii. 115.

† *Bahn* (German), a path or walk: *Baan* (Dutch), a pathway. These were divided into stalls, and formed a kind of Bazaar, not much dissimilar perhaps from the Pantheon in Oxford-street at the present day. In 1712, there were 160 stalls let at a yearly rent of 20*l.* and 30*l.* each, (Burgon, ii. 513). These were all vacant in 1739, when Maitland published his History of London, (Maitland, p. 467).

‡ Burgon, ii. 345.

our Kings and Queens, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Elizabeth. James I., Charles I., and Charles II., were afterwards added. The fate of Charles I.'s statue is matter of history. It was thrown down immediately after his execution, and on the pedestal these words were inscribed in gilt letters, *Exit tyrannus, Regum ultimus*—"The tyrant is gone, the last of the Kings." Hume concludes his History of Charles I. with this little anecdote of City disaffection. Of this, the first or Gresham's Exchange, there are two curious contemporary views in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset House. A still more interesting view, representing a full Exchange—High 'Change, as Addison calls it—was made in 1644, by Wenceslaus Hollar. It is true to Dekker's description of the Exchange in 1607. "At every turn," says Dekker, "a man is put in mind of Babel, there is such a confusion of languages." Hollar has given the picturesque dresses of the foreign merchants. There was then no necessity for printed boards to point out the particular localities set apart for different countries. The merchants of Amsterdam and Antwerp, of Hamburgh, Paris, Venice, and Vienna, were unmistakeably distinguished by the dresses of their respective nations. Gresham's Exchange was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. Pepys describes its appearance as "a sad sight, nothing standing there of all the statues or pillars, but Sir Thomas Gresham in the corner." When the Royal Exchange was destroyed a second time by fire, (Jan. 10th, 1838), the statue of Sir Thomas Gresham escaped again uninjured. The *second* Exchange was built by Edward Jarman or Jerman, one of the three City surveyors, and a name new to our list of architects. This also, like the Exchange of Gresham, was a quadrangular building, with a clock-tower of timber on the south or Cornhill front; its inner cloister, or walk; its *pawn* above, for the sale of fancy goods, gloves, ribbons, ruffs, bands, stomachers, &c.;* and its series of statues (placed in niches as before) of our Kings and Queens, from Edward I. to George IV., carved for the most part by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley. The first two Georges were by Rysbrack, and the third George by Wilton. Gresham's statue was by Edward Pierce, and the statue of Charles II., in the centre of the quadrangle, by Grinling Gibbons, or, as Vertue believed, by Quellin, though others have assigned it to Bushnell. Jarman's Exchange, which is said to have cost 58,962*l.*, was destroyed by fire on the 10th of January, 1838.

Royal Exchange Buildings, facing the east front of the New

* See The Fair Maid of the Exchange, by T. Heywood, 4to, 1607.

Royal Exchange, were built in 1846, from the design of Mr. J. Anson, architect. The ground is the property of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, a Library, Reading and Lecture Rooms, 21, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly. Established, at a meeting held at the house of Sir Joseph Banks, March 9th, 1799, for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, &c. Count Rumford was its earliest promoter. The elegant front—a row of Corinthian columns half-engaged—was designed by Mr. Vulliamy, architect, from the Custom House at Rome; and what before was little better than a perforated brick-wall, was thus converted into an ornamental façade. Here is an excellent library of general reference, and a good reading room, with weekly courses of lectures, throughout the season, on Chemical Philosophy, Physiology, Chemical Science, &c. The principal lecturers are Professors Faraday and Brande. Subscribers to the Theatre Lectures only, or to the Laboratory Lectures only, pay 2 guineas; subscribers to both pay 3 guineas for the season; subscribers to a single course of the Theatre Lectures pay 1 guinea. A syllabus of each course may be obtained of the secretary at the Institution. The weekly evening meetings of the members are generally well attended. Mr. Harris's printed catalogue of the Library is methodically digested and very useful. In the Laboratory Davy made his great discoveries on the metallic bases of the earths, aided by the large galvanic apparatus of the establishment.

Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. Built from the designs of John Sanders, Esq. First stone laid June 19th, 1801.

Royal Humane Society. [*See* Humane Society].

Royal Society, Somerset House. Incorporated by royal charter, April 22nd, 1663, King Charles II. and his brother the Duke of York entering their names as members of the Society. Like the *Society of Antiquaries*, and perhaps all other institutions, this celebrated Society (boasting of the names of Newton, Wren, Halley, Herschell, Davy, and Watt, among its members) originated in a small attendance of men engaged in the same pursuits, and dates its beginning from certain weekly meetings held in London, as early as the year 1645; "sometimes," as Wallis relates, "at Dr. Goddard's lodgings in Wood-street; sometimes at a convenient place in Cheapside; and sometimes at Gresham College, or some place near adjoining." The merit of suggesting such meetings is assigned by Wallis (himself a foundation member) to Theodore Hank, a
Haak

German of the Palatinate, then resident in London. The Civil War interrupted their pursuits for a time ; and Wilkins, Wallis, and Goddard removing to Oxford, a second Society was established, Seth Ward, Ralph Bathurst, Sir William Petty, and the Honourable Robert Boyle joining their number, and taking an active part in the furtherance of their views. With the Restoration of the King, a fresh accession of strength was obtained, new members enlisted, and a charter of incorporation granted—the acting charter of the Society at the present day. The notion that it was instituted "to divert the attention of the people from public discontent," has, I believe, been long exploded. The Society held its first meetings after its incorporation in *Gresham College;* and after the Great Fire, by permission of the Duke of Norfolk, in *Arundel House.* The Society subsequently returned to *Gresham College;* but in 1710 removed to *Crane-court, Fleet-street,* and from thence in 1782 to its present place of meeting in *Somerset House.* The present entrance money is 10*l.*, and the annual subscription 4*l.* ; members are elected by ballot, upon the nomination of six or more fellows. The Society consists at present of about 766 "fellows," and the letters F. R. S. are generally appended to the name of a member. The patron saint of the Society is St. Andrew, and the anniversary meeting is held every 30th of November, being St. Andrew's Day. The Scottish saint was chosen out of compliment to Sir Robert Murray, a Scot, by far the most active of the foundation members. When the Society was first established, it was severely ridiculed by the wits of the time, "for what reason," says Dr. Johnson, "it is hard to conceive, since the philosophers professed not to advance doctrines, but to produce facts ; and the most zealous enemy of innovation must admit the gradual progress of experience, however he may oppose hypothetical temerity." D'Israeli has given an account of the hostilities it encountered, but, curiously enough, has overlooked the inimitable satire of Butler, called The Elephant in the Moon. The History of the Society was written by Sprat in 1667, by Birch in 1756, and by Mr. Weld in 1848. Mr. Weld has made the same omission as Mr. D'Israeli. The Philosophical Transactions of the Society are included in upwards of 150 quarto volumes. The first President was Viscount Brouncker, and the second Sir Joseph Williamson. The present President is the Earl of Rosse. The Society possesses some interesting portraits. *Observe.*—Three portraits of Sir Isaac Newton—one by C. Jervas, presented by Newton himself, and properly suspended over the President's chair—a second in the Library, by D. C. Marchand—and a

third in the Assistant Secretary's Office, by Vanderbank; two portraits of Halley, by Thomas Murray and Dahl; two of Hobbes—one taken in 1663 by, says Aubrey, "a good hand"—and the other by Gaspars, presented by Aubrey; Sir Christopher Wren, by Kneller; Wallis, by Soest; Flamstead, by Gibson; Robert Boyle, by F. Kerseboom, (Evelyn says it is like); Pepys, by Kneller; Lord Somers, by Kneller; Sir R. Southwell, by Kneller; Sir H. Spelman, the antiquary, by Mytens, (how it came here I know not); Sir Hans Sloane, by Kneller; Dr. Birch, by Wills, the original of the mezzotint done by Faber in 1741, bequeathed by Birch; Martin Folkes, by Hogarth; Dr. Wollaston, by Jackson; Sir Humphry Davy, by Sir T. Lawrence. *Observe also.*—The mace of silver gilt (similar to the maces of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and President of the College of Physicians) presented to the Society by Charles II. in 1662. The belief so long entertained, that it was the mace or "bauble," as Cromwell called it, of the Long Parliament, has been completely refuted by Mr. Weld producing the original warrant of the year 1662, for the special making of this very mace.—A solar dial, made by Sir Isaac Newton when a boy; a reflecting telescope, made in 1671, by Newton's own hands; MS. of the Principia, in Newton's own hand-writing; lock of Newton's hair, silver white; MS. of the Parentalia, by young Wren; Charter Book of the Society, bound in crimson velvet, containing the signatures of the Founder and Fellows; a Rumford fire-place, one of the first set up; marble bust of Mrs. Somerville, by Chantrey. The Society distributes two medals—one the Rumford gold medal; the other the Copley gold medal, called by Davy "the ancient olive crown of the Royal Society."

Royal Society of Literature, 4, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross. Founded in 1823, "for the advancement of literature," and incorporated by royal charter, Sept. 13th, 1826. George IV. gave 1100 guineas a year to this Society, which has the merit of rescuing the last years of Coleridge's life from complete dependence on a friend, and of placing the learned Dr. Jamieson above the wants and necessities of a man fast sinking to the grave. The annual grant of 1100 guineas was discontinued by William IV., and the Society has since sank into a Transaction Society, with a small but increasing library. The opposition of Sir Walter Scott to the formation of a literary society of this kind was highly injurious to its success. "The immediate and direct favour of the sovereign," says Scott, "is worth the patronage of ten thousand societies."

Royalty Theatre, Wellclose Square, was built by John Palmer, the actor, opened June 20th, 1787, and burnt down in April, 1826. It was originally intended for the performance of five-act pieces, and opened with As You Like it; but the patentees of the other theatres memorialising the Lord Chamberlain on the subject, the new theatre was restricted to pantomimes and still smaller entertainments.

Ruffians' Hall. A cant name for *West Smithfield*, "by reason it was the usuall place of frayes and common fighting during the time that sword and bucklers were in use."*

"As if men will needes carouse, conspire and quarrel, that they may make Ruffians Hall of hell."—*Pierce Penilesse*, 4to, 1592, (*Collier's Reprint*, p. 35).

Rummer Tavern (The). A famous tavern between Whitehall and Charing Cross, and two doors from Locket's, removed to the water-side of Charing Cross in 1710, and burnt down Nov. 7th, 1750. It was kept by Samuel Prior, the uncle of Matthew Prior, the poet; no traces exist. The Prior family ceased to be connected with it in 1702. Here Jack Sheppard committed his first robbery by stealing two silver spoons.

"My uncle, rest his soul! when living,
Might have contriv'd me ways of thriving;
Taught me with cider to replenish
My vats, or ebbing tide of Rhenish.
So when for hock I drew prickt white-wine,
Swear't had the flavour, and was right wine."
Prior to Fleetwood Shepheard.

"There having been a false and scandalous report that Samuel Pryor, vintner at the Rummer, near Charing Cross, was accused of exchanging money for his own advantage, with such as clip and deface his Majesty's coin, and that the said Pryor had given bail to answer the same. This report being false in every part of it, if any person who shall give notice to the said Pryor, who have been the fomenters or dispersers of this malicious report, so as a legal prosecution may be made against them, the said Pryor will forthwith give 10 guineas as a reward."—*London Gazette*, *May 31st to June 4th*, 1688.

Rupert Street, Haymarket. Built in 1667, and so called in compliment to Prince Rupert of the Rhine, son of the King of Bohemia, and nephew to Charles I.

Russell Court, Drury Lane. A narrow passage for foot-passengers only, leading from Drury-lane into Brydges-street, Covent Garden. [*See* Will's; Rose.]

Russell Row, Shoreditch. A row of houses built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by one Russell, a draper, on the site of certain tenements, called from their decayed appearance, "Rotten Row."†

* Howes, p. 1023, ed. 1631.

† Stow, p. 158.

Russell (Great) Street, Bloomsbury. Built circ. 1670; now a street of shops, but formerly "a very handsome, large, and well-built street, graced with the best buildings in all *Bloomsbury*, and the best inhabited by the nobility and gentry, especially the north side, as having gardens behind the houses, and the prospect of the pleasant fields up to Hampstead and Highgate."* *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Ralph, Duke of Montague, in *Montague House*, now the *British Museum*. Francis Sandford, author of The Genealogical History.† John Le Neve, author of Monumenta Anglicana, was born "in the house facing Montague Great Gate, Dec. 27th, 1679."‡ Lewis Theobald, in *Wyan's-court*, Great Russell-street. Speaker Onslow, who died here in Feb. 1768. John Philip Kemble, in No. 89, on the north side, destroyed in 1847, to make way for the eastern wing of the British Museum; during the height of the O. P. row, the song of "Heigh Ho says Kemble," written by Horace Smith, was caught up by the ballad-singers, and sung by them under the windows of Kemble's house. Sir Sydney Smith, the hero of St. Jean d'Acre, in No. 72, in 1828.§ *Observe.*—British Museum.

Russell Street, Covent Garden. Built 1634, and so called after the Russells, Earls and Dukes of Bedford, the ground landlords. In 1720 "it was a fine broad street, well inhabited by tradesmen;"‖ it is now rather poorly inhabited. *Remarkable Places in.*—Will's Coffee-house, on the north side of the west end corner of Bow-street; Button's Coffee-house, "on the south side, about two doors from Covent Garden;"¶ Tom's Coffee-house, on the north side. [*See* all these names.] *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Carr, Earl of Somerset, implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; he was living here, on the north side, in 1644, the year before his death. Joseph Taylor, 1634—1641, one of the original performers in Shakspeare's plays. [*See* Piazza.] John Evelyn.

> "18 Oct. 1659. I came with my wife and family to London: tooke lodgings at the 3 Feathers in Russell-street, Covent-garden, for all the winter, my son being very unwell."

Major Mohun, the actor, on the south side; in 1665 he was assessed at 10*s.*, the highest rate levied in the street. Thomas Betterton, the actor; he died here in 1710, and here, "at his late lodgings," his books, prints, drawings, and paintings, were

---

* Strype, B. iv., p. 85.
† London Gazette of 1688, No. 2339.
‡ Nichols's Lit. Anec., i. 128.
§ Barrow's Life, ii. 348.
‖ Strype.
¶ Johnson's Life of Addison.

sold after his death. Tom Davies, the bookseller, on the south side, "over against Tom's Coffee-house," now singularly enough the Caledonian Coffee-house.

"The very place where I was fortunate enough to be introduced to the illustrious subject of this work deserves to be particularly marked. It was No. 8. I never pass by without feeling reverence and regret."—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

"This (1763) is to me a memorable year; for in it I had the happiness to obtain the acquaintance of that extraordinary man whose memoirs I am now writing. Mr. Thomas Davies, the actor, who then kept a bookseller's shop in Russell-street, Covent-garden, told me that Johnson was very much his friend, and came frequently to his house, where he more than once invited me to meet him; but by some unlucky accident or other, he was prevented from coming to us. At last, on Monday, the 16th of May, when I was sitting in Mr. Davies' back parlour, after having drunk tea with him and Mrs. Davies, Johnson unexpectedly came into the shop; and Mr. Davies having perceived him through the glass door in the room in which we were sitting, advancing towards us announced his awful approach to me somewhat in the manner of an actor, when he addresses Hamlet on the appearance of his father's ghost, 'Look, my Lord, it comes!' Mr. Davies mentioned my name, and respectfully introduced me to him. I was much agitated; and recollecting his prejudice against the Scotch, of which I had heard much, I said to Davies, 'Don't tell him where I come from.' 'From Scotland,' cried Davies roguishly. 'Mr. Johnson,' said I, 'I do indeed come from Scotland, but I cannot help it.' This speech was somewhat unlucky, for with that quickness of wit, for which he was so remarkable, he retorted, 'That, Sir, I find is what a great many of your countrymen cannot help.'"—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Mrs. Barton Booth, the "Santlow fam'd for dance" of Gay, the mistress of the great Duke of Marlborough, and subsequently the wife of Barton Booth, the original Cato in Addison's play of that name; she died here in 1773. Dr. Armstrong, the poet; he died here in 1779. Charles Lamb (Elia) at No 20; he describes his look out as follows:—"Drury-lane theatre in sight from our front, and Covent Garden from our back room windows." There is a good deal of wit in Wycherley's play of The Country Wife about Mr. Horner's lodgings in the street. It is that kind of wit, however, which suffers from transplanting.

Russell Institution, Great Coram Street, Russell Square. A subscription library and reading-room so called; the library is tolerably large and good, and the reading-room is well managed and attended. The house was erected on speculation for the purpose of holding assemblies and balls, and was purchased from Mr. James Burton, the builder, by the managers of the Institution, in the year 1808.

Russell Square. Built circ. 1804, and so called after the Russells, Earls and Dukes of Bedford. *Observe.*—Statue of Francis,

Duke of Bedford, by Sir Richard Westmacott. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir Samuel Romilly, in No. 21; here he died by the act of his own hand in 1818. Sir Thomas Lawrence, in No. 65, for the last twenty-five years of his life, 1805—1830.

> "We shall never forget the Cossacks mounted on their small white horses, with their long spears grounded, standing centinels at the door of this great painter, whilst he was taking the portrait of their General, Platoff."—*Rev. John Mitford,* (*Gentleman's Mag. for January*, 1818).

The houses at the south corner of Guildford-street were formerly known as *Baltimore House*, long the London residence of Wedderburne, Lord Chancellor Loughborough. The unity of the house is still preserved in the pitch of the slated roof.

Rutland House, at the upper end of Aldersgate Street, near what is now called *Charter-House-square*. Here, "at the back part of Rutland House," the drama revived under Sir William Davenant—Cromwell, by the interposition of Whitelocke, consenting to the performance of "Declamation and Musick after the manner of the Ancients."

Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge. Built 1838—1840, and so called from a large house on the site, belonging to the Dukes of Rutland. John, third Duke of Rutland, died here in 1779. The large detached house (the last on the south-west side) was built by John Sheepshanks, Esq., the distinguished patron of British Art, who has here assembled a most choice and valuable collection of pictures by modern British artists, fully equal, and in some respects superior, to the Vernon Collection at the National Gallery. The works of Leslie, R.A., and Mulready, R.A., can nowhere be studied to greater advantage. *Observe.*—Highland Drovers, The Shepherd's Chief Mourner, Jack in Office, The Breakfast—all by E. Landseer, R.A.*; Duncan Gray, and The Broken Jar, by Sir D. Wilkie; Choosing the Wedding Gown, The Butt, Giving a Bite, First Love—all by Mr. Mulready, R.A.; Scene from the Merry Wives of Windsor, Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman, both by C. R. Leslie, R.A. *Mode of Admission.*—A letter of introduction, (the only mode).

Ryder Street (Great), St. James's. Built 1674.†

---

* The picture of "The Twa Dogs," by E. Landseer, was Mr. Sheepshanks's first purchase. He gave 35 guineas for it—it is now worth at least 300.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's.

SACKVILLE STREET, Piccadilly. The longest street in London without a turning on either side. Built circ. 1679,* but why so called I am not aware. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir William Petty, the earliest writer on Political Economy in this country, lived, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., in the corner house on the east side, opposite St. James's Church; Joseph Warton, in lodgings here, in 1792.†

Sacred Harmonic Society, established 1832, has its office and musical performances in *Exeter Hall.* The sacred oratorios of Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn—as performed by the members of this Society, who compose a chorus 500 strong, and an admirable orchestra—are among the greatest treats which the lover of good music can enjoy. Concerts are given on Friday evenings throughout the London season.

Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside, (next No. 142). The Hall of the Saddlers' Company, the 25th on the list of the City Companies, and one of the most ancient and honourable, and of the minor Companies one of the most wealthy. Frederick, Prince of Wales, (the father of George III.), was a Saddler, and from a balcony erected in front of the present Hall, was once a spectator, in disguise, of the Lord Mayor's show.

> "The Prince was desirous of seeing the Lord Mayor's Show privately, for which purpose he entered the City in disguise. At that time it was the custom for several of the City companies, particularly those who had no barges, to have stands erected in the streets through which the Lord Mayor passed in his return from Westminster; in which the freemen of companies were accustomed to assemble. It happened that his Royal Highness was discovered by some of the Saddlers' Company; in consequence of which he was invited into their stand, which invitation he accepted, and the parties were so well pleased with each other that his Royal Highness was soon after chosen Master of the Company, a compliment which he also accepted."—*Edwards's Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 14, 4to, 1808.

In the great Hall of the Company is a full-length portrait of the Prince, by T. Frye. Sir Richard Blackmore, the poet and physician, lived either within, or in a house adjoining this Hall. Among the Miscellaneous Works of Tom Brown are epigrams and verses "To Sir R—— Bl——, on the Two Wooden Horses before Saddlers' Hall," "To the Merry Poetaster at Saddlers' Hall in Cheapside," and "To a Famous Poet and Doctor, at

* Rate-books of St. Martin's. † Nichols's Lit. Anec., ix. 473.

Saddlers' Hall." In the earliest mentioned copy occurs this couplet:—

> "'Twas kindly done of the good-natur'd cits,
> To place before thy door a brace of tits.

With a view to identify the particular dwelling of Sir Richard Blackmore, Sir Peter Laurie (himself a Saddler) caused the books of the Company to be examined at my instigation, but without success. The Company possesses an enriched funeral pall of crimson velvet, date about 1500. When funerals were conducted with more pomp and heraldic ceremony than they now are, it was customary to let the City Halls on great occasions for the purposes of lyings in state. The pall of the Saddlers' and the pall of the Fishmongers' Company (a still finer pall) were used on such occasions. Dryden's body lay in state at the College of Physicians, Gay's body at Exeter 'Change.

Sadler's Wells. A well-known place of public amusement: first a music house, and now a theatre, and so called from a spring of mineral water, discovered by one Sadler, in 1683, in the garden of a house which he had newly opened as a public music-room, and called by his own name as "Sadler's Music House."* A pamphlet was published in 1684, giving an account of the discovery, with the virtues of the water, which is there said to be of a ferrugineous nature, and much resembling in quality and effects the water of Tunbridge Wells. It was long an outlying neighbourhood, and the old playbills of the middle of the last century commonly announce, whenever a great performance took place, that "a horse patrol will be sent in the New Road that night for the protection of the nobility and gentry who go from the squares and that end of the town," and "that the road also towards the city will be properly guarded."† The New River flows past the Theatre, and on great occasions has been carried under the stage, and the flooring removed, for the exhibition of aquatic performances. Here Grimaldi, the famous clown, achieved his greatest triumphs. This admirable little theatre (for such it now is, under the able management of Mr. Phelps, the actor) has for some years maintained a well-deserved celebrity for the performance of the plays of Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, &c., in a way worthy of a larger theatre, and a richer, but not a more crowded or enthusiastic, audience. Of the earlier houses there are views in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata. The scene of Hogarth's Evening is laid at Sadler's Wells, in front of the Sir Hugh Myddelton public-house.

* Hawkins's History of Music, iv. 380. † Daniel's Merrie England, i. 64.

Saffron Hill. A squalid neighbourhood between Holborn and Clerkenwell, densely inhabited by poor people and thieves. It was formerly a part of Ely-gardens, [*see* Ely House], and derives its name from the crops of saffron which it bore. It runs from Field-lane into Vine-street, so called from the Vine-yard attached to old Ely House. The clergymen of St. Andrew's, Holborn, (the parish in which the purlieu lies), have been obliged, when visiting it, to be accompanied by policemen in plain clothes.

Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, or, as it is now written, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, occupies the site of the court-yard of Salisbury, or, as it was afterwards called, *Dorset House*. In The Squire of Alsatia, by Shadwell, (who was an inhabitant of the court), Salisbury-court and Dorset-court are used indiscriminately one for the other. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Betterton, Harris, Cave Underhill, and Sandford, the actors, next the *Duke's Theatre* in Dorset-gardens; Shadwell, the poet; Lady Davenant, the widow of Sir William Davenant; John Dryden;* Samuel Richardson, the novelist, who lived in the square, on the west side, and had his printing-office and warehouse in Blue-Ball-court, on the east side of the square.

> "My first recollection of Richardson was in the house in the centre of Salisbury Square, or Salisbury Court, as it was then called; and of being admitted as a playful child into his study, where I have often seen Dr. Young and others. . . . I recollect that he used to drop in at my father's, for we lived nearly opposite, late in the evening to supper; when, as he would say, he had worked as long as his eyes and nerves would let him, and was come to relax with a little friendly and domestic chat."—*Mrs.* —— *to Mrs. Barbauld*, (*Richardson's Correspondence*, i).

Here Richardson wrote his Pamela; here, for a short time, Goldsmith sat as press-corrector to Richardson; and here was printed Maitland's London, folio, 1739, the imprint on the title page being "London: Printed by Samuel Richardson, in Salisbury Court, near Fleet Street, 1739." Here, in August, 1732, died Mrs. Daffy, preparer of the Elixir known by her name.†

Salisbury Court Theatre, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, was built in 1629, by Richard Gunnell and William Blagrove, players, and was originally the "barn" or granary at the lower end of the great back yard or court of Salisbury House.

> "In the yere one thousand sixe hundred [and] twenty-nine, there was builded a new faire Play-house, near the White-Fryers. And this is the

* Rate-books of St. Bride's, Fleet-street.

† Historical Register for 1732; the Tatler, by Nichols, vi. 41.

seauenteenth stage or common Play-house which hath beene new made within the space of threescore yeres within London and the suburbs."—*Howes*, p. 1004, ed. 1631.

"The Play-house in Salisbury Court, in Fleete Streete, was pulled down by a company of souldiers, set on by the Sectaries of these sad times, on Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1649."—*MS. Notes by Howes, quoted in Collier's Life of Shakspeare*, p. ccxlii.

It was bought by William Beeston, a player, in the year 1652, and rebuilt and re-opened by him in the year 1660. The Duke's company, under Davenant, played here till their new theatre in *Lincoln's-Inn-fields* was ready to receive them. Salisbury-court Theatre was finally destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The *Duke's Theatre* in Dorset-gardens, opened Nov. 9th, 1671, stood facing the Thames, on a somewhat different site.

Salisbury House, in the Strand, stood on the sites of Cecil-street and Salisbury-street, between Worcester House and Durham House, and was so called after Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, son of the great Lord Burleigh, and Lord High Treasurer to King James I., by whom it was built, when only Sir Robert Cecil. Queen Elizabeth was present at the house-warming, on the 6th of December, 1602.* It was subsequently divided into Great Salisbury House and Little Salisbury House, and finally pulled down in 1695.

"This house afterwards became two, the one being called Great Salisbury House, as being the residence of the Earl, and the other Little Salisbury House, which was used to be let out to persons of quality; being also a large house; and this was above 28 years ago contracted for [*i.e.* 1692] of the then Earl of Salisbury for a certain term of years to build on, and accordingly it was pulled down and made into a street, called Salisbury Street, which being too narrow, and withal the deseent to the Thames too uneasy, it was not so well inhabited as was expected. Another part, viz. that next to Great Salisbury House and over the long Gallery, was converted into an Exchange, and called the Middle Exchange, which consisted of a very large and long room (with shops on both sides) which from the Strand run as far as the water-side, where was a handsome pair of stairs to go down to the water-side, to take boat at, but it had the ill-luck to have the nick-name given it of the 'Whore's Nest;' whereby, with the ill-fate that attended it, few or no people took shops there, and those that did were soon weary and left them. Insomuch that it lay useless except three or four shops towards the Strand; and coming into the Earl's hands, this Exchange, with Great Salisbury House, and the houses fronting the street are pulled down, and now converted into a fair street called 'Cecil Street,' running down to the Thames, having very good houses fit for persons of repute, and will be better ordered than Salisbury Street was."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 120.

In Little Salisbury House lived William Cavendish, third Earl

* Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. iv., part i., p. 31; Collier's Annals, i. 323.

of Devonshire, the father of the first Duke of Devonshire, who played so important a part in the Revolution of 1688.

> "It happened about two or three days after his Majesty's [Charles II.'s] happy returne, that as he was passing in his coach through the Strand, Mr. Hobbes was standing at Little Salisbury House Gate (where his Lord [the E. of Devonshire] then lived); the King espied him, putt off his hat very kindly to him, and asked him how he did."—*Aubrey's Life of Hobbes.*

There is a good river-front view of the house in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata, from a drawing by Hollar, in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge.

Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. [*See* Salisbury Court.]

Salisbury Street, Strand. Built circ. 1678,* and so called from Salisbury House, the residence of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury of the Cecil family, (d. 1612). The present street was rebuilt by Payne in the early part of the reign of George III.

Salters' Hall, Oxford Court, St. Swithin's Lane. The Hall of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Salters, the 9th on the list of the Twelve Great Companies of the City of London. The present Hall was built by Henry Carr, architect, and opened May 23rd, 1827. Oxford-court, in which the Hall is situated, was so called from John de Vere, the sixteenth Earl of Oxford of that name, who died in 1562, and was originally the site of the inn or hostel of the priors of Tortington, in Sussex. Empson and Dudley, notorious as the unscrupulous instruments of Henry VII.'s avarice in the later and more unpopular years of his reign, lived in Walbrook, in "two fair houses," with doors leading into the garden of the prior of Tortington's (now Salters') garden. "Here they met," says Stow, "and consulted of matters at their pleasures."† Part of Salters' Hall was let in the reign of William III. to a Protestant congregation of the Presbyterian persuasion. Tom Brown alludes to the sermons here in a well-known passage:—

> "A man that keeps steady to one party, though he happens to be in the wrong, is still an honest man. He that goes to a Cathedral in the morning, and Salters' Hall in the afternoon, is a rascal by his own confession."—*Tom Brown's Laconics*, (*Works*, iv. 23, 8vo, 1709).

Lilly, the astrologer, was a freeman of this Company. *Observe.*—Portrait of Adrian Charpentier, the painter of the clever and only good portrait of Roubiliac, the sculptor.

Saltero's (Don). [*See* Don Saltero's.]

Sam's Coffee House, in Exchange Alley; ditto, in Ludgate Street. See, in the State Poems, (p. 258, 8vo, 1697), "A

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Stow, p. 84.

Satyr upon the French King; writ after the Peace was concluded at Reswick, anno 1697, by a Non-Swearing Parson, and said to be drop'd out of his Pocket at Sam's Coffee House." See also State Poems, p. 182, 8vo, 1703.

"While you at Sam's like a grave doctor sate
Teaching the minor clergy how to prate."—*The Observator.*

"There are now two large Mulberry Trees growing in a little yard about sixteen foot square at Sam's Coffee House in Ludgate Street."—*The City Gardener, by Thomas Fairchild*, p. 53, 8vo, 1722.

Sanatorium, Devonshire Place, New Road. An hospital for invalids, on the principles of a club, and open only to members or their nominees. The total expense to invalids, when in the house, is 2 guineas per week. There is a resident medical officer.

Sanctuary, Westminster. A privileged precinct, under the protection of the abbot and monks of Westminster, and adjoining Westminster Abbey on the west and north side. The privileges survived the Reformation, and the bulk of the houses, which composed the precinct, were not taken down till 1750.* The open space in front of Westminster Hospital is still called the Sanctuary. In this Sanctuary Edward V. was "born in sorrow, and baptized like a poor man's child;" and here Skelton, the rude-railing satirist, found shelter from the revengeful hand of Cardinal Wolsey.

Sans Souci Theatre. A theatre of some distinction in the early part of the present century, (now no longer standing), first erected in the Strand, opposite Beaufort-buildings, and afterwards removed to Leicester-place, Leicester-square.

Saracen's Head. A celebrated London sign, and common formerly in several streets, but now nearly confined to one celebrated tavern on Snow-hill, (though now in Skinner-street), "without Newgate."

"Next to this church [St. Sepulchre's] is a fair and large inn for receipt of travellers, and hath to sign the Saracen's head."—*Stow*, p. 143.

"Nearer Aldgate is the Saracen's Head Inn, which is very large and of a considerable trade."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 82.

"Methinks, quoth he, it fits like the Saracen's Head without Newgate."—*Tarlton's Jests*, 4to, 1611.

"Do not undervalue an enemy by whom you have been worsted. When our countrymen came home from fighting with the Saracens, and were beaten by them, they pictured them with huge, big, terrible faces (as you still see

* See the oath on admission in Lansdowne MS., No. 24, art. 84.

the sign of the Saracen's Head is), when in truth they were like other men. But this they did to save their own credits."—*Selden's Table Talk.*

"At the Saracen's Head, Tom pour'd in ale and wine,
Until his face did represent the sign."
Osborn's Works, p. 538, 8vo, 1701.

The sign is still surly and Saracenic enough, and reminds one of a passage in Fennor's Counter's Commonwealth, where a serjeant of the compter is described with "a phisnomy much resembling the Saracen's head without Newgate, and a mouth as wide vaulted as that without Bishopsgate." *

Saville Row, Burlington Gardens, was so called after the heiress of the Savilles, Dorothy Saville, only daughter and heir of the celebrated George Saville, Marquis of Halifax, and wife of Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, the architect.

"A new Pile of buildings is going to be carry'd on near Swallow Street by a Plan drawn by the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, and which is to be called Saville Street."—*The Daily Post, March 12th*, 1733.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Henrietta Hobart, Countess of Suffolk, and mistress of George II. Bryan Fairfax, "at the south end, in an excellent well-built brick house, held by lease under the Earl of Burlington," as I gather from an advertisement of the sale of his pictures inserted in the Public Advertiser of April 5th, 1756. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in No. 14, in 1814, and subsequently in No. 17, where he died. In a short note to Mr. Rogers, dated Saville-row, May 15th, 1816, six weeks before his death, Sheridan says—"They are going to put the carpets out of window and break into Mrs. S.'s room and take me; for God's sake let me see you." A present of 150*l.* from Mr. Rogers arrived in time.

Saviour's (St.), Southwark. The church of the priory of *St. Mary Overy*, and first erected into a parish church by Act of Parliament, 32 Henry VIII., (1540), when the two parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen in Southwark were united, and the church of the priory of *St. Mary Overy* made the parish church, and called by the name of St. Saviour's.

"1208, [10th King John]. And Seynt Marie Overeye was that yere begonne."—*Chronicle of London*, (*Nicolas*, p. 7).

"St. Mary Overy, near London Bridge, is a very large church, and deserving of much attention; though its exterior, from various patching, is not very promising, the interior is fine. The nave and lower part of the tower is Early English of late character, and there are various additions to several parts of the later styles, and also introductions of windows."—*Rickman.*

* Fennor's Counter's Commonwealth, p. 3, 4to, 1617.

After Westminster Abbey, St. Saviour's, Southwark, contains the finest specimen of Early English in London. Nothing, however, remains of the old church but the choir and the Lady chapel. The nave was taken down about twenty years ago, and the present unsightly structure erected in its stead. The altar-screen in the choir (much like that at Winchester) was erected at the expense of Fox, Bishop of Winchester, (d. 1528). In the string-course is Fox's favourite device, the pelican. The choir was restored in 1822, and the Lady chapel in 1832. In the reign of Mary I. the Lady chapel of St. Saviour's was used by Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, (d. 1555), as a consistorial court. *Observe.*—Effigy of knight cross-legged, in north aisle of choir.—John Gower, the poet, (d. 1402) ; a perpendicular monument, originally erected on the north side of the church, in the chapel of St. John, where Gower founded a chantry. The monument was removed to its present site, and repaired and coloured in 1832, at the expense of Gower, first Duke of Sutherland. Gower's monument has always been taken care of. Peacham speaks of it in his Compleat Gentleman, p. 95, as "lately repaired by some good Benefactor."

> "He [Gower] lieth under a tomb of stone, with his image also of stone over him : the hair of his head, auburn, long to his shoulders but curling up, and a small forked beard ; on his head a chaplet like a coronet of four roses ; a habit of purple, damasked down to his feet ; a collar of esses gold about his neck ; under his head the likeness of three books which he compiled."—*Stow*, p. 152.

Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, (d. 1626) ; a black and white marble monument in the Lady chapel, with his effigy at full-length. When St. John's chapel was taken down his leaden coffin was found, with no other inscription than L. A., (the initials of his name).—John Trehearne, gentleman porter to James I.; half-length of himself and wife, (upright).—John Bingham, saddler to Queen Elizabeth and James I., (d. 1625). —Alderman Humble and his wife, (temp. James I.), with some pretty verses, beginning—

> "Like to the damask rose you see."

William Austin, (d. 1633); a kind of harvest-home monument, in north transept ; this Austin was a gentleman of fortune and importance in Southwark in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. —Lockyer, the famous empiric in Charles II.'s reign, (d. 1672); a rueful full-length figure in north transept. *Eminent Persons buried in*, and graves unmarked. — Sir Edward Dyer, the poet, in the chancel, May 11th, 1607 ; he lived and died in Winchester House, adjoining. Edmund Shakspeare, (the poet's youngest brother), buried in the church, Dec. 31st, 1607;

he was a "player." Lawrence Fletcher, one of the leading shareholders in the Globe and Blackfriars Theatres, and Shakspeare's "fellow;" buried in the church, Sept. 12th, 1608. Philip Henslowe, the manager, so well known by his curious Account Book or Diary; buried in the chancel, Jan. 1615-16. John Fletcher, (Beaumont and Fletcher), buried in the church, Aug. 29th, 1625. Philip Massinger, (the dramatic poet), buried in the churchyard, March 18th, 1638-9. Dr. Henry Sacheverell describes himself in his famous sermon, preached at St. Paul's, Nov. 5th, 1709, as "Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Chaplain of St. Saviour, Southwark."

Savoy (The), in the Strand. A house or palace on the river side, built in 1245, by Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, uncle unto Eleanor, wife to King Henry III. The earl bestowed it on the fraternity of Montjoy, (Fratres de Monte Jovis, or Priory de Cornuto by Havering at the Bower), of whom it was bought by Queen Eleanor, for Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, second son of King Henry III., (d. 1295). Henry Plantagenet, fourth Earl and first Duke of Lancaster, "repaired, or rather new built it," and here John, King of France, was confined after the battle of Poictiers, (1356). The King, not long after his release, died on a visit to this country in his ancient prison of the Savoy. Blanch Plantagenet, daughter and co-heir of Henry, first Duke of Lancaster, married John Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward III., ("Old John of Gaunt"); and while the Savoy was in his possession it was burnt and entirely destroyed by Wat Tyler and his rebels, (1381). The Savoy lay long neglected after this, nor would it appear, indeed, to have been rebuilt, or indeed employed for any particular purpose before 1505, when it was endowed by Henry VII. as an Hospital of St. John the Baptist, for the relief of 100 poor people. The King makes particular mention of it in his will. At the suppression of the hospital in 1553, the beds, bedding, and other furniture, were given by Edward VI. to the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and St. Thomas. Queen Mary re-endowed it, and it was continued and maintained, not suppressed, as Pennant says, by Queen Elizabeth. Fleetwood, the Recorder of London, describes the Savoy, in 1581, in a letter to Lord Burleigh, as a nursery of rogues and masterless men: "The chief nurserie of all these evell people is the Savoy, and the brick-kilnes near Islington." The Queen, when taking the air, was troubled with their attendance; complaints were made, and warrants issued for the apprehension of all rogues and masterless people. But the master of the Savoy Hospital was

unwilling to allow of their apprehension in his precinct, as he was "sworne to lodge claudicantes, egrotantes et peregrinantes."* At the Restoration the meetings of the commissioners for the revision of the Liturgy took place in the Savoy, (April 15th—July 25th, 1661). Twelve bishops appeared for the Established Church; Calamy, Baxter, Reynolds, and others, for the Presbyterians. This was called "The Savoy Conference," and under that name is matter of English history. Fuller, the author of The Worthies, was at this time lecturer at the Savoy, and Cowley, the poet, a candidate at Court for the office of master. "Savoy missing Cowley" is commemorated in the State Poems of that time. The successful candidate was Dr. Killigrew, the father of Anne Killigrew, who is buried in the chapel, and who still lives in the poetry of Dryden. King Charles II. established a French church here, called *The French Church in the Savoy*. The first sermon was preached by Dr. Durel, Sunday, July 14th, 1661. The sick and wounded in the great Dutch War of 1666 were lodged in the Savoy.

"This Savoy House is a very great and at this present a very ruinous building. In the midst of its buildings is a very spacious Hall, the walls three foot broad at least, of stone without and brick and stone inward. The ceiling is very curiously built with wood, and having knobs in due places hanging down, and images of angels holding before their breasts coats of arms, but hardly discoverable. On one is a cross gules between four stars or else mullets. It is covered with lead, but in divers places perished where it lies open to the weather. This large Hall is now divided into several apartments. A cooper hath a part of it for stowing of his hoops and for his work. Other parts of it serve for two Marshalseas for keeping Prisoners, as Deserters, men prest for military service, Dutch recruits, &c. Towards the east end of this Hall is a fair cupola with glass windows, but all broken, which makes it probable the Hall was as long again; since cupolas are wont to be built about the middle of great halls. In this Savoy, how ruinous soever it is, are divers good houses. First the King's Printing Press for Proclamations, Acts of Parliament, Gazettes, and such like public papers; next a Prison; thirdly a Parish Church [St. Mary-le-Savoy], and three or four of the churches and places for religious assemblies, viz. for the French, for Dutch, for High Germans and Lutherans; and lastly, for the Protestant Dissenters. Here be also harbours for many refugees and poor people."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 107, ed. 1720.

"On Tuesday a person going into the Savoy to demand a debt due from a person who had taken sanctuary there, the inhabitants seized him, and after some consultation agreed, according to the usual custom, to dip him in tar and roll him in feathers, after which they carried him in a wheelbarrow into the Strand, and bound him fast to the Maypole, but several constables and others coming in, dispersed the rabble and rescued the person from their abuses."—*The Postman for July*, 1696, No. 180.

"By authority.—Marriages performed with the utmost privacy, decency and regularity, at the Ancient Royal Chapel of St. John the Baptist in the

* Ellis's Letters, ii. 285.

Savoy, where regular and authentic registers have been kept from the time of the Reformation (being two hundred years and upwards) to this day. The expense not more than one guinea, the five shilling stamp included. There are five private ways by land to this chapel, and two by water."—*The Public Advertiser of Jan. 2nd*, 1754.*

Savoy Church. [*See* St. Mary le Savoy.]

Scalding Alley, in the Poultry, was so called from the poulterers scalding or scorching their poultry there. [*See* Poultry.]

Schomberg House, Pall Mall, Nos. 81 and 82, on the south side, and so called after Frederick de Schomberg, Duke of Schomberg, killed at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. It was built, I believe, by his son, the third and last duke, who died in 1719. A party of disbanded soldiers drew themselves up before it in 1699, and threatened to pull it down;† but it escaped entire, and is still, though divided into more than one tenement, a very interesting specimen of a ducal residence of the reign of William III. The bas-relief of Painting over the central doorway was set up by John Astley, the painter, (d. 1787), who divided the house into three, and fitted up the centre most whimsically for his own use. The west wing of the building was inhabited by Gainsborough, the painter, and the centre, after Astley's death, by Cosway, the painter. Messrs. Payne and Foss, the eminent booksellers, now occupy a part of it with their valuable collection of old books.

School of Design (Government), in Somerset House, was established in 1837, by, and under the superintendence of, the Board of Trade for the Improvement of Ornamental Art, with regard especially to the staple manufactures of this country. The school is maintained by an annual grant from Parliament of 1500*l.* In connection with the head school at Somerset House, schools have been formed in many of the principal manufacturing districts throughout the country. There is also a branch school at Spitalfields. *Mode of Admission.* — The recommendation of a householder. There is a morning school for females, open daily, from 11 to 2 o'clock, Saturdays excepted. The school for males is open to the inspection of the public every Monday, between 11 and 3. There is also a class for ladies to learn wood-engraving. The course of instruction comprehends the following classes: — Elementary drawing, in outline with pencil; shading with chalk after

* Of the Savoy there is a scarce etching by Hollar (a river front) done in 1650, and a most careful survey and view by Vertue, done in 1736, for the Vetusta Monumenta.

† Vernon Corr., ii. 319.

engraved examples; shading from casts; chiaroscuro painting; colouring; drawing the figure after engraved copies; drawing the figure from casts; painting the figure from casts; geometrical drawing applied to ornament; perspective; modelling from engraved copies, design, &c. Every student in the school is required to draw the human figure, and to pass through at least the elementary classes, as indispensable to the general course of instruction. The number of students that can be accommodated at one time is 200. The greatest number of students of the same calling are the ornamental painters and house-decorators; the next most numerous are draughtsmen and designers for various manufactures and trades.

Scotland Yard, Whitehall, is divided into Great and Little, and lies between Whitehall and Northumberland-street, Strand. It was so called, it is said, after the Kings of Scotland and their ambassadors, who were occasionally lodged here; and is now chiefly remarkable as the head-quarters of the Metropolitan Police.

> "On the left hand from Charing Cross be also divers fair tenements lately built, till ye come to a large plot of ground inclosed with brick, and is called Scotland, where great buildings have been for receipt of the kings of Scotland and other estates of that country; for Margaret, Queen of Scots, and sister to King Henry VIII., had her abiding there, when she came into England after the death of her daughter, as the kings of Scotland had on former times, when they came to the Parliament of England."—*Stow*, p. 168.*

Part of Scotland-yard was long the official residence of the surveyor of the works to the Crown. Here lived Inigo Jones; here died his successor, Sir John Denham, the poet of Cooper's Hill; here lived Sir Christopher Wren; and here, in a fantastic house, immortalised by Swift in some ludicrous lines, lived Sir John Vanbrugh. Van's house was designed and built by himself, from the ruins of Whitehall, destroyed by fire in 1697.

Scottish Hospital and Corporation, Crane Court, Fleet Street, for the relief of poor mechanics, &c., natives of Scotland, and for furnishing means to carry them back to their own country. Incorporated 1665—1676; re-incorporated 1775. Every case recommended by a petition, and signed by a governor, is visited by an officer of the corporation, and the report is submitted to the standing committee for relief, which meets on the second Wednesday in every month, at 5 o'clock P.M. The hall of the corporation in *Crane-court* was the great

* I have preferred extracting this account in Stow to the more usually quoted but scarcely authenticated account given by Strype, (B. vi., p. 4).

meeting-room of the Royal Society when Sir Isaac Newton was president.

Scroope's Inn, Holborn. A serjeants' inn, over against St. Andrew's Church, in Holborn, so called after the noble family of the Scropes of Bolton. It ceased, it is said, to be a serjeants' inn about the year 1498. *Union-court*, over against St. Andrew's Church, was originally called Scroop's-court.

Seacoal Lane. A lane 180 yards in length, between *Snow-hill*, (north), and *Fleet-lane*, (south).

> "The next is Seacoal Lane, I think called Limeburners' Lane, of burning lime there with seacoal; for I read a record of such a lane to have been in the parish of St. Sepulchre, and there yet remaineth in this lane an alley called Limeburners' Alley."—*Stow*, p. 145.

> "*Abel Drugger.* Yes, faith, she dwells in Sea-coal-lane,—did cure me."
> *Ben Jonson, The Alchemist*, Act iii., sc. 2.

"The Jest of George and the Barber," in "The Merry Conceited Jests of George Peele, Gentleman," is said to have taken place "at a blind ale-house in Seacoal-lane." *

Seamen's Hospital [*See* Dreadnought.]

Searle Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was so called from a Mr. Henry Searle, of whom I can learn nothing more than that he died intestate, (circ. 1690), much in debt, and his lands heavily mortgaged. He acquired his property in this neighbourhood by purchase from the executors of Sir John Birkenhead, (d. 1679), the writer of *Mercurius Aulicus*, during the Civil War under Charles I. The old name for "Lincoln's Inn New Square" was "Searle's-court;" the arms of Searle with those of the Inn are over the gateway next Carey-street.† The second edition of Barnabæ Itinerarium, or Barnaby's Journal, (the first edition with a printer's name and date upon it), was printed in 1716, for "S. Illidge, under Searle's Gate, Lincoln's Inn New Square."

Searle's Coffee-House, Lincoln's Inn. [*See* Searle Street.]

> "I do not know that I meet in any of my walks, objects which move both my spleen and laughter so effectually as those young fellows at the Grecian, Squire's, Searle's and all other Coffee-houses adjacent to the law, who rise early for no other purpose but to publish their laziness."—*The Spectator*, No. 49.

In Mr. Dyce's Life of Akenside, the poet, is a letter from Akenside, addressed "To Mr. Dyson, at Serle's Coffee House, Lincoln's Inn;" this was Jeremiah Dyson, the poet's excellent friend and patron.

---

* Dyce's Peele, ii. 271.

† See, on the subject of the Birkenhead property in *Ficket's Field*, an interesting passage in Bramston's Autobiography, p. 360.

Seething Lane, Great Tower Street, corner of *Allhallows Barking* Church. Pepys lived in this lane during the nine last years, 1660-1669, over which his Diary extends.

"Sidon Lane, now corruptly called Sything Lane. In this Sidon Lane divers fair and large houses are built, namely, one by Sir John Allen, some time mayor of London, and of council unto King Henry VIII.; Sir Francis Walsingham principal secretary to the Queen's Majesty that now is was lodged there, and so was the Earl of Essex."—*Stow*, p. 50.

"The 6 of April [1590] about midnight deceased Sir Francis Walsingham, Knight, at his house in Seeding Lane, and was about ten of the clocke in the next night following, buried in Paules Church without solemnity."—*Stow, by Howes*, p. 761, ed. 1631.

"18 July, 1660. I dined at my house in Seething Lane."—*Pepys*.

"5 Sep. 1666. About two in the morning my wife calls me up and tells me of new cryes of fire, it being come to Barking Church, which is at the bottom of our lane."—*Pepys*.

"Seething or Sything Lane runneth northwards from Tower Street unto Crutched Friars. It is now a place of no great account; but amongst the inhabitants some are merchants. Here is the Navy Office; but the chief gate for entrance is out of Crutched Friars."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 53.

[*See* Navy Office.]

Sepulchre's (St.), in the Bailey, or St. 'Pulchre's, as it is commonly called. A church at the western end of Newgate-street, and in the ward of Farringdon Without. There is little that is old about it, save the tower and the south-west porch, Perpendicular, with a rich fan-tracery roof.* The body of the building was injured in the Great Fire of 1666, that stopped at Pie-corner, a very few yards north of the church. On the right hand side of the altar is a board with a list of charitable donations and gifts, containing the following item:—

"1605. Mr. Robert Dowe gave for ringing the greatest bell in this church on the day the condemned prisoners are executed, and for other services for ever, concerning such condemned prisoners, for which services the sexton is paid £1 6*s.* 8*d.* . . . . . £50 0 0."

It was the custom formerly for the clerk or bellman of St. Sepulchre's to go under Newgate on the night preceding the execution of a criminal, and ringing his bell to repeat the following verses:—

"All you that in the condemned hold do lie,
Prepare you, for to-morrow you shall die;
Watch all and pray, the hour is drawing near,
That you before the Almighty must appear;
Examine well yourselves, in time repent,
That you may not to eternall flames be sent.
And when St. Sepulchre's bell to-morrow tolls,
The Lord above have mercy on your souls.
Past twelve o'clock!"

* In the view of St. Sepulchre's by West and Toms, engraved in 1736, the nave and choir are good old Gothic.

This is further explained by a passage in Munday's edition of Stow.

"Robert Dowe, citizen and merchant taylor of London, gave to the parish church of St. Sepulchre's, the somme of 50*l*, that after the several sessions of London, when the prisoners remain in the gaol as condemned men to death, expecting execution on the morrow following: the clarke of the church should come in the night time, and likewise early in the morning to the window of the prison where they lye, and there ringing certain tolls with a hand-bell, appointed for the purpose, he doth afterwards (in most Christian manner) put them in mind of their present condition, and ensuing execution, desiring them to be prepared therefore as they ought to be. When they are in the cart, and brought before the wall of the church, there he standeth ready with the same bell, and after certain tolls, rehearseth an appointed prayer, desiring all the people there present to pray for them. The Beadle also of Merchant Tailors' Hall hath an honest stipend allowed him to see that this is duly done."—*Munday's Stow*, p. 25, ed. 1618.*

Hatton has printed (p. 707) the "Exhortation" and "Admonition" used on this occasion. The former he calls "The Words said in the Gateway of the Prison the night before Execution;" the latter, "The Words said in St. Sepulchre's Churchyard as the prisoners are drawn by [to Tyburn] to be executed." Dowe is buried in the church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, where there is a portrait-monument to his memory. Another curious custom observed at this church was that of presenting a nosegay to every criminal on his way to execution at Tyburn. One of the last that was given was presented from the steps of St. Sepulchre's to Sixteen-stringed Jack, alias John Rann, executed in 1774, for robbing the Rev. Dr. Bell, in Gunnersbury-lane, on the road to Brentford. He wore it in his button-hole on his way to Tyburn. The clock of St. Sepulchre's still regulates the execution of criminals at Newgate. The fate of Awfield, executed in 1585, for "sparcinge abrood certen lewed, sedicious, and traytorous bookes," is related by the Recorder of London in a letter to Lord Burleigh.

"When he was executed, his body was brought unto St. Pulchers to be buryed, but the parishioners would not suffer a traytors corpes to be layed in the earthe where theire parents, wyeffs, chyldren, kynred, maisters, and old neighbours did rest: and so his carcase was retourned to the buryall grounde neere Tyborne and there I leave yt."—*Fleetwood to Lord Burleigh, July 7th*, 1585, (*Ellis*, ii. 298).

The parishioners overcame, a century and a half later, all the well-founded scruples of their forefathers, for Sarah Malcolm, the murderess, (Hogarth's Sarah Malcolm), was buried, in 1733, in the churchyard of St. Sepulchre's. *Eminent Persons buried*

* "The Duchess Dudley gave to the church of St. Giles in the Fields a great bell to be tolled when executions took place at Tyburn."—*Hamper's Dugdale*, p. 388.

in St. Sepulchre's.—Roger Ascham, author of The Schoolmaster, (d. 1569). Captain John Smith, author of the General History of Virginia, (fol. 1626), (d. 1631); his epitaph in verse no longer exists: it is printed in Strype, and elsewhere. Sir Robert Peake, the engraver, Faithorne's master, and Governor of Basing House for the King, during the Civil War under Charles I., (d. 1667).

SERJEANTS' INN, CHANCERY LANE; ditto, FLEET STREET. Houses of law, originally set apart for judges and serjeants only, but now let to students generally. The serjeants-at-law are so called from the Freres Serjens or Fratres Servientes, the serving brethren of the order of the Knights Templars. The serjeants to this day always address one another as "brother." One of Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims is a "sergeant-of-law." The Inn in Chancery-lane is still inhabited by serjeants.

SERMON LANE, ST. PAUL'S, or, SERMON LANE, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

> "Sermon Lane or Sheremoniers Lane, for I find it by that name recorded in the 14th of Edward I., and in that lane a place to be called the Blacke loft (of melting silver) with four shops adjoining. It may therefore be well supposed that lane to take name of Sheremonyers, such as cut and rounded the plates to be coined or stamped into sterling pence; for the place of coining was the Old Exchange, near unto the said Sheremoniars Lane."—*Stow*, p. 138.

SERPENTINE RIVER. 50 acres of water, partly in *Hyde Park* and partly in *Kensington Gardens*, formed, 1730—1733, by Caroline, Queen of George II., who threw several ponds into one, and carried a stream into it which had its rise near West-end, in the parish of Hampstead. This small tributary stream, for many years and still the Bayswater sewer, was cut from the Serpentine in 1834, and the loss of water, or rather sewerage, which the river sustained in consequence, was supplied from the Thames by the Chelsea Water-works Company. After quitting the Park at Albert Gate, the Serpentine joins the Ranelagh sewer, and falls into the Thames at Chelsea. In the evidence before the coroner, on the subject of the fatal duel between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, it is stated that the Duke got out of his coach "on the road that goes to Kensington, over against Price's lodge, and walked over the grass and between the two ponds." This was in 1712, and in 1733, the public newspapers of the day contain the following paragraph:—

see p. 939.

> "The old Lodge in Hyde Park, together with part of the grove, is to be taken down in order to compleat the Serpentine River."—*The Daily Post, April 20th*, 1733.

The waterfall at the east end (frequently dumb and dry) was

made in 1820. The stone bridge was built by Rennie in 1826. On the north side is the neat classic edifice erected by D. Burton as the head-quarters of the *Royal Humane Society;* near it the Boat-house, where boats are let for hire. The ornamental sheets of water in Buckingham Palace Gardens and in St. James's Park are fed by the Serpentine. The depth varies from one to forty feet. There is some talk of removing the mud deposits from the bottom of this river, of reducing it throughout to one uniform depth, and of devising means so as to insure a constant stream of pure water throughout. When we reflect how many bathe in the river, even in its present dirty state, and how many more inhale its stagnant waters by driving or walking along its banks, or by living in its neighbourhood, it is much to be regretted that the contemplated change is not at once carried into effect. Sir John Rennie's estimate for making the improvements was 30,000*l.*

SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL. [*See* Hicks's Hall.]

SESSIONS HOUSE, OLD BAILEY. [*See* Old Bailey; Newgate.]

SEVEN DIALS. An open area in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, on what was once "Cock and Pye Fields," from which 7 streets, Great Earl-street, Little Earl-street, Great White-Lion-street, Little White-Lion-street, Great St. Andrew's-street, Little St. Andrew's-street, Queen-street, radiate, and so called because there was formerly a column in the centre, on the summit of which were seven sun-dials, with a dial facing each of the streets.

> "5 Oct. 1694. I went to see the building beginning neere St. Giles's, where 7 streets make a star from a Doric pillar placed in the middle of a circular area; said to be built by Mr. Neale, introducer of the late Lotteries in imitation of those at Venice."—*Evelyn.*
>
> "Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
> An inrail'd column rears its lofty head;
> Here to seven streets seven dials count the day,
> And from each other catch the circling ray:
> Here oft the peasant with inquiring face,
> Bewilder'd trudges on from place to place;
> He dwells on every sign with stupid gaze,
> Enters the narrow alley's doubtful maze;
> Tries every winding court and street in vain,
> And doubles o'er his weary steps again."—*Gay's Trivia.*

The column on which the seven dials stood was removed in July, 1773, on the supposition that a considerable sum of money was lodged at the base. But the search was ineffectual, and the pillar now ornaments the park of a country gentleman. This part of London was long famous for its ballad-mongers and ballad-printers. The churchwardens' Accounts of *St. Giles's,*

between the years 1640 and 1657, exhibit the payment of small sums to "Tottenham-court Meg" and "Ballet-singing Cobler," and the sum of two shillings and sixpence "for a shroude for oulde Guy, the poet."* The late Mr. Catnach, whose name is affixed to a large collection of ballads, lived in the Seven Dials.

"The accounts are not so certain of the exact time and place of his [Martinus Scriblerus's] birth. As to the first he had the common frailty of old men to conceal his age; as to the second, I only remember to have heard him say, that he first saw the light in Saint Giles's parish. But in the investigation of this point, Fortune hath favoured our diligence. For one day as I was passing by the Seven Dials, I overheard a dispute concerning the place of nativity of a great astrologer, which each man alleged to have been in his own street. The circumstances of the time and the description of the person, made me imagine it might be that universal genius, whose life I am writing. I returned home and having maturely considered their several arguments, which I found to be of equal weight, I quieted my curiosity with this natural conclusion, that he was born in some point common to all the seven streets: which must be that on which the Column is now erected. And it is with infinite pleasure that I since find my conjecture confirmed by the following passage in the codicil to Mr. Neale's will: 'I appoint my executors to engrave the following inscription on the Column in the centre of the Seven Streets which I erected: "LOC. NAT. INCLYT. PHILOS. MAR. SCR." ' But Mr. Neale's order was never performed, because the Executors durst not administer."—*Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.*

"Portraits that cost twenty, thirty, sixty guineas, and that proudly take possession of the drawing-room, give way in the next generation to those of the new married couples, descending into the parlour, where they are slightly mentioned as my father's and mother's pictures. When they become my grandfather and grandmother, they mount to the two pair of stairs; and then unless dispatched to the mansion house in the country, or crowded into the housekeeper's room, they perish among the lumber of garrets, or flutter into rags before a broker's shop in the Seven Dials."—*Horace Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, iv. 22.

Here Taylor has laid the scene of his Monsieur Tonson.

"Be gar there 's Monsieur Tonson come again."

Seymour (Upper) Street West was so called from the noble family of the Seymours, Dukes of Somerset, connected by marriage with the Portman family, the ground landlords of the Seymour-street property. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—General Paoli.† Campbell, the author of The Pleasures of Hope, at No. 10: here he lost his wife. No. 45 was the residence of Lady Floyd. In the drawing-room of this house Sir Robert Peel was married, in 1820, to the present Lady Peel, the daughter of Lady Floyd.

---

* Parton, p. 303.

† See a letter from Boswell to Lord Thurlow, dated from "General Paoli's, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, 24th June, 1784," in Croker's Boswell, v. 236.

SHADES AT LONDON BRIDGE. [*See* Thames Street.]

SHADWELL. [*See* St. Paul's, Shadwell.]

SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, ALDERSGATE STREET. [*See* Aldersgate Street.]

SHAVER'S HALL. The cant and common name for the celebrated Gaming-house, erected in the reign of Charles I., by a gentleman-barber, servant to Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. It faced Piccadilly Hall, and occupied the whole south side of the present Coventry-street, between the Haymarket and Hedge-lane.

"Since Spring Gardens was put down, we have, by a servant of the Lord Chamberlain's, a new Spring Gardens, erected in the fields beyond the Mews, where is built a fair house and two bowling greens, made to entertain gamesters and bowlers at an excessive rate, for I believe it hath cost him above four thousand pounds, a dear undertaking for a gentleman barber. My Lord Chamberlain [Pembroke] much frequents this place, where they bowl great matches."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford, June 24th*, 1635.

"All that Tenem^t called Shaver's Hall, strongly built w^th Brick, and covered with lead, consistinge of one Large Seller, commodiously devided into 6 Roomes, and over the same fower fair Roomes, 10 stepps in ascent from y^e ground, at 3 seurall wayes to the goeinge into the said house, all very well paved w^th Purbeck stone well fitted and joynted, and above stayres in the first story 4 spacious Roomes; also out of one of the said Roomes one faire Belcony, opening w^th a pleasant prospect southwards to the Bowling Alleyes, and in the second story 6 Roomes, and over the same a fair walk leaded and inclosed w^th Rayles, very curiously carved and wrought; alsoe one very fayr stayr Case, very strong and curiously wrought, leadinge from the bottome of the said house, very conveniently and pleasantly upp into all the said Roomes, and upp to one Leaded walk at the topp of the said house; as alsoe adioyninge to a Wall on the west part thereof, one shedd devided into 6 Roomes, and adioyninge to the North part, one Rainge consisting of 3 Large Roomes, used for Kitchens, and one other room, used for a coale house, and over the Kitchens 2 Lofts, devided into faire chambers; as alsoe one faire Tennis Court, very strongly built w^th Brick and covered with Tyle, well accommodated with all things fitting for the same; as alsoe one Tenement thereunto adioyninge, consisting of 3 Roomes below stayres, and 3 Roomes above stayres; alsoe at the gate, or comeing in to the upper Bowlinge Alley, one Parlour Lodge, consisting of one faire Roome at each side of the gate; as alsoe one faire pair of stayres w^th 12 stepps of Descent leading down into the Lower Bowlinge Alley 2 wayes, and meeting at the bottom in a faire Roome under the Highway or footpath, leading between the 2 bowlinge Alleys, between two brick walls east and west, and the Lower ground, one fair bowling Alley and one Orchard wall, planted w^th seurall choyce of fruite trees; as also one pleasant banquetting house and one other faire and pleasant Roome, called the greene Roome, and one other Conduit house and 2 other Turretts adioyninge to the walls, consisting of 2 Roomes in each of them, one above the other. The ground whereon the said buildings stand, together w^th 2 fayre Bowlinge Alleyes, orchard gardens, gravily walks, and other green walks and Courts and Courtyards, containinge, by estimacon, 3 acres and ½, lyeing betweene a Road way leading from Charinge Crosse to Knightsbridge west, and a high way leadinge from Charinge crosse towards So-Hoe, abutting

on the Earl of Suffolk's brick wall south, and a way leading from St. Gyles to Knightsbridge west, now in the occupacon of Captayne Geeres, and is worth per ann. cl^li.^"—*A Survey* [*made in* 1650] *of Certain Lands and Tenements, scituate and being at Pickadilley, the Blue Muse and others thereunto adioyninge*, (*No.* 73 *of the Augmentation Records*).

[*See* Piccadilly.]

SHERBORNE LANE.

"Shareborne Lane or Southborne Lane (as I have read) because it ran south to the river of Thames."—*Stow*, p. 75.

"All those that will send letters to the most parts of the habitable world, or to any parts of our King of Great Britaine's Dominions, let them repaire to the Generall Post-Master Thomas Withering at his house in Sherburne Lane, neere Abchurch."—*The Carrier's Cosmographie, by John Taylor, the Water Poet*, 4to, 1637.

SHERWOOD STREET, (corruptly SHERRARD STREET), GOLDEN SQUARE. Built circ. 1679,* and so called after "Esquire Sherwood," who lived in Brewer-street, in 1680.

SHIP YARD, in the STRAND, without TEMPLE BAR.

"In 1571 an Inn near Temple Bar called the Ship, lands in Yorkshire and Dorsetshire, and the Wardship of a minor, were granted to him [Sir Christopher Hatton]."—*Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton, by Nicolas*, p. 7.

"Faithorne now set up in a new shop, at the sign of the Ship next to the Drake, opposite to the Palsgrave's Head Tavern, without Temple Bar, where he not only followed his art, but sold Italian, Dutch and English prints, and worked for booksellers."—*Walpole*, ed. *Dallaway*, v. 132.

A Token exists of "The Ship without Temple Bar," a tavern of the time, with the date upon it, of 1649. In Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata is a "south-west view of an ancient structure in Ship-yard, Temple Bar, supposed to have been the residence of Elias Ashmole, the celebrated antiquary."

SHIP AT CHARING CROSS. A long-established tavern and coach-office over against Scotland-yard.

SHIRE LANE, TEMPLE BAR, (since July, 1845, LOWER SEARLE'S PLACE).

"Then hard by the Bar is another lane called Shire Lane, because it divideth the City from the Shire."—*Stow*, p. 139.

"Shear Lane cometh out of Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, and falleth into Fleet Street by Temple Bar: the upper part hath good old buildings, well inhabited; but the lower part is very narrow and more ordinary."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 72.

"Shire Lane still keeps its name, and we hope, however altered and improved, it will never have any other; for here, at *the upper end*, [Tatler,

* Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

No. 86], is described as residing, old Isaac Bickerstaff, the Tatler, the more venerable but not the more delightful double of Richard Steele, the founder of English periodical literature. The public-house called the Trumpet,* at which the Tatler met his club, [Tatler, No. 132], is still remaining under the same title. At his house in the lane, he dates a great number of his papers, and receives many interesting visitors; and hence it was [Tatler, No. 86] that he led down into Fleet Street that immortal deputation of 'twaddlers' from the country, who, as a celebrated writer has observed, hardly seem to have settled their question of precedence to this hour."—*Leigh Hunt.*

"In Shire Lane is said to have originated the famous 'Kit-Kat Club,' [*see* Kit-Kat Club], a society of 39 distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, zealously attached to the Protestant succession in the House of Hanover. The Club is supposed to have derived its name from Christopher Katt—a pastry-cook who kept the house where they dined, and excelled in making mutton pies, which always formed a part of their bill of fare. In the Spectator, No. 9, they are said to have derived their title not from the maker of the pie, but the pie itself. The fact is, that on account of its excellence, it was called a Kit-Kat—as we now say a Sandwich."†—*Malone's Life of Dryden*, p. 525.

Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, lived in this lane, Dugdale, writing to Antony à Wood, "from Mr. Ashmole's house, neere the Globe, in Sheer Lane."‡ Here, too, Antony à Wood records his having dined with Ashmole.§ Here, in the dwelling and spunging-house of a sheriff's officer of the name of Hemp, Theodore Hook lay a long time under arrest for a defalcation in his accounts as Treasurer of the Mauritius. It was while shut up here that he made the acquaintance of the late Dr. William Maginn.‖ In James I.'s time, as I gather from a list of houses, taverns, &c., in Fleet-street and the Strand, it was known by the name of Shire-lane, *alias* Rogue-lane.¶

Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, runs due north from Fleet-street into Holborn.

"In this Shoe Lane, on the left hand [the east side] is one old house called Oldborne Hall; it is now letten out into tenements."—*Stow*, p. 145.**

"21 Dec. 1663. To Shoe Lane to see a cocke-fighting at a new pit there, a spot I was never at in my life: but Lord! to see the strange variety of people, from Wildes that was Deputy Governor of the Tower when Robinson was Lord Mayor, to the poorest prentices, bakers, brewers, butchers, draymen,

* Subsequently the Duke of York public-house—now no longer in existence.

† Each member made a present of his portrait to Jacob Tonson, the secretary. The portraits were all of one size—hence "Kit-Kat size." They have been twice engraved, but never well.

‡ Hamper, p. 393. § Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood, ii. 234.

‖ Quarterly Review, No. 143, p. 86. ¶ Harleian MS. 6850.

** See a view of the exterior (circ. 1800) in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata. The same work contains a Chimney-piece and Ceiling in the old Hall, the latter with the date 1617.

and what not; and all these fellows one with another cursing and betting. I soon had enough of it."—*Pepys.**

Observe.—No. 3, the Ben Jonson Tavern, with Ben Jonson, the poet's head, for a sign. Heywood and Rowley's Fortune by Land and Sea (4to, 1655) was "printed for Robert Pollard, at the Ben Jonson's Head, behind the Exchange." *Eminent Inhabitants.* — John Decreetz, serjeant painter to James I. and Charles I.—"Resolute" John Florio, author of the well-known Dictionary which bears his name. His house in Shoe-lane is mentioned in his will.—In an obscure lodging, near Shoe-lane, died, in 1749, Samuel Boyce, the poet. When almost perishing with hunger, he is said to have been unable to eat some roast beef that was brought for him, because there was no ketchup.—On the site of *Farringdon Market*, in what was once the burying-ground of *Shoe-lane* Workhouse, (added during Hacket's ministry, and by Hacket's interest), Thomas Chatterton was buried. [*See* Bangor Court; Farringdon Market; Gunpowder Alley; Harp Lane.]

Shoreditch. A manor, and populous parish, at the north-east end of London, between Norton Folgate and Hackney. The old way of spelling the name is Soersditch; but the derivation is uncertain. That it was so called after Jane Shore, the mistress of Edward IV., is a vulgar error, perpetuated by a ballad in Percy's Reliques:—

> "Thus weary of my life, at lengthe
> I yielded up my vital strength
> Within a ditch of loathsome scent,
> Where carrion dogs did much frequent:
> The which now since my dying daye,
> Is Shoreditch call'd, as writers saye;
> Which is a witnesse of my sinne,
> For being concubine to a King."—*Percy's Reliques.*

"Soersditch, so called more than four hundred years since, as I can prove by record."—*Stow*, p. 158.

"The Manour of Soersditch with the Polehowse and Bowes (so expressed in the Record), lately belonging to John de Northampton of London, Draper, was granted 15 Richard II. to Edmund Duke of York, and Earl of Cambridge, and Edward Earl of Roteland [Rutland], son of the same Edmund and Isabel."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 50.

"I read of the King's Manour, called Shoresditch Place in the parish of Hackney. But how it took that name I know not. This House is now called Shore Place. The vulgar tradition goes that Jane Shore lived here; and here her royal lover used to visit her. But we have the credit of Mr. Stow that the true name was Shorditch Place, and 'tis not unlikely to have been the place of a Knight called Sir John de Sordich, a great man in Edward the Third his days, who was with that King in his wars in France,

* See also Anecdotes and Traditions, by Thoms, p. 47.

and is remembered in our Annals in 14 Edw. III. He was owner of lands in Hackney as well in demesne as in service: which he gave to Croston his chaplain. This Weever notes; who thinks Shorditch to be named from the said Knight."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 53.

"And another time at a shooting match at Windsor, the King [Henry VIII.] was present; and the game being well nigh finished, and the upshot thought to be given, one Barlo, a citizen and inhabitant of Shoreditch, shot and won them all. Whereat the King greatly rejoiced, and told him he should be named The Duke of Shoreditch. On which account the Captain of the Company of Archers of London, for a long time after, was styled by that name."—*Strype*, B. i., p. 250.

Shoreditch was formerly notorious for the easy character of its women. To die in Shoreditch was not a mere metaphorical term for dying in a sewer.

"Courage, I say; as long as the merry pence hold out, you shall none of you die in Shoreditch."—*Dryden, The Kind Keeper, or Mr. Limberham*, 4to, 1680.

Here, next door unto The Gun, lived Mrs. Millwood, who led George Barnwell astray.

"Good Barnwell, then quoth she,
Do thou to Shoreditch come,
And ask for Mrs. Millwood's house,
Next door unto the Gun."—*Percy's Reliques*, vol. iii.

[*See* Hog Lane; Holywell Street; St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.]

Short's Gardens, Drury Lane. Here in "a hole," as he calls it, Charles Mathews the elder made one of his first attempts as an actor.

Siam's. An Indian House in St. James's-street, kept by a Mrs. Siam, for the sale of teas, shawls, and Indian toys. It is mentioned by several of our Queen Anne writers; but the name has long been removed, and the site of the house long since forgotten.

"*Lady Malepert.*—O law! what should I do in the country? There 's no levees, no Mall, no plays, no tea at Siam's, no Hyde Park."—*Southerne, The Maid's Last Prayer*, 4to, 1693.

"*Leonora.* I will write to him to meet me within half an hour at Mrs. Siam's, the India House, in St. James's Street."—*Cibber, Woman's Wit, or the Lady in Fashion*, 4to, 1697.

"*Leonora* [Scene an Indian house]. Come, Mrs. Siam, what new Indian toys have you?"—*Ibid.*

Sidney Alley, Leicester Square, was so called from the Sidneys, Earls of Leicester. [*See* Leicester House.]

Silver Street, Cheapside.

"Down lower in Wood Street is Silver Street (I think of silversmiths dwelling there), in which be divers fair houses."—*Stow*, p. 112.

"*Gossip Censure.* A notable tough rascal, this old Pennyboy! right city-bred."

"*Gossip Mirth.* In Silver Street, the region of money, a good seat for an usurer."—*Ben Jonson, The Staple of News.*

Sion College, London Wall. A college, library, and alms-houses, founded in 1623, pursuant to the will of Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, and extended by the contributions of Mr. John Simson, rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, and one of the executors of Dr. White.

"This College and Library is designed for the use of the Clergy in and about London; where Expectants may lodge till they are provided with houses in the several parishes in which they serve cure. It is also an Hospital for ten poor men and ten poor women; and the whole is governed by a President, Two Deans and Four Assistants, who have their apartments in the College." —*De Foe, A Journey through England*, i. 254, 8vo, 1722.

The college alms-houses were founded by Dr. White; the library by his executor. The library is large and valuable. Fuller took chambers here while collecting materials for his Church History. His book is dated from Sion College. Here are the Jesuits' books seized in 1679; half of the library of Sir Robert Cooke, the gift of George, Lord Berkeley, in the reign of Charles II.; and a large collection of works received by the college under the old copyright act, for securing a property in books. The college was seriously injured in the Great Fire, and a third of the books consumed at the same time. Here are a few pictures, chiefly copies of portraits. *Observe.*—Painting of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, which is said to have belonged to the priory of Elsinge Spital, on the site of which the college stands; on the other side is a figure of the Deity, with an inscription in the Saxon character. A portrait in the library, of Mrs. James, (the wife of James, a printer, and donor to the library), preserves the full Sunday dress of a citizen's wife temp. William and Mary.

Sise Lane, Bucklersbury. A corruption of St. Sith's-lane or St. Osyth's-lane; from the church of *St. Bennet Sherehog* or *Syth*, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt.

Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill. The Hall of the Skinners' Company, the 6th on the list of the Twelve Great Companies of London. The Company was incorporated in 1327, and the government vested in a master, four wardens, and sixty assistants, with a livery of 137 members. The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire, and immediately rebuilt. The present front was added by an architect of the name of Jupp, about 1808. The mode of electing a master is curious. A cap of maintenance is carried into the Hall in great state, and is tried on by the old

master, who announces that it will not fit him. He then passes it on to be tried by several next him. Two or three more misfits occur, till at last the cap is handed to the intended new master, for whom it was made. The wardens are elected in the same manner. *Budge Row*, in Watling-street, was so called of budge-fur, and of the skinners dwelling there. The gowns of the liverymen were faced, in former times, with budge. *Observe.*—Portrait of Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of London in 1551, and founder of the large and excellent school at Tunbridge, of which the Skinners' Company have the patronage and supervision. [*See* Skinner's Well.]

Skinners' Well, Clerkenwell, on the west side of the church, but now dammed up; one of six wells forming the River of Wells, which had its rise in the high ground about Clerkenwell, and, running due south, fell into the Fleet-river at the bottom of Holborn-bridge and Snow-hill. It was so called, says Stow, "for the skinners of London held there certain plays yearly, played of Holy Scripture."

> "In the year 1390, the 14th of Richard II., I read the Parish Clerks of London, on the 18th of July, played interludes at Skinners' Well, near unto Clarkes' well, which play continued three days together; the king, queen, and nobles being present.* Also in the year 1409, the 10th of Henry IV., they played a play at the Skinners' Well, which lasted eight days and was of matter from the Creation of the world. There were to see the same the most part of the nobles and gentles in England."—*Stow*, p. 7.
>
> "Skinners' Well is almost quite lost, and so it was in Stow's time. But I am certainly informed, by a knowing parishioner, that it lies on the west of the church, enclosed within certain houses there. The parish would fain recover the well again, but cannot tell where the pipes lie. Dr. Rogers, who formerly lived in an house there, shewed Mr. E. H., late churchwarden, two marks in a wall in the Close where these pipes (as he affirmed) laid, that it might be known after his death."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 69.

Skinner Street, Holborn, was built in 1802, and received its name from Alderman Skinner, through whose exertions it was principally built. The old highway between *Newgate-street* and *Holborn*, before Skinner-street was made, was *Snow-hill*, a circuitous way, very narrow, very steep, and very dangerous. William Godwin, the author of Caleb Williams, kept a bookseller's shop for several years at No. 41 in this street.

Slaughter's Coffee House. A famous coffee-house at the upper end of the west side of St. Martin's-lane, three doors

* It appears by Devon's Issues of the Exchequer from Henry III. to Henry VI., (p. 244, 8vo, 1837), that the sum of 10*l.* was paid to the Parish Clerks and others on account of the play of the Passion of our Lord, and the Creation of the World, performed by them at Skinners' Well, in 1391.

from Newport-street, so called after Thomas Slaughter, the landlord by whom it was established in the year 1692. Slaughter died in or about the year 1740, and in 1741 was succeeded in his business by Humphrey Bailey. A second Slaughter's (New Slaughter's, as it was called) was established in the same street about 1760, when the original establishment adopted the name of "Old Slaughter's," by which designation it was known till within a few years of the final demolition of the house to make way for the new avenue between Long-acre and Leicester-square made 1843-44. The chief frequenters of the house were artists living in St. Martin's-lane. Here Roubiliac was often to be found, and here, in early life, Wilkie would enjoy a small dinner at a small cost. I have been told by an old frequenter of the house, that Wilkie was always the last dropper in for a dinner, and that he was never seen to dine in the house by daylight. The truth is, he slaved at his art at home till the last glimpse of daylight had disappeared.

Sloane Street. A very long row of third-rate houses, lying between Knightsbridge and the King's-road, and so called after Sir Hans Sloane, the physician, and lord of the manor of Chelsea. [*See* Cadogan Place; Chelsea; Hans Place.]

Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital, Battle Bridge, St. Pancras. Every poor person, if five years old or upwards, labouring under the casual small-pox, may become an in-patient; and all such patients, being children under that age, are admitted, with their mothers or nurses, on the payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for their board. Patients are admitted every day, and at every hour, upon the recommendation of a governor. Vaccination is given daily, from 10 till 1 o'clock, and vaccine lymph gratuitously distributed to all physicians and surgeons who may apply for the same. The hospital is open for the instruction of medical pupils. A donation of 10 guineas constitutes a governor for life, and 1 guinea yearly an annual governor.

Smart's Quay, near Billingsgate.

"Smart's Key, so called of one Smart sometime owner thereof."—*Stow*, p. 78.

"One Wotton, a gentilman borne and sometyme a marchauntt of good credyte, who fallinge by tyme into decay, kepte an alehowse at Smart's keye neere Byllingesgate, and after, for some mysdemeanor beinge put downe, he reared upp a new trade of lyffe, and in the same howse he procured all the cuttpurses abowt this Cittie to repaire to his said howse. There was a schole howse sett upp to learn younge boyes to cutt purses. There were hung up two devices, the one was a pockett, the other was a purse. The pocket had in yt certen cownters and was hunge abowte with hawkes bells, and over the

toppe did hangge a little sacring bell; and he that could take owt a counter without any noyse was allowed to be a publique Hoyster; and he that could take a piece of sylver owt of the purse without the noyse of any of the bells, he was adjudged a judiciall Nypper. Nota, that a Hoister is a Pick-pocket, and a Nypper is termed a Pickpurse or a Cutpurse.

"Memorand. That in Wotton's howse at Smart's keye are wryten in a table divers Poysies, and among the rest one is this—

"'Si spie sporte, si non spie, tunc steale.'

"Another is thus—

"'Si spie, si non spie, Hoyste, nyppe, lyfte, shave and spare not.'

"Note, that Hoyste is to cutt a pockett, nyppe is to cutt a purse, lyft is to robbe a shoppe or a gentilman's chamber, shave is to take a cloake, a sword, a sylver spoone, or such like that is negligentlie looked unto."—*Fleetwood (the Recorder) to Lord Burleigh, July 7th*, 1585, (*Ellis*, ii. 298).

SMITHFIELD BARS. A wooden barrier like Holborn-bars, Temple-bar, &c. The name survives, but the barrier no longer exists.

"Smithfield Bars, so called from the Bars there set up for the severing of the City Liberty from that of the County."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 284.

SMITHFIELD (EAST). Spenser, author of The Faerie Queen, is said to have been born here.

"On the east and by north of the Tower lieth East Smithfield and Tower Hill, two plots of ground so called without the wall of the city."—*Stow*, p. 47.

SMITHFIELD, or, SMOOTHFIELD, the "campus planus" of Fitzstephen. An open area in the form of an irregular polygon containing about three acres, and used as a market for sheep, horses, cattle, and hay, for which it has been for centuries famous. It is sometimes called *West Smithfield*, to distinguish it from a place of smaller consequence of the same name, in the east of London.

"Est ibi extra unam portarum, statim in suburbio, quidam planus campus, re et nomine."—*Fitzstephen*, (*temp. Henry II.*)

"And this Sommer, 1615,* the Citty of London reduced the rude vast place of Smithfield into a faire and comely order, which formerly was neuer held possible to be done, and paved it all ouer, and made diuers sewers to conuey the water from the new channels which were made by reason of the new pauement: they also made strong rayles round about Smithfield, and sequestred the middle part of the said Smithfield into a very faire and ciuill walk, and rayled it round about with strong rayles to defend the place from annoyance and danger, as well from carts as all manner of cattell, because it was intended hereafter, that in time it might proue a faire and peaceable Market Place, by reason that Newgate Market, Cheapside, Leadenhall, and Gracechurche Street, were unmeasurably pestred with the unimaginable increase and multiplicity of market-folkes. And this field, commonly called West Smithfield, was for many yeares called 'Ruffian's Hall,' by reason it was the usual place of Frayes and common fighting during the time that

* The work began, Antony Munday informs us, on the 4th of February, 1614-15. "The citizens' charge thereof (as I have been credibly told by Master Arthur Strangewaies) amounting well near to sixteen hundred pounds."

sword and bucklers were in use. But the ensuing deadly fight of Rapier and Dagger suddenly suppressed the fighting with Sword and Buckler."—*Howes*, p. 1023, ed. 1631.

"*Falstaff.* Where 's Bardolph?

"*Page.* He 's gone into Smithfield to buy your worship a horse.

"*Falstaff.* I bought him in Paul's, and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield: an I could get me but a wife in the Stews, I were manned, horsed and wived."—*Second Part of Henry IV.*, Act i., sc. 2.

Smithfield is famous in history for its jousts, tournaments, executions and burnings, and in the present day for its market, the great cattle market of the largest city in the world. Here Wallace and the gentle Mortimer were executed. [*See* The Elms.] Here, on Saturday the 15th of June, 1381, Sir William Walworth slew Wat Tyler. "The King," says Stow, "stood towards the east near St. Bartholomew's Priory, and the Commons towards the west in form of battle." *

"1357. In the winter following [the Battle of Poictiers] were great and royall justs, holden in Smithfield, where many knightly fights of armes were done, to the great honour of the king and realme, at the which were present the kings of England, France, and Scotland, with many noble estates of all those kingdomes, whereof the more part of the strangers were prisoners." —*Stow, by Howes*, p. 263.

"1410. (11th Henry IV.) This same yere there was a clerk that beleved nought on the sacrament of the Auter, that is to seye, Godes body, which was dampned and brought into Smythfield to be brent, and was bounde to a stake where as he schulde be brent. And Henry, prynce of Walys, thanne the kynge's eldest sone, consailed hym for to forsake his heresye and holde the righte wey of holy chirche. And the prior of seynt Bertelmewes in Smythfeld broughte the holy sacrament of Godes body, with xij torches lyght before, and in this wyse cam to this cursed heretyk: and it was asked hym how he beleved; and he ansuerde, that he belevyd well that it was halowed bred and nought Godes body; and thanne was the toune put over hym, and fyre kyndled therein: and whanne the wrecche felte the fyre he cryed mercy; and anon the prynce comanded to take awey the toune and to quenche the fyre, the whiche was don anon at his comandement: and thanne the prynce asked hym if he wolde forsake his heresye and taken hym to the feith of holy chirche, whiche if he wolde don, he schulde have hys lyf and good ynow to liven by: and the cursed shrewe wold nought, but contynued forth in his heresye; wherefore he was brent."—*A Chronicle of London from* 1089 *to* 1483, p. 92, *edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas.*

"1652. May 10. Passing by Smithfield, I saw a miserable creature burning who had murdered her husband."—*Evelyn's Diary.*

In March, 1849, during excavations necessary for a new sewer, and at a depth of three feet below the surface, immediately opposite the entrance to the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, the workmen laid open a mass of unhewn stones, blackened as if by fire, and covered with ashes, and human bones charred and partially consumed. This I believe to have

* Stow, by Howes, p. 288, ed. 1631.

been the spot generally used for the Smithfield burnings—the face of the victim being turned to the east and to the great gate of St. Bartholomew, the prior of which was generally present on such occasions. Many bones were carried away as relics. The spot should be marked by an appropriate monument. *Market Days.*—Monday for fat cattle and sheep. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for hay and straw; Friday, cattle and sheep and milch cows, and at 2 o'clock for scrub-horses and asses. All sales take place by commission. The customary commission for the sale of an ox of any value is 4*s.*, and of a sheep 8*d.* The City receives a toll upon every beast exposed to sale of one penny per head, and of sheep at the rate of one shilling per score. Smithfield salesmen estimate the weight of cattle by the eye, and from constant practice, they approach so near exactness, that they are seldom out more than a few pounds. The sales are always for cash. No paper is passed, but when the bargain is struck, the buyer and seller shake hands and close the sale. Seven millions, it is said, are annually paid away in this manner in the narrow area of Smithfield Market. *Quantities sold.*—The average weekly sale of beasts is said to be about 3000; and of sheep about 30,000; increased in the Christmas week to about 5000 beasts, and 47,000 sheep. The following return shows the number of cattle and sheep annually sold in Smithfield during the following periods:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1841	194,298	1,435,000
1842	210,723	1,655,370
1843	207,195	1,817,360
1844	216,848	1,804,850
1845	222,822	1,539,660
1846	210,757	1,518,510

In addition to this a quarter of a million pigs are annually sold. The best time, indeed the only time that a stranger should attempt, to see Smithfield, is on a Monday morning before daylight, on the second week in December preparatory to the great cattle show. The scene by torch-light is extremely picturesque, but the visitor must harden his feelings to the scenes of cruelty, which he cannot fail to witness in seeing so many wild over-driven oxen forced into a narrow circle, with their heads concentrating in what is called the ring. Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to remove the market to a less central situation and less crowded thoroughfare. A market, admirably adapted for the purposes for which it was intended, was built in the Lower Road, Islington, and opened

April 18th, 1836, but such was the influence of custom in the name of Smithfield, and the associations attached to an old spot, that the salesmen still continued through crowded streets to drive their cattle to their old locality. An Abattoir Company has since proved a failure, and as recently as the 8th of January, 1849, another attempt has been made (I hope successfully) to establish a market for the sale of beasts at Islington. Nothing, I fear, but an act of Parliament will ever remove Smithfield Market. [*See* Bartholomew Fair ; Cloth Fair ; the Elms.]

SMITH STREET, WESTMINSTER.

"Smith Street. A new street of good buildings, so called from Sir James Smith, the ground landlord, who has here a fine house. It is situate in Westminster fronting the Bowling Alley on the west side of Peter Street."—*Hatton*, 1708, p. 76.

Southerne, the author of Oroonoko and the Fatal Marriage, died, in 1746, at his house in this street.

SMYRNA COFFEE HOUSE. A celebrated coffee-house of the time of Queen Anne. It was situated in Pall Mall, but has been closed so long that even its particular situation in the street is unknown.

"My brother Isaac designs, for the use of our sex, to give the exact characters of all the politicians who frequent any of the coffee-houses from St. James's to the 'Change ; but designs to begin with that cluster of wise-heads, as they are found sitting every evening, from the left side of the fire at the Smyrna to the door."—*The Tatler*, No. 10.

"The seat of learning [at the Smyrna] is now removed from the corner of the chimney on the left hand towards the window, to the round table in the middle of the floor, over-against the fire ; a revolution much lamented by the porters and chairmen, who were much edified through a pane of glass that remained broken all the last summer."—*The Tatler*, No. 78.

"I have known Peter publishing the whisper of the day by eight o'clock in the morning at Garraway's, by twelve at Will's, and before two at the Smyrna."—*The Spectator*, No. 457.

"Prior and I came away at nine, and sat at the Smyrna till eleven receiving acquaintance."—*Swift, Journal to Stella*, (*Scott*, ii. 49).

"I walked a little in the Park till Prior made me go with him to the Smyrna Coffee House."—*Ibid.*, (*Scott*, ii. 180).

"If it is fine weather, we take a turn in the Park till two, when we go to dinner ; and if it be dirty, you are entertained at picket or basset at White's ; or you may talk politics at the Smyrna and St. James's."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, i. 168, 8vo, 1722.

To the printed copy of Thomson's Proposals for publishing, by subscription, the Four Seasons with a Hymn on their succession, the following note is appended :—"Subscriptions are taken in by the author at the Smyrna Coffee House in Pall Mall."

Snow Hill, Holborn. The old circuitous highway between Holborn-bridge and Newgate. Stow writes it *Snor Hill* and *Snore Hill*, (pp. 144-5) ; Howell, *Sore Hill*, adding, "now vulgarly called Snow Hill." *

"When from Snow Hill black steepy torrents run."—*Gay.*

When *Skinner-street* was built in 1802, *Snow-hill* ceased to be the highway between *Newgate-street* and *Holborn.*

"By the advantage of copying some pictures of Titian and Van Dyck, Dobson profited so much that a picture he had drawn being exposed in the window of a shop in Snow Hill, Van Dyck passing by was struck with it, and inquiring for the author, found him at work in a poor garret, from whence he took him and recommended him to the king."—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, ed. *Dallaway*, ii. 252.

John Bunyan, the author of the Pilgrim's Progress, died, in 1688, at the house of his friend, Mr. Strudwick, a grocer at the sign of the Star on Snow-hill.

Soane Museum, (Sir John Soane's Museum), 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, north side ; formed and founded in his own house by Sir John Soane, the son of a bricklayer at Reading, and the architect of the *Bank of England*, (d. 1837).

"The Soane Museum is open to general visitors on Thursdays and Fridays during the months of April, May, and June, in each year, and likewise on Tuesdays, from the first in February to the last in August, for the accommodation of foreigners; persons making but a short stay in London; artists; and those who, from particular circumstances, may be prevented from visiting the Museum in the months first specified, and to whom it may be considered proper that such favour should be conceded.

"Persons desirous of obtaining Admission to the Museum can apply either to a Trustee, by letter to the Curator, or personally at the Museum a day or two before they desire to visit it; in the latter case, the applicant is expected to leave a card, containing the name and address of the party desiring admission, and the number of persons proposed to be introduced, or the same can be entered in a book kept for the purpose in the Hall, when, unless there appears to the Curator any satisfactory reason to the contrary, a Card of Admission for the next open day is forwarded by post to the given address.

"Access to the Books, Drawings, MSS., or permission to copy Pictures or other Works of Art, is to be obtained by special application to the Trustees or the Curator."

The house was built in 1812, and the collection is distributed over twenty-four rooms. There is much that is valuable, and a good deal not worth much. Every corner and passage is turned to account. On the north and west sides of the Picture-room are Cabinets, and on the south are Moveable Shutters, with

* Londinopolis, p. 344, fol. 1657. In a contemporary document describing property destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, it is written "Snore Hill, alias Snow Hill."—*Additional MSS., Brit. Mus.*, No. 5063, fol. 37.

sufficient space between for pictures. By this arrangement, the small space of 13 feet 8 inches in length, 12 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 19 feet 6 inches high, is rendered capable of containing as many pictures as a gallery of the same height, 45 feet long and 20 feet broad. *Observe.*—The Egyptian Sarcophagus, discovered by Belzoni, Oct. 19th, 1816, in a tomb in the valley of Beban el Malook, near Gournou. It is formed of one single piece of alabaster, or arragonite, measuring 9 feet 4 inches in length by 3 feet 8 inches in width, and 2 feet 8 inches in depth, and covered internally and externally with elaborate hieroglyphics. When a lamp is placed within it, the light shines through, though it is 2½ inches in thickness. On the interior of the bottom is a full-length figure, representing the Egyptian Isis, the guardian of the dead. It was purchased by Sir John Soane, of Mr. Salt, in the year 1824, for 2000*l.* The raised lid or cover, broken into nineteen fragments, lies beneath it. Sir Gardner Wilkinson considers that it is a cenotaph rather than a sarcophagus, and the name inscribed to be that of Osirei, the father of Rameses the Great.—Sixteen original sketches and models, by Flaxman, including one of the few casts in plaster of the Shield of Achilles. Six original sketches and models, by T. Banks, R.A., including the Boothby Monument, one of his finest works. A large collection of ancient gems, entaglios, &c., under glass, and in a very good light. Set of the Napoleon medals, selected by the Baron Denon for the Empress Josephine, and once in her possession. Sir Christopher Wren's watch. Carved and gilt ivory table and four ivory chairs, formerly in Tippoo Saib's palace at Seringapatam. Richly mouunted pistol, said to have been taken by Peter the Great from the Bey, Commander of the Turkish army at Azof, 1696, and presented by the Emperor Alexander to Napoleon, at the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807: Napoleon took it to St. Helena, from whence it was brought by a French officer, to whom he made a present of it. The original copy of the Gerusalemme Liberata, in the hand-writing of Tasso. The four first folio editions of Shakspeare, (J. P. Kemble's copies). A folio of designs for Elizabethan and James I. houses, by John Thorpe, an architect of those reigns. Fauntleroy's Illustrated copy of Pennant's London; purchased by Sir John Soane for 650 guineas. Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles, illuminated by Giulio Clovio for Cardinal Grimani. Three Canaletti's—one A View on the Grand Canal of Venice, extremely fine. The Snake in the Grass, or Love unloosing the Zone of Beauty, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; purchased at the sale of the Marchioness of Thomond's pictures, for 500*l.*

The Rake's Progress, by Hogarth, a series of eight pictures; purchased by Sir John Soane in 1802 for 598*l.*—1. The Rake comes to his Fortune; 2. The Rake as a Fine Gentleman; 3. The Rake in a Bagnio; 4. The Rake Arrested; 5. The Rake's Marriage; 6. The Rake at the Gaming Table; 7. The Rake in Prison; 8. The Rake in Bedlam. The Election, by Hogarth, a series of four pictures; purchased by Sir John Soane, at Mrs. Garrick's sale in 1823, for 1732*l.* 10*s.* Van Tromp's Barge entering the Texel, by J. M. W. Turner, R. A. Portrait of Napoleon in 1797, by Francesco Goma. Miniature of Napoleon, painted at Elba in 1814, by Isabey. In the Dining-room is a portrait of Soane, by Sir T. Lawrence; and in the Gallery under the dome, a bust of him by Sir F. Chantrey.

Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall Mall East, was established in 1805, and held its first exhibition at No. 20, Lower Brook-street, Bond-street. The annual spring exhibition of this Society, commonly called the *Old* Water Colour Society, is one of the most attractive in London.

Society (New) of Painters in Water Colours, No. 53, Pall Mall. Many distinguished artists, not included in the older Society, exhibit annually their works here; among the most eminent are Haghe, Warren, and Miss Setchel.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; Office, 79, Pall Mall, in what was once Nell Gwyn's house.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Office, 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in what was once *Newcastle House.* This Society was founded by Dr. Bray and four others, on the 8th of March, 1699, and celebrated its third jubilee, or 150th anniversary, on the 8th of March, 1849. The Society assists schools and colonial churches, and is said to have distributed 94 millions of Bibles and Prayer-books since the period of its foundation. The apartments of this Society in 1714 were at No. 6, *Searle's-court,* Lincoln's-Inn-fields.*

Soho Bazaar. [*See* Soho Square.]

Soho Square, on the south side of Oxford Street, contains some good houses, well inhabited, till within the last thirty years.

"Soho Square was begun in the time of Charles II. The Duke of Monmouth lived in the centre house [on the South side] facing the statue. Originally the square was called in honour of him Monmouth Square; and

* Thoresby's Diary, ii. 244.

afterwards changed to that of King Square. I have a tradition* that on his death, the admirers of that unfortunate man changed it to Soho, being the word of the day at the field of Sedgemoor. The house was purchased by the late Lord Bateman [hence Bateman's-buildings] and let by the present Lord [1791] to the Comte de Guerchy, the French ambassador. After which it was let on building leases. The form of the house is preserved by Mr. Nathaniel Smith, in the first number of the Illustrations of London. The name of the unfortunate Duke is still preserved in Monmouth Street." —*Pennant.*

The battle of Sedgemoor was fought in 1685, and the ground on which Soho-square stands was called "Soho" as early as the year 1632,† and perhaps before. In 1636 people were living at the "Brick-kilns near Sohoe."‡ In the burial register of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, is the following entry:—

"1660. Dec. 16. A pr'sh child from Soeho in ch y'd."

"The fields about So-Hoe" are mentioned in a proclamation of the 7th of April, 1671, prohibiting the further erecting of small habitations and cottages in the fields, called the Windmill Fields, Dog Fields, and the Fields adjoining to So-Hoe, which building, it is said, "choak up the air of his Majesty's palaces and parks, and endanger the total loss of the waters, which, by expensive conduits, &c., are conveyed from those fields to his Majesty's Palace at Whitehall." In 1675 the fields about Soho were so much built upon, that there was a separate receiver of the rates of this part of the then parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; and the book in which the rates are entered is called the "Soho Book." To this information I may add, that Alexander Radcliffe's Epistle from Hypsipyle to Jason, in his Ovid Travestie, (4to, 1680), is dated from So-hoe Fields, Feb. 27th, 1679-80. So much for the Pennant tradition. Now for the square. I never saw it called Monmouth-square in any map, or letter, or printed book; or anywhere, indeed, but in Pennant; King's-square certainly, but not Monmouth-square. A few early references to the square may prove interesting:—

"27 Nov. 1690. I went to London with my family to winter at Soho in the great Square."—*Evelyn.*

"*Sir Will.* That's the coxcombly Alderman [Sir Humphrey Maggot], that marry'd my termagant Aunt: she has this dolt under correction and has forced him out of Mark Lane to live in Soho Square."—*The Scowrers, by T. Shadwell*, 4to, 1691, and so in two other places in the same play.

"The first of our Society is a gentleman of Worcestershire, of ancient

* "S. Pegge, Esq., to whom I am indebted for several interesting remarks."—*Pennant.* The reverse of Pegge's tradition is the fact.

† Rate-books of St. Martin's. ‡ Ibid.

descent, a Baronet: his name Sir Roger de Coverley. When he is in town he lives in Soho Square."—*The Spectator*, No. 2, (*March 2nd*, 1710-11).

> "And when I flatter, let my dirty leaves
> Clothe spice, line trunks, or fluttering in a row,
> Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho."—*Pope.*

The square was built in 1681, and contained at that time eight inhabitants:—

"Duke of Monmouth; Colonel Rumsey; Mr. Pilcher; —Broughton, Esq; Sir Henry Inglesby; Earl of Stamford."—*Rate-books of St. Martin's.*

Hatton describes it in 1708, as "King's or Soho-square," (p. 43); Strype in 1720, and Maitland in 1739, as "King's-square;" but the square in the index to Strype is entered as "Soho-square," though the name never occurs in the description. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—The Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., by Lucy Walters, (beheaded 1685). In 1717 Monmouth House was an auction-room.*—Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury.

"22 Jan'y, 1708-9. Walked to Soho Square to the Bishop of Salisbury's, who entertained me most agreeably with the sight of several valuable curiosities, as the original Magna Charta of King John, supposed to be the very same that he granted to the nobles in the field, it wanting that article about the Church, which in the exemplars afterwards was always inserted first; it has part of the great seal also remaining."—*Thoresby's Diary*, ii. 27.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Here his body, after his melancholy shipwreck, was laid in state previous to interment in Westminster Abbey.—Alderman Beckford, (the father of William Beckford, the author of Vathek).—Ripperda, the Dutch adventurer, once prime minister of Spain, lived here in great magnificence, 1726.—Walpole's correspondent, Field Marshal Conway, on the south side, in the right-hand corner leading from Greek-street.—Mrs. Teresa Cornelys, in Carlisle House, on the east side, corner of Sutton-street, now Dalmaine's. Here, from 1763 to 1772, were given a series of evening assemblies and balls, unparalleled in the annals of public fashion. Mrs. Cornelys was a German by birth, and by profession a public singer. Her success was equalled by her improvidence, and she was subsequently reduced to become a "vender of asses' milk" at Knightsbridge, and ended her days, Aug. 19th, 1797, in the Fleet Prison.—George Colman the elder.—Sir Joseph Banks, in the house No. 30, now the *Linnæan Society*. Here he gave his public breakfasts, and received friends on Sunday evenings.—The statue in the centre of the square represents King Charles II. Here, on the west side,

* Walpole's Anecdotes, v. 322.

is the Soho Bazaar, established 1815, by a person named Trotter. This is the best bazaar in London for fancy articles, and is much frequented.

Sol's Row. [*See* Hampstead Road.]

Somerset House, in the Strand, (old building). "A large and goodly house,"* built by the Protector Somerset, the brother of Queen Jane Seymour, and the maternal uncle of Edward VI. Two Inns, appertaining to the sees of Worcester and Chester, and a variety of tenements adjoining, were pulled down to make way for it; and the great cloister on the north side of St. Paul's, containing "The Dance of Death,' demolished to find stones to erect it. The present *Somerset House* occupies the same site. The Protector began his palace in the Strand very soon after the death of Henry VIII. Letters exist dated from "Somerset-place" as early as 1547, but this may have been an Inn seized and new named—not an uncommon circumstance at this time, or indeed for many years after. The Inns of Worcester and Chester were levelled in 1549, but what portion of the work was completed when the Protector was beheaded, Jan. 22nd, 1552, no research has yet been able to discover. In an account of the duke's expenditure between April 1st, 1548, and Oct. 7th, 1551, the amount expended on Somerset House is stated as 10,091*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, equal at least to 50,000*l.* of our present money.† The architect is supposed to have been John of Padua, described in an office-book of the time of Henry VIII.‡ as "Devizer of His Majesty's Buildings." Vertue is said to have made this discovery in a book belonging to the Board of Works.§ Longleat, in Wilts, is attributed to the same architect, and, from a similarity of style, the gates of Caius College, at Cambridge, are supposed to have been his. The Clerk of the works was Robert Lawes, described in a roll of the duke's debts now before me as "late Clerke of the Duke's Woorkes at Strand place and at Syon."‖ There is a plot or plan of the house among the designs of Thorpe, the architect of Holland House, preserved in Soane's Museum, in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. After the attainder of the duke, when Somerset House became the property of the Crown, little, if anything, was done to complete the building. The screen prepared for the hall was bought for the church of St. Bride's, where it remained, I suppose, till it was destroyed in the Great Fire.¶

* Stow.
† Letters to Granger, p. 108.
‡ Walpole, i. 216.
§ Mitford's Gray, v. 201.
‖ Account of Thomas Blagrave, Esq., preserved in the Audit office, Somerset House.
¶ Stow, p. 147.

Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, granted the keeping of Somerset House to her kinsman, Lord Hunsdon, during life.* In 1616, King James I. commanded it to be called *Denmark House*.† Charles I. assigned it to his Queen, (Henrietta Maria), in the ninth year of his reign, and caused a chapel to be added to the building, for the free use of the Roman Catholic religion. The chapel was designed by Inigo Jones, and the first stone laid Sept. 14th, 1632.‡ Five tombs of her French Roman Catholic attendants are built into the cellars of the present building, immediately beneath the great square. Here, in the Christmas festivities of 1632-3, Henrietta Maria took a part in a masque, (the last in which she played) ; Prynne's Histriomastix appearing about this time, (some say the very next day), with a marginal note in it, "Women-actors notorious whores," for which he lost his ears. Here, in 1652, died Inigo Jones, the great architect. Here in 1658, Oliver Cromwell's body lay in state.

"This folly and profusion so far provoked the people that they threw dirt in the night on his escutcheon that was placed over the great gate of Somerset House."—*Ludlow*, ii. 615.

On the 2nd of November, 1660, Henrietta Maria resumed her residence in Somerset House, and Cowley wrote a copy of verses on the repairs she had made in her old palace. Here, in May, 1665, on Queen Henrietta Maria's farewell to England, Catharine of Braganza, the Queen of Charles II., took up her residence. Here, in January, 1669-70, the body of Monk, Duke of Albemarle, lay in state. Here, on the 17th of October, 1678, the famous Protestant martyr, Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, is said to have been murdered, and his body afterwards to have been carried hence to the field where it was found near *Primrose Hill*. Two of the supposed murderers were attendants belonging to the chapel in Somerset House. After Catharine of Braganza left England for Portugal, in May, 1692, (never to return), Somerset House became a series of lodgings (as Hampton Court at the present day) for some of the nobility and poorer persons about the Court ; though it would appear to have been always recognised as part of the jointure of the consort of the sovereign. Lewis de Duras, Earl of Feversham, who commanded King James's troops at the battle of Sedgemoor, and Lady Arlington, the widow of Secretary Bennet, were living here in 1708.§ Here, in the reign of King George III., Charlotte Lenox, author of the Female Quixote, had apartments. Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, was settled on Queen

* Burleigh's Diary in Murden, p. 811. † Stow, by Howes, p. 1026, ed. 1631.
‡ Ellis's Letters, iii. 271, 2nd Series. § Hatton, p. 633.

Charlotte, in lieu of Somerset House, by an act passed in 1775, and the old palace of the Protector and of the Queens of England immediately destroyed, to erect the present pile of public offices still distinguished as Somerset House. Of this very interesting old building there are several views; that by Moss is considered the best. One by Knyff is early and curious. The picture at Dulwich (engraved in Wilkinson) represents the river front before Inigo Jones's chapel and alterations destroyed the uniform character of the building. [*See* Denmark House ; Somerset Stairs.]

Somerset House, in the Strand, (present building). A pile of public offices, erected between the years 1776 and 1786, on the site of the palace of the Protector Somerset, which had been the residence of the Queens of England, from Anne of Denmark to the Queen of George III. [*See* preceding article.] The architect was Sir William Chambers, the son of a Scottish merchant residing at Stockholm. He was born in 1726, died in 1796, and is best known as the architect of Somerset House. The general proportions of the building are good, and some of the details of great elegance. The entrance archway or vestibule from the Strand has deservedly found many admirers.* The terrace elevation towards the Thames was made, like the Adelphi Terrace of the brothers Adam, in anticipation of the long projected embankment of the river, and is one of the noblest façades in London. The building is in the form of a quadrangle, with wings, and contains within its walls, from 10 to 4 every day, about 900 government officials, maintained at an annual cost of something like 275,000*l*. The Strand front is occupied by the apartments of several learned societies. *Observe*, under the vestibule, on your left as you enter, (distinguished by a bust of Sir Isaac Newton), the entrance-doorway to the apartments of the *Royal Society* and *Society of Antiquaries;* Herschell and Watt, and Davy and Wollaston, and Walpole and Hallam have often entered by this door. *Observe*, under the same vestibule, on your right as you enter, (now the School of Design, &c., distinguished by a bust of Michael Angelo), the entrance-doorway of the apartments, from 1780 to 1830, of the Royal Academy of Arts. Some of the best pictures of the English school have passed under this doorway to the great room of the yearly exhibition ; and under the same doorway, and up the same steps, Reynolds, Wilkie, Flaxman, and Chantrey have often passed. The last and best of Reynolds's Discourses

* The key-stone masques of river deities on the Strand front were carved by Carlini and Wilton, two of the early Royal Academicians.

were delivered, by Sir Joshua himself, in the great room of the Academy, at the top of the building. [*See* Astronomical Society; Geographical Society; Geological Society]. The principal government offices in the building are the *Audit Office;* the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, for the management of the estates of the Prince of Wales, who is also Duke of Cornwall; the Legacy Duty Office, where the several payments are made on bequests by wills of personal property; the office of Stamps, Taxes, and Excise, or the ~~Ireland~~ Inland Revenue Office, where stamps on patents, deeds, newspapers, and receipts are issued, and public taxes and excise duties received from the several district collectors. The Admiralty occupies more than a third of the building, and is a branch (rather, perhaps, the body) of the *Admiralty* at Whitehall. The Poor Law Commission Office is the head quarters of the Commissioners for regulating the administration of the law with respect to the poor; and the Registrar-General's Office is for the registration of the births, marriages, and deaths of the United Kingdom. The east wing of the building, erected 1829, is occupied by *King's College.* The bronze statue of George III., and figure of Father Thames, were cast by John Bacon, R.A. *Observe,* a little above the entrance-door to the Stamps and Taxes, a white watch-face, regarding which the popular belief has been, and is, that it was left there by a labouring man who fell from a scaffold at the top of the building, and was only saved from destruction by the ribbon of his watch, which caught in a piece of projecting work. In thankful remembrance (so the story runs) of his wonderful escape, he afterwards desired that his watch might be placed as near as possible to the spot where his life had been saved. Such is the story told fifty times a-week to groups of gaping listeners—a story I am sorry to disturb, for the watch of the labouring man is nothing more than a watch-face, placed by the Royal Society as a meridian mark for a portable transit instrument in one of the windows of their ante-room. To this account of Somerset House I may add a little circumstance of interest which I was told by an old clerk on the establishment of the Audit Office. "When I first came to this building," he said, "I was in the habit of seeing, for many mornings, a thin, spare, naval officer, with only one arm, enter the vestibule at a smart step, and make direct for the Admiralty, over the rough round stones of the quadrangle, instead of taking what others generally took, and continue to take, the smooth pavement at the sides. His thin, frail figure shook at every step, and I often wondered why he chose so rough a footway; but I ceased to wonder when I heard that the thin, frail officer was no other than Lord Nelson—who

always took," continued my informant, "the nearest way to the place he wanted to go to."

SOMERSET COFFEE HOUSE, in the STRAND, east corner of the entrance to King's College. The letters of Junius were occasionally left at the bar of this coffee-house, sometimes at the bar of the New Exchange, and now and then at Munday's, in Maiden-lane. The waiters received occasional fees for taking them in.

SOMERSET STAIRS, SOMERSET HOUSE.

"Neander was pursuing this discourse so eagerly, that Eugenius had called to him twice or thrice, ere he took notice that the barge stood still, and that they were at the foot of Somerset Stairs, where they had appointed it to land. The company were all sorry to separate so soon, though a great part of the evening was already spent; and stood awhile looking back on the water, upon which the moon-beams played and made it look like floating quicksilver; at last they went up through a crowd of French people who were merrily dancing in the open air, and walking thence to the Piazza, they parted there." —*Dryden's Essay on Dramatick Poesy*, 4to, 1668.

SOMERS TOWN. A poorly inhabited suburb of London, on the north-west side, and so called from the noble family of Somers, whose freehold property it is, or was, when it was named. "The Brill," or, as Dr. Stukeley has called it, Cæsar's Camp, is a part of the present Somers Town.

SOPER LANE, now QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

"Soper Lane, which lane took that name not of soap-making as some have supposed, but of Alen le Sopar, in the 9th of Edward II."—*Stow*, p. 94.

"In this Soper's Lane the Pepperers anciently dwelt, wealthy Tradesmen who dealt in spices and Drugs. Two of this trade were divers times Mayors in the reign of King Henry III; viz. Andrew Bocherel and John de Gisorcio or Gisors. In the reign of King Edward II. anno 1315, they came to be governed by rules and orders, which are extant in one of the books of the Chamber under this title, *Ordinatio Piperarum de Soper's Lane.*"—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 15.

Sir Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, of the time of James I., whose name is preserved in *Hicks's Hall* and Campden-hill, Kensington, was a mercer, at the sign of the White Bear, at Soper-lane end, in Cheapside.*

SOUTH SEA HOUSE, north-east end of THREADNEEDLE STREET. The Hall or place of business of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America." The Company, incorporated in 1711, consisted of holders of navy and army bills and other unfunded debts, to the amount of 9,177,967*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, who were

* Strype, B. i., p. 287.

induced to fund their debts on reasonable terms, by being incorporated into a Company, with the monopoly of the trade to the South Sea and Spanish America. Government, says Mr. M'Culloch, was far from blameless in the affair. The word "bubble," as applied to any ruinous speculation, was first applied to the transactions of the South Sea Company, and, often as the word has been used since, never was it more applicable to any scheme than to the South Sea project of the disastrous year of 1720.

"When Sir Isaac Newton was asked about the continuance of the rising of the South Sea Stock, he answered, that he could not calculate the madness of the people."—*Spence's Anecdotes*, p. 368.

"What made Directors cheat in South-Sea year,
To live on venison when it sold so dear."
Pope, (*Works*, iv. 242).

"In the extravagance and luxury of the South Sea Year, the price of a haunch of venison was from three to five Pounds."—*Pope*, (*Works*, iv. 242).

Adam Anderson, the author of the History of Commerce, (d. 1765), was forty years a clerk in the South Sea House. The Company is no longer a trading body, and its remaining stock has since been converted into annuity stock. The affairs of the Company are managed under an act of Parliament, passed in 1753.

"At the north east extremity of Threadneedle Street, where it enters Bishopsgate Street is situated the South Sea House. This house stands upon a large extent of ground; running back as far as Old Broad Street facing St. Peter le Poor. The back-front was formerly the Excise Office; then the South Sea Company's Office; and hence is distinguished by the name of the Old South Sea House. As to the new building in which the Company's affairs are now transacted, it is a magnificent structure."—*Noorthouck's History of London*, p. 569, 4to, 1773.

"Reader, in thy passage from the Bank—where thou hast been receiving thy half-yearly dividend (supposing thou art a lean annuitant like myself)—to the Flower Pot to secure a place for Dalston, or Shaklewell, or some other thy suburban retreat northerly: didst thou never observe a melancholy looking, handsome, brick and stone edifice, to the left—where Threadneedle Street abuts upon Bishopsgate? I dare say thou hast often admired its magnificent portals ever gaping wide, and disclosing to view a grave court, with cloisters, and pillars, with few or no traces of goers-in or comers out—a desolation something like Balclutha's.

"This was once a house of trade,—a centre of busy interests. The throng of merchants was here—the quick pulse of gain—and here some forms of business are still kept up, though the soul be long since fled. Here are still to be seen stately porticos, imposing staircases, offices as roomy as the state apartments in palaces—deserted, or thinly peopled with a few straggling clerks; the still more sacred interiors of court and committee-rooms, with venerable faces of beadles, door-keepers — directors seated on forms on solemn days (to proclaim a dead dividend,) at long worm-eaten tables, that have been mahogany, with tarnished gilt-leather coverings, supporting massy silver inkstands long since dry; the oaken wainscot hung with pictures of

deceased governors and sub-governors, of Queen Anne, and the two first monarchs of the Brunswick dynasty; huge charts, which subsequent discoveries have antiquated;—dusty maps of Mexico, dim as dreams,—and soundings of the Bay of Panama! The long passages hung with buckets, appended in idle row, to walls, whose substance might defy any, short of the last, conflagration:—with vast ranges of cellerage under all, where dollars and pieces of eight once lay, an 'unsunned heap,' for Mammon to have solaced his solitary heart withal,—long since dissipated, or scattered into air at the blast of the breaking of that famous Bubble."—*Charles Lamb, (Elia, First Series)*.

South Street, Grosvenor Square. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—The Duke of Orleans, (Philippe Egalité), at No. 31, now Lord Kilmaine's. The Dowager Lady Holland, at No. 33. Lord Melbourne, at No. 39, during the whole of the Melbourne administration, (1835-41). It is said that Lord M. for many years never gave a dinner, or even had a joint cooked for himself, in this house.

"His cooks with long disuse their trade forgot;
Cool was his kitchen."—

Southampton House, Holborn. The town-house of the Wriothesleys, Earls of Southampton, on the south side of Holborn, a little above Holborn-bars. It was taken down circ. 1652. Parts still remain in Mr. Griffith's, a whipmaker's warehouse, 322, Holborn, and what is now called Mill's Tavern, No. 47, *Southampton-buildings, Holborn.* On the 17th of May, 1847, Mr. Griffith showed me what is still called "the Chapel" of the house, with rubble walls and a flat-timbered roof. Mr. G. informed me, at the same time, that his father remembered a pulpit in the chapel, and that he himself, when forming the foundation of a workshop adjoining, had seen portions of a circular building which he supposed to be part of the ruins of the old Temple mentioned by Stow.

"Beyond the bars [Holborn Bars] had ye in old time a Temple built by the Templars whose order first began in 1118, in the 19th of Henry I. This Temple was left and fell to ruin since the year 1184, when the Templars had built them a new Temple in Fleet Street, near to the river of Thames. A great part of this old Temple was pulled down but of late in the year 1595. Adjoining to this old Temple was sometime the Bishop of Lincoln's Inn, wherein he lodged when he repaired to this city. Robert de Curars, Bishop of Lincoln, built it about the year 1147. John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of England in the reign of Richard III., was lodged there. It hath of late years belonged to the Earls of Southampton, and therefore called Southampton House. Master Ropar hath of late much built there; by means whereof part of the ruins of the old Temple were seen to remain, built of Caen stone, round in form as the new Temple by Temple Bar, and other Temples in England."— *Stow*, p. 163.

"Southampton House was conveyed in Fee to the Lord Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and Lord Chancellor in the time of King Edward VI. For which the Bishop hath no other house in or near London, as is thought."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 69.

"And lately it [Southampton House] hath bin quite taken down and turned to several private tenements."—*Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 344, fol. 1657.

"Tuesday, 28th August [1649]. There is a well found by a souldier (and so called the Souldier's Well) near Southampton House in Holburne, doth wonderfull cures to the blind and lame."—*Perfect Occurrences from Aug. 24th to Aug. 31st*, 1649.

SOUTHAMPTON HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY, occupied the whole north side of the present *Bloomsbury-square*.

"Southampton House, a large building with a spacious court before it for the reception of coaches, and a curious garden behind, which lieth open to the fields, enjoying a wholesome and pleasant air."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 84.

"2 Oct. 1664. To my Lord Sandwich's through my Lord Southampton's new buildings in the fields behind Gray's Inn, and indeed they are very great and a noble work."—*Pepys*.

"9 Feb. 1664. Din'd at my Lo. Treasurers the Earle of Southampton in Blomesbury, where he was building a noble Square or Piazza, a little Towne; his owne house stands too low, some noble roomes, a pretty cedar chapell, a naked garden to the north but good aire."—*Evelyn*.

"If you're displeas'd with what you've seen to night
Behind Southampton House we'll do you right;
Who is't dares draw 'gainst me and Mrs. Knight?"
Epilogue to Mountfort's Greenwich Park, 4to, 1691.

[*See* Bedford House, Bloomsbury.]

SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS (OLD), HOLBORN. A row of tenements so called after the Wriothesleys, Earls of Southampton, and entitled "Old" to distinguish them from the "New" buildings in High Holborn, erected by Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, (d. 1667), the son of Shakspeare's patron, and the father of Lady Rachel Russell. [*See* Southampton House, Holborn.]

"This yeare [1650] Jacob, a Jew, opened a Coffey house at the Angel, in the Parish of S. Peter in the East Oxon, and there it was by some, who delighted in Noveltie, drank. When he left Oxon, he sold it in Old Southampton buildings in Holborne near London, and was living there, 1671."—*Autobiography of Antony à Wood*, ii. 65.

Here, in the house of a relative, Ludlow, the Parliamentary general, lay concealed, from the Restoration to the period of his escape.* Here, in the Southampton Coffee-house, Hazlitt has laid the scene of his Essay on Coffee-house Politicians; and here he occasionally held a kind of evening levee.† On the 16th of August, 1673, the Holborn property of the Southampton family was assigned, in trust, to Arthur, Earl of Essex, Sir Philip Warwick, Knight, and Thomas Corderoy, gent., for

* Patmore, in Jerrold's Mag., No. 2.
† Ludlow's Memoirs, Vevay ed., iii. 13.

and on behoof of Elizabeth, Countess-dowager of Northumberland, on her marriage with the Honourable Ralph Montague, eldest son and heir of Edward, Lord Montague. On the 17th July, 1690, it was assigned in mortgage by Ralph, Earl of Montague, and Elizabeth, Countess of Montague, to Edward Rudge and Edward Littleton. In 1723, it was granted by John, Duke of Montague, as a portion to his eldest daughter, Lady Isabella, on her marriage to William, Duke of Manchester. On the 22nd of March, 1727, it was sold and assigned in fee by William and Isabella, Duke and Duchess of Manchester; John, Duke of Montague; Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater; Robert, Earl of Sunderland; and Francis, Earl of Godolphin, to Jacob De Bouverie, Esq., and Sir Edward De Bouverie, Bart., ancestors of the present proprietor, the Earl of Radnor. On the 3rd of March, 1740, Sir Jacob De Bouverie, Bart., granted a lease to Edward Bootle, for a term of 230 years, of those premises. After that the present building was erected by Edward Bootle, who left them by will to Robert Bootle; who left them by will to trustees; and by divers assignments they became vested in Edward Smith Bigg, Esq., who granted them on lease to the Trustees of the London Mechanics' Institute, for the whole of his term of 146 years, from Sept. 1st, 1824, at a rent of 229*l.* per annum, with liberty to purchase down to 29*l.* per annum, at any time, for the sum of 350*l.** [*See* Mechanics' Institute.]

Southampton Square. [*See* Bloomsbury Square.]

Southampton Street, Strand, was so called in compliment to Lady Rachel Russell, daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and wife of William, Lord Russell, the patriot. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Mrs. Oldfield, the actress; Arthur Maynwaring, in his will, (dated 1712), describes her as residing "in New Southampton-street, in the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden." David Garrick in No. 36, before he removed to the Adelphi; the house has been new-fronted, but remains, I am told, much the same inside as when Garrick left it.

Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, runs from Holborn into Bloomsbury-square.

> "I was born in London on the 6th of November, 1671, in Southampton Street, facing Southampton House."—*Colley Cibber's Apology.*

Southwark. One of the 26 wards of London, otherwise *Bridge Ward Without*, but commonly called "The Borough."

* Mechanics' Register, vol. ii., pp. 179, 180.

It is in shape not unlike the map of Italy, *Kent-street* forming a kind of Southern Italy: it lies entirely on the south side of the Thames, and in the county of Surrey; joining *Lambeth* on the west, and consists of the parishes of *St. Saviour's*, *St. Olave's*, *St. John's*, *Horselydown*, *St. George's*, and *St. Thomas's*.

"It was called by the Saxons Suthverke, or the South Work, in respect to some fort or fortification bearing that aspect from London. It was also called the Borough or Burg, probably for the same reason."—*Pennant.*

Boundaries.—North, the Thames: South, *Bedlam* and *St. George's Fields:* East, *St. Saviour's Dock*, *Rotherhithe*, and *Bermondsey:* West, *Paris Garden Stairs* and *Gravel-lane*. Southwark returns two members to Parliament. *Observe.*—The number of curious old inns in the High-street, between *London Bridge* and *St. George's Church*. [*See* Tabard.] The Duke of Hamilton, of the time of Charles I., while knocking for admittance at an inn gate in Southwark, about four in the morning, was arrested by a party of soldiers searching for Sir Lewis Dyves.

"He told them a very formal story of himself and his business, which at first satisfied them; but they observed that as he took a pipe of tobacco by them, he burned several great papers to fire it; whereupon they searched him, and found such papers about him as discovered him."—*Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*, p. 384.

Southwark was celebrated for its stews or licensed brothels; and in the old poem of Cock Lorell's Bote, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in the reign of Henry VIII., is called "the Stewes Banke." [*See* Bridge Ward Without; St. Saviour's, Southwark; St. George's, Southwark; the Tabard; Winchester House; Bear Garden; Globe Theatre; Mint; Guy's Hospital; Barclay's Brewhouse.]

Southwark Bridge. A bridge over the Thames of three cast-iron arches, resting on stone piers, designed by John Rennie, and erected by a public company, at an expense of about 800,000*l.* The first stone was laid, April 23rd, 1815; and publicly opened, April, 1819. The span of the centre arch is 240 feet, and the entire weight of iron employed in upholding the bridge, is about 5780 tons.

Southwark Fair. A celebrated fair commemorated by Hogarth, and suppressed, in 1762, by an order of the Court of Common Council of the City of London. It was one of the three great fairs of special importance, described in a Proclamation of Charles I., "unto which there is usually extraordinary resort out of all parts of the kingdom."* The three fairs were

* Rymer, xix. 185.

Bartholomew fair, Stourbridge fair, near Cambridge, and Our Lady fair, in the borough of Southwark. It was held on *St. Margaret's-hill* in Southwark, on the day after *Bartholomew fair* in London. The allowed time of its continuance by charter was three days, but it generally continued, like other fairs, for fourteen days. It was famous for its drolls, puppet shows, rope dancing, music booths, and tippling houses.

"21 Sept. 1668. To Southwark Fair, very dirty and there saw the puppet-shew of Whittington, which is pretty to see; and how that idle thing do work upon people that see it, and even myself too! And thence to Jacob Hall's dancing on the ropes, where I saw such action as I never saw before, and mightily worth seeing; and here took acquaintance with a fellow who carried me to a tavern, whither came the music of this booth, and by and by Jacob Hall himself, with whom I had a mind to speak, whether he ever had any mischief by falls in his time. He told me, 'Yes, many, but never to the breaking of a limb.' He seems a mighty strong man. So giving them a bottle or two of wine, I away."—*Pepys.*

"13 Sep. 1660. I saw in Southwark at St. Margaret's Faire, monkies and asses dance and do other feates of activity on y^e^ tight rope; they were gallantly clad *à la mode*, went upright, saluted the company, bowing and pulling off their hatts; they saluted one another with as good a grace as if instructed by a dancing-master. They turn'd heels over head with a basket having eggs in it without breaking any; also with lighted candles in their hands and on their heads without extinguishing them, and with vessells of water without spilling a drop. I also saw an Italian wench daunce and performe all the tricks on y^e^ tight rope to admiration; all the Court went to see her. Likewise here was a man who tooke up a piece of iron cannon of about 400 lb. weight with the haire of his head onely."—*Evelyn.*

Southwark Place, Southwark. [*See* Suffolk House, Southwark.]

South Eastern Railway Station is on the Surrey or Southwark side of London Bridge. The first mile and a half runs on arches side by side with the East Greenwich Railway, the next eight miles on the Croydon Railway, and the continuation to Reigate station, 20½ miles from London, on the Brighton Railway. The South Eastern works begin at Reigate station, and run to Canterbury, Ramsgate, Deal, Folkstone, and Dover. The whole line to Dover was opened in February, 1844. Pleasant excursions, returning the same day, may be made by this line to Penshurst, Hever Castle, Tunbridge Wells, Knowle, and Canterbury.

South Western Railway Station is in the Waterloo Bridge Road, about a quarter of a mile in a straight direction from Waterloo Bridge. The line throughout to Southampton was opened May 11th, 1840. The branch from Bishopstoke to Gosport was opened in February, 1842, and the Guildford branch in May, 1845. The Richmond Railway (now a part of the South Western) was opened in July, 1846, and the Metropolitan extension from Vauxhall Bridge and Waterloo Bridge,

July 11th, 1848. Pleasant excursions may be made by this line to Richmond, Hampton Court, Windsor, Winchester, &c.

Spa Fields, Clerkenwell. A district covered with houses within the present century, and so called from a mineral spring of some celebrity in its day. Grimaldi, the clown, lived, in 1822, at No. 8, Exmouth-street, Spa-fields. The Spa-fields burying-ground became notorious in the year 1845, in consequence of the proprietors of the ground burning the bones and bodies of the dead, to make room for fresh interments. About 1350 bodies, it appeared, were annually interred there. Eight bodies, not unfrequently, were buried in one grave only 8 feet deep.

'Sparagus Garden. A place of amusement in Lambeth Marsh, adjoining Cuper's Gardens, numbered 13 in Strype's map of Lambeth and Christ Church,* and now only known, even by name, to local antiquaries and the readers of our Charles I. literature. Richard Brome wrote a play, called The 'Sparagus Garden, acted in 1635 at Salisbury-court, and printed in 4to, 1640.

> "22nd April, 1668. To the fishmonger's and bought a couple of lobsters, and over to the 'Sparagus Garden, thinking to have met Mr. Pierce and his wife, and Knipp."—*Pepys.*

Spencer House, St. James's Place, or, Spencer House in the Green Park, was built by Vardy, (a scholar of Kent, and the architect of *Uxbridge House* and the *Horse Guards*), for John Spencer, first Lord Spencer of Althorp, (d. 1783).

Spitalfields. A district without *Bishopsgate*, and adjoining *Bethnal Green*, densely inhabited by weavers of silk and other poor people. It was the place of sepulture of Roman London, and received its name from the fields having once belonged to the priory and hospital of St. Mary Spital, founded in 1197 by Walter Brune and Rosia his wife, and dedicated to the honour of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary by the name of Domus Dei et Beatæ Mariæ, extra Bishopsgate, in the parish of St. Botolph. Hence the present parish of Christ Church, Spitalfields. The old name was Lolesworth.† The silk manufacture was planted here by French emigrants, expelled from their own country upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In the churchyard of the priory, (now Spital-square, and chiefly inhabited by silk manufacturers), was a pulpit cross, "somewhat like," says Stow, "to that in St. Paul's Churchyard," where the celebrated Spital sermons were originally preached. The cross was rebuilt in 1594, and destroyed during the troubles of Charles I. The sermons, however, have been continued to the present time, and

* Strype, B. vi., p. 83. † Stow, p. 64.

are still preached every Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at Christ Church, Newgate-street. The Christ's Hospital or Blue Coat Boys were regular attendants, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,* at the Spital sermons at the old cross in Spital-square.

"A hospital or spital signified a charitable institution for the advantage of poor, infirm, and aged persons—an almshouse, in short; while spittles were mere lazar-houses, receptacles for wretches in the leprosy and other loathsome diseases the consequence of debauchery and vice."—*Gifford, (Note in Massinger's Works).*

"On the east side of this church yard lieth a large field, of old time called Lolesworth, now Spittlefield, which about the year 1576 was broken up for clay to make brick; in the digging whereof many earthen pots, called urnæ, were found full of ashes, and burnt bones of men, to wit, of the Romans that inhabited here; for it was the custom of the Romans to burn their dead, to put their ashes in an urn, and then bury the same, with certain ceremonies, in some field appointed for that purpose near unto their city. Every of these pots had in them with the ashes of the dead one piece of copper money, with the inscription of the emperor then reigning; some of them were of Claudius, some of Vespasian, some of Nero, of Antoninus Pius, of Trajanus, and others. Besides those urns, many other pots were there found, made of a white earth, with long necks and handles, like to our stone jugs; these were empty, but seemed to be buried full of some liquid matter, long since consumed and soaked through; for there were found divers phials and other fashioned glasses, some most cunningly wrought, such as I have not seen the like, and some of crystal; all which had water in them, nothing differing in clearness, taste, or savour, from common spring water, whatsoever it was at the first: some of these had oil in them very thick, and earthy in savour: some were supposed to have balm in them, but had lost the virtue; many of those pots and glasses were broken in cutting of the clay, so that few were taken up whole. There were also found divers dishes and cups of a fine red-coloured earth, which showed outwardly such a shining smoothness as if they had been of coral; those had in the bottoms Roman letters printed; there were also lamps of white earth and red, artificially wrought with divers antiques about them, some three or four images made of white earth, about a span long each of them: one, I remember, was of Pallas, the rest I have forgotten. I myself have reserved among divers of those antiquities there, one urn, with the ashes and bones, and one pot of white earth very small, not exceeding the quantity of a quarter of a wine pint, made in shape of a hare squatted upon her legs, and between her ears is the mouth of the pot. There hath also been found in the same field divers coffins of stone, containing the bones of men."—*Stow*, p. 64.

"On Easter Sunday the ancient custom is that all the children of the Hospital go before my Lord Mayor to the Spittle, that the world may witness the works of God and man, in maintenance of so many poor people, the better to stir up living men's minds to the same good."—*A Nest of Ninnies, by Robert Armin*, 4to, 1608.

"But the sermon of the greatest length was that concerning charity before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at the Spittle: in speaking which he [Dr Barrow] spent three hours and a half. Being asked after he came down from the pulpit whether he was not tired: 'Yes, indeed,' said he, 'I began to be

* Stow, p. 119.

weary with standing so long.'"—*Pope's Life of Seth Ward*, p. 148, 12mo, 1697.

"Where Spitalfields with real India vies."—*The Rejected Addresses.*

[*See* Christ Church, Spitalfields ; Pelham Street.]

Spring Gardens, between St. James's Park and Charing Cross and Whitehall, a garden of the age of Charles I. and II., with butts, a bathing-pond, pheasant-yard,* and bowling-green attached to the King's Palace at Whitehall, and so called from a jet or spring of water, which sprung with the pressure of the foot, and wetted whoever was foolish or ignorant enough to tread upon it.

"In a garden joining to this Palace [Whitehall] there is a jet d'eau, with a sun-dial, at which, while strangers are looking, a quantity of water forced by a wheel, which the gardener turns at a distance through a number of little pipes, plentifully sprinkles those that are standing round."—*Hentzner's Travels*, anno 1598.

Water-springs of this description were not uncommon in gardens of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and even later. One of this character existed at Chatsworth, until within a few years ; and Nares, in his Glossary, says that the spring-garden described by Plot was to be seen at Enstone, in Oxfordshire, in 1822.

"But look thee, Martius ; not a vein runs here,
From head to foot, but Sophocles would unseam,
And like a Spring Garden, shoot his scornful blood
Into their eyes, durst come to tread on him."
Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. *Dyce*, ii. 434.

"The Bowling-green in the Spring Gardens was put down one day by the King's command, but by the intercession of the Queen it was reprieved for the year [1634] ; but hereafter it shall be no common bowling-place. There was kept in it an ordinary of six shillings a meal (when the King's proclamation allows but two elsewhere), continual bibbing and drinking wine all day under the trees ; two or three quarrels every week. It was grown scandalous and insufferable ; besides my Lord Digby being reprehended for striking in the King's garden, he said, he took it for a common bowling-place, where all paid money for their coming in."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford*, (*Strafford Papers*, i. 262).

* Among the Egerton MSS., No. 806, in the British Museum, is an account of "Charges don in doeinge of sundry needful reparacons about the Pke and Springe Garden, beginninge primo Julij, 1614, and ending ultimo Septem. next." The water was supplied by pipes of lead from St. James's Fields. Among other charges at the end I observe, "For two clucking henns to sett upon the pheasant eggs, iiij^{s}." On the 29th of November, 1601, a payment was made to George Johnson, keeper of the Spring Garden, for a scaffold which he had erected against the Park wall in the Tilt Yard, for "the Countie Egmond" to see the tilters.—*Chalmers's Apology*, vol. i., p. 340. And in 1630 Simon Osbaldeston was appointed keeper of the King's Garden called the Spring Garden and of the Bowling-green there. It appears by the patent (Pat. 7 Car., pt. 8, No. 4) that the garden was made a Bowling-green by command of Charles I.—*Lysons's Environs*, i. 324.

"Since the Spring Garden was put down, we have, by a servant of the Lord Chamberlain's, a new Spring Garden erected in the fields behind the Mews [*see* Piccadilly], where is built a fair house, and two bowling greens, made to entertain gamesters and bowlers at an excessive rate; for I believe it has cost him 4000*l.*—a dear undertaking for a gentleman barber. My Lord Chamberlain much frequents this place, where they bowl great matches."—*Garrard to Lord Strafford*, (*Strafford Papers*, i. 435).

"On the eventful day of Dr. Lambe's being torn to pieces by the mob, [June 13th, 1628], a circumstance occurred to Buckingham somewhat remarkable to show the spirit of the times. The King and the Duke were in the Spring Gardens looking on the bowlers; the Duke put on his hat; one Wilson, a Scotchman, first kissing the Duke's hand, snatched it off, saying, 'Off with your hat before the King!' Buckingham, not apt to restrain his quick feelings, kicked the Scotchman; but the King interfering, said, 'Let him alone, George; he is either mad or a fool.' 'No, sir,' replied the Scotsman, 'I am a sober man; and if your Majesty would give me leave, I will tell you that of this man which many know, and none dare speak.'"—*D'Israeli's Cur. of Lit.*, p. 305.

"As for the pastimes of my sisters, when they were in the country, it was to read, work, walk, and discourse with each other. Commonly they lived half the year in London. Their customs were in winter time to go sometimes to plays or to ride in their coaches about the streets, to see the concourse and recourse of people, and in the spring time to visit the Spring Garden, Hyde Park, and the like places; and sometimes they would have music and sup in barges upon the water."—*Margaret Lucas, Duchess of Newcastle.*

"Shall we make a fling to London, and see how the spring appears there in the Spring Garden; and in Hyde Park, to see the races, horse, and foot?"—*R. Brome, A Joviall Crew*, 4to, 1652.

"10 May, 1654. Mr Lady Gerrard treated us at Mulberry Garden, now y^e^ onely place of refreshment about the toune for persons of the best quality to be exceedingly cheated at; Cromwell and his partizans having shut up and seized on Spring Garden, w^ch^ till now had been y^e^ usual rendezvous for the ladys and gallants at this season."—*Evelyn.*

"20 May, 1658. I went to see a coach race in Hyde Park, and collationed in Spring Garden."—*Evelyn.*

"The manner is as the company returns [from Hyde Park] to alight at the Spring Garden so called, in order to the Parke, as on Thuilleries is to the course; the inclosure not disagrecable, for the solemnness of the grove, the warbling of the birds, and as it opens into the spacious walks at St. James's; but the company walk in it at such a rate, you would think that all the ladies were so many Atalantas contending with their wooers; but as fast as they ran they stay there so long as if they wanted not time to finish the race; for it is usual here to find some of the young company till midnight; and the thickets of the garden seem to be contrived to all advantages of gallantry, after they have refreshed with the collation, which is here seldom omitted, at a certain cabaret, in the middle of this paradise, where the forbidden fruits are certain trifling tarts, neats' tongues, salacious meats, and bad Rhenish; for which the gallants pay sauce, as indeed they do at all such houses throughout England."—*A Character of England, &c.*, (*attributed to Evelyn*), p. 56, 12mo, 1659.

After the Restoration, *Spring-gardens*, at Charing Cross, was called the Old Spring-gardens, the ground built upon, and the

entertainments removed to the New Spring-garden at Lambeth, since called *Vauxhall*.* The ground built upon was called Inner Spring-garden and Outer Spring-garden.† *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Sir Philip Warwick, in 1661, &c., author of the Memoirs which bear his name; he lived in the Outer Spring-garden. *Warwick-street*, adjoining, was, I believe, named after him.—Sir William Morris, in 1662, &c., in Outer Spring-garden.—Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, 1667—1670, in Outer Spring-garden.—Prince Rupert, from 1674 to his death, in 1682.—The Lord Crofts, "mad Lord Crofts," 1674, &c. In the books of the Lord Steward's office, he is described as living, in 1677, "in the place commonly called the Old Spring-garden."—Sir Edward Hungerford, in 1681, after *Hungerford-market* was made.—Colley Cibber, from 1711 to 1714.

"In or near the old Play-house in Drury Lane, on Monday last, the 19th of January, a watch was dropp'd, having a Tortoise-shell Case inlaid with silver, a silver chain, and a gold seal ring, the arms a cross wavy and chequer. Whoever brings it to Mr. Cibber, at his House near the Bull Head Tavern in Old Spring Garden at Charing Cross, shall have three guineas reward."—*The Daily Courant, Jan. 20th*, 1703.

George Canning, in 1800, at No. 13, (right-hand corner of Cockspur-street.)‡ The chapel was built by an ancestor of Lord Clifford, and occasioned a dispute in 1792 on the right of presentation. Lord Clifford claimed it, and the vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields claimed it. I know not how it was adjudicated. [*See* Bull Head Tavern.]

SPUR ALLEY, in the STRAND. An opening under the Salutation Tavern,§ now *Craven-street*, in the Strand, and so called since 1742.‖

"Vertue had received two different accounts of his [Grinling Gibbons's] birth; from Murray the painter, that he was born in Holland of English parents, and came over at the age of nineteen; from Stoakes (relation of the Stones), that his father was a Dutchman, but that Gibbons himself was born in Spur Alley in the Strand."—*Horace Walpole.*

The truth is, Gibbons was born at Rotterdam on the 4th of April, 1648.¶

SPUR INN, No. 97, BOROUGH HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK.

"From thence towards London Bridge, be many fair inns for receipt of travellers by these signs, the Spur, Christopher, Bull, Queen's Head, Tabard,

---

* London Gazette of 1675, No. 981. † Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
‡ Court Guide of 1800. § Harleian MS., 6850, temp. James I.
‖ Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
¶ Black's Catalogue of the Ashmolean MSS., col. 209.

George, Hart, King's Head, &c. Amongst the which the most ancient is the Tabard."—*Stow*, p. 154.

Squire's Coffee House, Fulwood's Rents, Holborn, was so called from a Mr. Squire, "a noted coffee man in Fuller's Rents," who died Sept. 18th, 1717. It was patronised by the benchers and students of Gray's Inn.

"I do not know that I meet, in any of my walks, objects which move both my spleen and laughter so effectually, as those young fellows at the Grecian, Squire's, Searle's, and all other coffee houses adjacent to the Law."—*The Spectator*, No. 49.

"Having passed away the greatest part of the morning in hearing the Knight's [Sir Roger de Coverley's] reflections, he asked me if I would smoke a pipe with him over a dish of coffee at Squire's."—*The Spectator*, No. 269.

Stafford House, in St. James's Park, between St. James's Palace and the Green Park, was built, all but the upper story, for the Duke of York, (the second son of George III.), with money advanced for that purpose by the Marquis of Stafford, afterwards first Duke of Sutherland, (d. 1833). The Duke of York did not live to inhabit it. The upper story was added by the present duke. This is said to be the finest private mansion in the metropolis. The internal arrangements were planned by Charles Barry, R.A. Nothing can compete with it in size, taste, or decoration, unless perhaps *Devonshire House*. The pictures, too, are very fine; but the collection is private, to which admission is obtained only by the express invitation or permission of the duke. The collection is distributed throughout the house. The Sutherland Gallery, as it is called, is a noble room, 126 feet long by 32 feet wide.

Principal Pictures.

Raphael.
Christ bearing his Cross—a small full-length figure, seen against a sky background between two pilasters adorned with arabesques. Said to have been brought from a private chapel of the Pope in the Ricciardi Palace at Florence.

Guido.
Head of the Magdalen; Study for the large picture of Atalanta in the Royal Palace at Naples; the Circumcision.

Guercino.
St. Gregory; St. Grisogono; a Landscape.

Parmegiano.
Head of a Young Man, (very fine).

Tintoretto.
A Lady at her Toilet.

Titian.
Mercury teaching Cupid to read in the presence of Venus, (an Orleans picture, figures life size); St. Jerome in the Desert; three Portraits.

Murillo, (5).
Two from Marshal Soult's Collection—the Return of the Prodigal Son, (a composition of nine figures); Abraham and the Angels—cost 3000*l.*

F. Zurbaran, (4).
Three from Soult's Collection; very fine.

Velasquez, (2).
Duke of Gandia at the Door of a Convent—eight figures, life size, from the Soult Collection; Landscape.

Albert Durer.
The Death of the Virgin.

Honthorst.
Christ before Pilate, (Honthorst's *chef d'œuvre*), from the Lucca Collection.

N. Poussin, (3).
G. Poussin, (1).

Rubens, (4).
Holy Family; Marriage of St. Catherine; Sketch, *en grisaille*, for the great picture in the Louvre, of the Marriage of Henry IV. and Marie de Medicis.

Van Dyck, (4).
Three-quarter portrait of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, seated in an arm-chair, (very fine); two portraits; St. Martin dividing his Cloak, (in a circle).

Watteau, (5).
All fine.

D. Teniers, (2).
A Witch performing her Cantations; Ducks in a Reedy Pool.

Terburg.
Gentleman bowing to a Lady, (very fine).

Sir Joshua Reynolds.
Dr. Johnson without his Wig, and with his hands up.

Sir D. Wilkie.
The Breakfast Table. Painted for the first Duke of Sutherland.

Sir T. Lawrence.
Lady Gower and Child, (the present Duchess of Sutherland, and her daughter the present Duchess of Argyll).

E. Bird, R.A.
Day after the Battle of Chevy Chase.

E. Landseer, R.A.
Lord Stafford and Lady Evelyn Gower, (now Lady Blantyre).

W. Etty, R.A.
Festival before the Flood.

John Martin.
The Assuaging of the Waters.

Paul Delaroche.
Lord Strafford on his way to the Scaffold receives the blessing of Archbishop Laud.

Winterhalter.
Scene from the Decameron.

A collection of 150 portraits, illustrative of French history and French memoirs.

Stafford Row, Pimlico, was so called after Sir William Howard, Lord Viscount Stafford, beheaded Dec. 29th, 1680, on the perjured evidence of Titus Oates and others. [*See* Tart Hall.] Lord Stafford married Mary, sister and heir of Henry Stafford, Viscount Stafford, the last heir male of the illustrious family of the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham.

Staining Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside.

"Staining Lane of old time so called, as may be supposed, of painter stainers dwelling there."—*Stow*, p. 114.

[*See* St. Mary Staining.]

Stamford Street runs from the Westminster Bridge Road to the Blackfriars Bridge Road, and was built in the present century, on part of Lambeth Marsh and Pedlars' Acre. In Duke-street, Stamford-street, is Messrs. Clowes's vast printing office.

Stamps, Taxes, and Excise Office, (now the Inland Revenue Office), is in Somerset House. Here are received the several sums collected by Government on account of the assessed taxes on windows, carriages, riding horses, servants, dogs; and the stamps affixed to deeds and other instruments, bills of exchange, legacies, fire insurances, probates of wills, newspapers, playing cards, &c.

Standard in Cornhill. A water-standard, with four spouts, made by Peter Morris, a German, in the year 1582, and supplied with water from the Thames, conveyed by pipes of lead over the steeple of St. Magnus's Church. The Standard stood at the east end of Cornhill, at its junction with Gracechurch-street, Bishopsgate-street, and Leadenhall-street, and with the waste water from its four spouts cleansed the channels of the four streets. The water ceased to run between the years 1598 and 1603; but the Standard itself remained for a long time after. It was long in use as a point of measurement for distances from the City, and several of our suburban milestones are still inscribed with so many miles "from the Standard in Cornhill." There was a Standard in Cornhill as early as the 2nd of Henry V.* [*See* Cornhill.]

Standard in Cheap, or, Standard in Cheapside.

> "Also the same yere [17 Hen. VI.] in hervest tyme were brent at the Standard in Chepe diverse nettes, cappes, sadelys and other chaffare, for they were falsely mad and deseyvebly to the peple."—*London Chronicle, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas.*

[*See* Cheapside.]

Stangate, Lambeth. At the foot of Westminster Bridge, a little above the bridge, and facing the Houses of Parliament. Stukeley, who calls it Stanegate Ferry, traces the old Roman road from Chester to Dover through St. James's Park and Old Palace Yard to Stane-gate and Canterbury, and so to the three famous sea-ports, Rutupiæ, Dubris, and Lemanis.†

Stanhope Street, May Fair. Colonel Barré, the author (as some suppose) of the Letters of Junius, lived and died (1802) at No. 12 in this street.

Stanhope House, Whitehall.

> "There was a Trunk on Saturday last, being the 18th inst. [July 1672-3] cut off from behind the Duke of Albemarle's Coach, wherein there was a Gold George, 13 Shirts, a Tennis Sute laced, with several fronts and laced Cravats

* London Chronicle, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas, p. 99.
† Itinerarium Curiosum, p.113.

and other Linen; if any can give tidings of them to Mr. Lymbyery the Duke's Steward at Stanhope House near Whitehall, they shall have five pounds for their pains and all charges otherwise defrayed."—*London Gazette*, No. 748.

STAPLE'S INN, HOLBORN. An Inn of Chancery, appertaining to *Gray's Inn*.

"Staple Inn was the Inne or Hostell of the Merchants of the Staple (as the tradition is), wherewith until I can learne better matter, concerning the antiquity and foundation thereof, I must rest satisfied. But for latter matters I cannot chuse but make report, and much to the prayse and commendation of the Gentlemen of this House, that they have bestowed great costs in new-building a fayre Hall of brick, and two parts of the outward Courtyards, besides other lodging in the garden and elsewhere, and have thereby made it the fayrest Inne of Chauncery in this Universitie."—*Sir George Buc*, (*Howes*, p. 1065, ed. 1631).

"Then is Staple Inn, but whereof so named I am ignorant."—*Stow*. p. 146.

Isaac Reed (d. 1807) had chambers at No. 11.* Here (in Reed's chambers) Steevens corrected the proof sheets of his edition of Shakspeare. He used to leave his house at Hampstead at one in the morning, and walk to Staple's Inn. Reed, who went to bed at the usual hour, allowed his facetious fellow-commentator a key to the chambers, so that Steevens stole quietly to his proof sheets, without, it is said, disturbing the repose of his friend. The new buildings (erected in 1843) are in good taste.

STAR CHAMBER. A judicial court in the palace of our Kings at Westminster, erected by Henry VIII., and abolished from and after the 1st of August, 1641, by stat. 17 Chas. I., c. 10. "The Judges of the Court" were "the Privy Council," and "the Messengers of the Court," "the Warden of the Fleet's Servants." The records (but unfortunately not the decisions, which are lost) are preserved at the Chapter House, Westminster. The most famous prosecution in this Court was that of Prynne, in the reign of Charles I., by the notorious Attorney-General Noy.

"in Chamber of Stars
All matters there he mars;
Clapping his rod on the board,
No man dare speak a word;
For he hath all the saying,
Without any renaying.
He rolleth in his Records;
He sayeth how say ye my Lords,
Is not my reason good?
Some say yes, and some
Sit still as they were dumb."
Skelton, of Cardinal Wolsey.

* Southey's Cowper, viii. 8.

"Then is there the Star Chamber, where in the Term time, every week once at the least, which is commonly on Fridays and Wednesdays, and on the next day after the term endeth, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lords and other of the Privy Council, and the Chief Justices of England, from nine of the clock till it be eleven do sit. This place is called the Star Chamber, because the roof thereof is decked with the likeness of stars gilt."—*Stow*, p. 157.

"The Starre Chamber is a chamber at the one End of Westminster Hall. It is written the Starred Chamber. Now it hath the signe of a Starre ouer the doore as you one way enter therein."—*Minsheu*, ed. 1617.

"The building itself was evidently of the Elizabethan age, and the date 1602, with the initials E. R. separated by an open rose on a star, was carved over one of the doorways. The ceiling was of oak, and had been very curiously devised in moulded compartments, ornamented with roses, pomegranates, portcullises and fleurs-des-lys: it had also been gilt and diversely coloured."—*Britton and Brayley's Westminster Palace*, p. 443.*

There is an engraving of the ceiling by J. T. Smith, and an interesting view of the Chamber in Britton and Brayley's Westminster, plate xx. In the curious Illumination † in the Lambeth Library of Earl Rivers presenting his book, and Caxton his printer, to King Edward IV., the King is represented seated in a chamber, the roof of which is powdered with stars.

STATE PAPER OFFICE, in ST. JAMES'S PARK, at the bottom of DUKE STREET WEST, where a flight of stone steps leads you into the Parade, is a repository for the reception and arrangement of the documents accumulating in the offices of the Privy Council and the Secretaries of State, at whose disposal the documents are held. The office was established in 1578, and enlarged and made into a "set form or library" in the reign of James I. The papers were originally kept in the uppermost rooms of the Gate-house at Whitehall,‡ and were first put in order during the Grenville administration in the reign of George III.§ The present building was erected in 1833. Access to the papers can only be obtained by a written order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and then only for a certain reign or period. Unrestricted access has never as yet, I believe, been granted, though it would be difficult to assign a valid reason why the papers, prior to the accession of the House of Hanover, should not be made as accessible to the

* The sum of 37*l.* was paid to Inigo Jones upon the Council's Warrant of June 27th, 1619, "for making two several models, the one for the Star Chamber, the other for the Banqueting House."—*Revels at Court, Int.* p. xiv. There is a good account of the Star Chamber by Mr. John Bruce in the Archæologia, vol. xxv.

† Engraved as a frontispiece to the Royal and Noble Authors.

‡ Strype, B. vi., p. 5.

§ Dalrymple's Memoirs, i. 42.

public as the Cottonian or Harleian collections in the Museum; or the records of the kingdom in the Tower, or Rolls Chapel. A few of the state papers have been printed by her Majesty's Government, in quarto, and may now be had for a comparatively small cost.

Stationers' Hall, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill. The Hall of the "Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of the Stationers of the City of London." The Company was incorporated May 4th, 1557, (3rd & 4th Philip and Mary), and the present Hall erected on the site of Burgaveny House, belonging to Henry Nevill, sixth Lord Abergavenny, (d. 1587).* The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, when the Stationers of London (the greatest sufferers on that occasion) lost property, it is said by Lord Clarendon, to the amount of 200,000*l.* *Observe.*—Painted window by Eginton, given by Alderman Cadell; portraits of Prior and Steele, (good), presented by John Nichols; of Richardson, the novelist; of Mrs. Richardson, the novelist's wife; of Alderman Boydell, by Graham; Alfred and the Pilgrim, by B. West, P.R.A.; portrait of Vincent Wing, the astrologer: he died in 1668, but his name is still continued as the compiler of the sheet almanacks of the Stationers' Company. The Stationers' Company, for two important centuries in English history, had pretty well the entire monopoly of learning. Printers were obliged to serve their time to a member of the Company, and every publication, from a Bible to a ballad, was required to be "Entered at Stationers' Hall." The service is now unnecessary, but Parliament still requires, under the recent Copyright Act, that the proprietor of every published work should register his claim in the books of the Stationers' Company, paying a fee of 5*s.* The number of freemen of the Company is between 1000 and 1100, and of the livery, or leading persons, about 450. The capital of the Company is upwards of 40,000*l.*, divided into shares varying in value from 40*l.* to 400*l.* each. The great treasure of the Stationers' Company is its series of registers of works entered for publication. This valuable collection of entries commences in 1557, and though frequently consulted and quoted, was never properly understood, till Mr. J. Payne Collier published two carefully edited volumes of extracts from its earlier pages. The only publications which the Company continues to make are almanacks, of which they had once the entire monopoly, and a Latin Gradus. Almanack day at Stationers' Hall (every 22nd of November, at 3 o'clock) is a

* Strype, B. iii., p. 174.

sight worth seeing for the bustle of the porters anxious to get off with early supplies. The celebrated Bible of the year 1632, with the important word "not" omitted in the seventh commandment, "Thou shalt *not* commit adultery," was printed by the Stationers' Company. The omission was made a Star Chamber matter of by Archbishop Laud, and a heavy fine laid upon the Company for their neglect.

Stationery Office (Her Majesty's), James Street, Buckingham Gate, was established in the year 1785, for the supply of stationery at wholesale prices to the several public departments of government, prior to which time the chief offices of government were supplied by private individuals, under patents from the Crown. The printing of the Excise was long executed under patent by Jacob Tonson, the eminent bookseller, and in 1757 a patent was granted to George Walpole, Earl of Orford, for the supply of stationery to the Treasury, for the period of forty years. The duties of the Stationery Office are performed by a comptroller, a storekeeper, certain clerks, warehousemen, and paper-cutters. The present comptroller (who has done so much for the efficiency of the office) is J. R. M'Culloch, Esq., author of the Commercial Dictionary, and other standard works in literature and political arithmetic. The present office was long the residence of Lord Melford, and was first fitted up as a Stationery Office in 1820.

Statistical Society, No. 12, St. James's Square. Founded 1824. The members, about 450 in number, are styled "Fellows," and pay 2 guineas annually. The anniversary meeting is held on the 15th of March at 3 p.m. The Society has issued several volumes of its Journal of Proceedings.

Steaks (The). [*See* Beef Steak Club.]

Steelyard, Steleyard, or, Stilliard, in Upper Thames Street, in the ward of Dowgate, (facing the river), where a brick building called the *Steelyard* still denotes its site. "Their hall," says Stow, "is large, built of stone, with three arched gates towards the street, the middlemost whereof is far bigger than the others, and is seldom opened; the other two be secured up; the same is now called the old hall."*

> "The Steelyard, a place for merchants of Almaine, that used to bring hither as well wheat, rye, and other grain, as cables, ropes, masts, pitch, tar, flax, hemp, linen cloth, wainscots, wax, steel, and other profitable merchandises."—*Stow*, p. 87.

* Stow, p. 88.

"Steelyard, a place in London where the fraternity of the Easterling Merchants, otherwise the Merchants of the Hannse and Almaine are wont to have their abode. It is so called Stilliard of a broad place or court, wherein steele was much sold."—*Minsheu*, ed. 1617, *and H. Blount both in his Law Dictionary and his Glossographia.*

"The Steelyard was lately famous for Rhenish Wines, Neats' Tongues, &c." —*Blount's Glossographia*, ed. 1670.*

Minsheu, I am afraid, has founded his derivation on no better authority than the passage already quoted from Stow, which certainly gives no great countenance to his statement. I am assured by my friend, Mr. T. Hudson Turner, (than whom no person alive is better versed in the history of mediæval London), that the Steelyard derives its name from its being the place where the King's steelyard, or beam, was erected for weighing the tonnage of goods imported into London. When the tonnage was transferred to the Mayor and Corporation, the King's beam was moved first to Cornhill and afterwards to *Weighhouse-yard*, in Little Eastcheap.

"Of Holbein's Works in England I find an account of only four. The first is that capital picture in [Barber] Surgeons' Hall of Henry VIII. giving the charter to the Company of Surgeons. The second is the large piece in the Hall of Bridewell, and the third and fourth were two large pictures painted in distemper, in the Hall of the Easterlings merchants in the Steelyard. These pictures exhibited the triumphs of Riches and Poverty. The former was represented by Plutus riding in a golden car; before him sat Fortune scattering money, the chariot being loaded with coin, and drawn by four white horses, but blind and led by women, whose names were written beneath; round the car were crowds with extended hands catching at the favours of the god. Fame and Fortune attended him, and the procession was closed by Crœsus and Midas, and other avaricious persons of note. . . Poverty was an old woman, sitting in a vehicle as shattered as the other was superb; her garments squalid, and every emblem of wretchedness around her. She was drawn by asses and oxen, which were guided by Hope and Diligence, and other emblematic figures, and attended by mechanics and labourers. It was on the sight of these pictures that Zucchero expressed such esteem of this master. . . . . The large pictures themselves Felibien and Depiles say were carried into France from Flanders, whither they were transported I suppose after the destruction of the Company. The Triumph of Poverty was engraved by Vosterman, and copies of both are now at Strawberry Hill."— *Walpole's Anecdotes*, ed. *Dallaway*, i. 152.

The Hanse Merchants are said to have obtained a settlement in London as early as 1250. Henry III., in 1259, at the request of his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, granted them very valuable privileges, renewed and confirmed by his son, Edward I. Other privileges were granted to them by the citizens of London, on condition of their maintaining

* See an interesting note on the Rhenish Wine House in the Steelyard in Dyce's Webster, iii. 34.

one of the gates of the City, called *Bishopsgate*, in repair, and their sustaining a third of the charges, in money and men, to defend it, "when need were." These privileges remained unimpaired till the reign of Edward VI., when, on the complaint of a society of English merchants called "The Merchant Adventurers," "sentence was given that they had forfeited their liberties and were in like case with other strangers."* Great interest was made to rescind this sentence, and ambassadors from Hamburgh and Lubeck came to the King, "to speak on the behalf of the Stiliard Merchants."† Their intercession was ineffectual; "the Stiliard men," says the King, "received their answer, which was to confirm the former judgment of my council."‡ This sentence, though it broke up their monopoly, did not injure their Low Country trade in any great degree, and the merchants of the Steelyard still continued to export English woollen clothes, and to find as ample a market for their goods as either the Merchant Adventurers, or the English merchants not Merchant Adventurers. The trade, however, was effectually broken by a proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, by which the merchants of the Steelyard were expelled the kingdom, and commanded to depart by the 28th of February, 1597-8.§ The after-history of the building I find recorded in the Privy Council Register of the year 1598-9, wherein, under the 30th of January in that year, the register records that a letter was sent to the Lord Mayor, requiring him to deliver up the house of the Steelyard to the officers of her majesty's navy, "after the avoydinge and departinge of the strangers that did possess the house. That the said house of the Stiliards should be used and employed for the better bestowing and safe custodie of divers provisions of the navy. The rent to be paid by the officers of the navy."‖ In the church of *Allhallows the Great*, adjoining, is a handsome screen of oak, manufactured at Hamburgh, and presented to the parish by the Hanse Merchants, in memory of the former connection which existed between them and this country. The date of the gift is unknown.¶ Sir Thomas More held the office of agent for the associated merchants.

STEPHEN'S (ST.) CHAPEL. [*See* Westminster Palace.]

---

* King Edward's Diary, in Burnet, Feb. 23rd, 1551.
† Ibid., Feb. 28th. ‡ Ibid., May 2nd. § Egerton Papers, p. 273.
‖ Harl. MS. 4132, fol. 185, b.
¶ For further information on the locality of the Steelyard, see Fire of London Papers among the additional MSS. in the British Museum, vol. xix., art. 7.

STEPHEN'S (ST.), COLEMAN STREET. A church in *Coleman-street Ward* (on the left-hand side of Coleman-street, going up to London Wall), destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren, as we now see it, in 1676.

> "John Hayward, at that time under-sexton of the parish of St. Stephen Coleman Street, carried or assisted to carry all the dead to their graves, which were buried in that large parish and who were carried in form; and after that form of burying was stopped, he went with the Dead-Cart and the Bell to fetch the dead-bodies from the houses where they lay, and fetched many of them out of the chambers and houses. For the parish was and is still remarkable, particularly above all the parishes in London, for a great number of alleys and thoroughfares, very long, into which no carts could come, and where they were obliged to go and fetch the bodies a very long way; which alleys now remain to witness it; such as White's Alley, Cross Key Court, Swan Alley, Bell Alley, White Horse Alley, and many more. Here he went with a kind of hand-barrow, and laid the dead bodies on it, and carried them out to the carts; which work he performed and never had the distemper at all, but lived about twenty years after it, and was sexton of the parish to the time of his death."—*Memoirs of the Plague by De Foe*, ed. *Brayley*, p. 128.

The old church contained a monument "To the Memory of that antient servant to the City with his Pen, in divers employments, especially the Survey of London, Master Anthony Munday, Citizen and Draper of London," (d. 1633).

STEPHEN'S (ST.), WALBROOK, in the ward of Walbrook, immediately behind the Mansion House, one of Wren's most celebrated churches, of which the first stone was laid Oct. 16th, 1672. The exterior is unpromising, but the interior is all elegance and even grandeur. Never was so sweet a kernel in so rough a shell—so rich a jewel in so poor a setting. The cupola is a little St. Paul's, and the lights are admirably disposed throughout. Architects find faults—the public, few or none—though the oval openings are, I fear, somewhat ungraceful. The walls and columns are of stone, but the dome is formed of timber and lead. The altar-piece, (The Stoning of Stephen), by Benjamin West, P.R.A., is seen to little advantage, though it blocks up a window. Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect and wit, lies buried in the family vault of the Vanbrughs, in this church. The present rector is the Rev. Dr. Croly, author of Salathiel, and other works of fancy and imagination.

STEPHEN STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. George Morland, the painter, was living at No. 14 in this street in the years 1780, 1781, 1785, and 1786.*

STEPNEY. A parish to the east of London, in the hundred of

* Royal Academy Catalogues of those years.

Ossulston and county of Middlesex. It was anciently written Stibenhede, and Stebenhythe or Stebunhethe, and comprised the several hamlets (now parishes) of Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, Shadwell, Poplar, and Limehouse. This once extensive and well-inhabited parish is best known by a very prevailing error among English sailors, that those who are born at sea belong to Stepney parish. The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan. [*See* St. Dunstan's, Stepney.]

Stews in Southwark, or, Stewes Bank. [*See* Winchester House, Southwark; Cardinal's Cap Alley.]

Stinking Lane, Newgate Street, now *King Edward Street.*

> "Then is Stinking Lane so called, or Chick Lane, at the East End of the Grey Friars Church, and there is the Butchers' Hall."—*Stow*, p. 118.

It was afterwards called *Blowbladder-street*, next *Butcher-Hall-lane*, and last of all, about six years ago, *King-Edward-street.*

Stock Exchange, Capel Court. The ready-money market of the world. It stands immediately in front of the Bank of England; had its origin in the National Debt, and its first Hall in Jonathan's Coffee-house, in Change-alley. The first stone of the present Hall was laid May 18th, 1801, and the building opened in March, 1802. Capel-court, in which it stands, was so called from the London residence and place of business of Sir William Capel, ancestor of the Capels, Earls of Essex, and Lord Mayor of London in 1504. The members of the Stock Exchange, about 800 in number, consist of stockbrokers, and bullion, bill, and discount brokers, paying 10*l.* a year each and a subscription to the house. No one is allowed to transact business on the Stock Exchange unless he is a member. A stranger is soon detected, and, by the custom of the place, hustled and turned out. The admission of a member takes place by ballot, and the committee of the Stock Exchange, which consists of twenty-four members, is elected every Lady Day in the same manner. Every new member of the "house," as it is called, must be introduced by three members, each of whom enters into security in 300*l.* for two years. A bankrupt member is removed from the house, and cannot be readmitted unless he pays 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound from resources of his own, over and above what has been collected from his debtors. The usual commission charged by a broker is $\frac{1}{8}$th (2*s.* 6*d.*) per cent. upon the stock sold or purchased; although of late years the charge has been often reduced 50 per cent., especially in speculator's transactions—a reduction ascribed to the influx into the market of a body of brokers who will "do

business" almost for nothing, provided they can only secure customers. The broker deals with the "jobbers," as they are called,—a class of members, or "middle-men," who remain stationary inside the Stock Market in readiness to act upon the orders received from brokers. No Stock Exchange in Europe affords such facilities for speculation as the London Stock Exchange, for the dealings are not confined to English Government Securities, but embrace every description of transferable security, foreign funds, shares in railways, mines, canals, insurance companies, joint-stock banks, &c. The fluctuations of the markets, it is perhaps needless to add, are raised or depressed by the continental news of the day, by a new express, and sometimes by a fraud or trick like that ascribed to Lord Cochrane and others in 1814.

Stocking Weavers' Hall. [*See* Weavers' Hall.]

Stocks Market. A market for fish and flesh in Walbrook Ward, on the site of the present *Mansion House*. It was established, in 1282, by Henry Walis, Lord Mayor, where some time had stood (the way being very large and broad) a pair of stocks for punishment of offenders. "This building," says Stow, "took name of these stocks."*

"Up farther north is the Stocks Market. As to the present state of which it is converted to a quite contrary use: for instead of Flesh and Fish sold there before the Fire, are now sold Fruits, Roots and Herbs; for which it is very considerable and much resorted unto, being of note for having the choicest in their kind of all sorts, surpassing all other markets in London."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 199.

"At the north end of this Market Place by a Water Conduit Pipe, is erected a nobly great Statue of King Charles the Second on Horseback trampling on Slaves, standing on a Pedestal with Dolphins cut in niches, all of freestone and encompassed with handsome iron grates. This statue was made and erected at the sole charge of Sir Robert Viner, Alderman, Knight and Baronet, an honourable, worthy and generous magistrate of this city."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 199.

"The figure of John Sobieski, which was bought by Sir Robert Viner and set up at Stocks Market for Charles II., came over unfinished, and a new head was added by Latham, but the Turk on whom Sobieski was trampling remained with the whole groupe till removed to make way for the Lord Mayor's Mansion House."—*Walpole's Anec.*, ed. *Dallaway*, iii. 152.

"Could Robin Viner have foreseen
The glorious triumphs of his Master,
The Wool-church statue gold had been,
Which now is made of alabaster:
But wise men think, had it been wood,
'Twere for a bankrupt king too good.

* Stow, p. 85.

Those that the fabric well consider,
Do of it diversely discourse;
Some pass their censure of the rider,
Others their judgment of the horse:
Most say the steed's a goodly thing,
But all agree 'tis a lewd King."
The History of Insipids: a Lampoon, 1676, *by The Lord Rochester.*

"All these things have we at London: the product of the best Corn Fields at Queenhithe; Hay, Straw and Cattle at Smithfield; with Horses too: Where is such a garden in Europe as the Stocks Market? where such a river as the Thames? Such ponds and decoys as in Leadenhall Market for your fish and fowl."—*Shadwell, Bury Fair*, 4to, 1689.

Stocks Market was removed at Michaelmas, 1737, to the site of the present *Farringdon-street*. Here it lost its name, and was known as *Fleet Market*. It still exists, under the name of *Farringdon Market*. The statue of Charles II. was set up on the 29th of May, 1672,* and, when taken down, was presented by the City in May, 1779, to Robert Viner, Esq., the legal representative of the loyal, ingenious, and convivial Lord Mayor.† There was a conduit as well, which ran with claret on the day the statue was set up.‡

Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn. A handsome range of stone houses (hence the name) built from the designs of Sir Robert Taylor. The working drawings were made by a young man of the name of Leech, then a clerk in Taylor's office, who afterwards became a student of Lincoln's Inn, and died filling the high and lucrative office in the law of Master of the Rolls. Leech's drawings are preserved in the library of Lincoln's Inn. *Observe.*—Rule Office, removed from *Symond's Inn*, Oct. 24th, 1845; New Exchequer Office, removed from Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, on the same day.

Storey's Gate, Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, was so called after Edward Storey, who lived in a house on the site of the present gate, and was employed by Charles II. in the improvements which he made in *St. James's Park*.

---

* London Gazette, No. 681.

† It is of this Sir Robert Viner that the capital story is told in the Spectator (No. 462), of his catching King Charles II. by the hand after a City feast, and crying out with a vehement oath and accent, just as the King was stepping into his coach, "Sir, you shall stay and take t'other bottle." The merry monarch immediately turned back, and complied with his host, repeating a line in a favourite song:

"He that 's drunk is as great as a King."

Viner was Mayor in 1675.

‡ There is an engraving of the Stocks Market by Fletcher, published in 1752.

"Their late Ma^ties^ King William and Queen Mary by L^res^ Patents under the Great Seale bearing date the 7th of June, 1690, did Demise to Richard Kent and Thomas Musgrave, Esqrs., at the nominacon of S^r^ Henry Fane, A certain Peece of Land in the Parish of St. Margarett's Westm^r^. without the wall of S^t^. James's Parke extending in length from the north end of a Tenement late in the poss^ion^ of John Webb to the south end of some shedds late in the Tenure of William Storey, Five Hundred and Seaventy Feet or thereabouts To hold for Fifty years from the date at the Yearly Rent of Six Shillings and Eight Pence."—*Harl. MS.*, No. 6811, Art. 3.

"Dropt in St. James's Park, September the 3rd, 1705, betwixt Mr. Story's and the Duke of Buckingham's House, a Gold Minuit Pendulum Watch, &c.; if offered to be Sold or pawn'd you are desired to stop the same and give notice to Mr. Padington at his house in Princes Court near Mr. Story's"—*The Daily Courant, Sept. 5th*, 1705.

"From nine to eleven I allow them to walk from Story's to Rosamond's Pond in the Park."—*Tatler*, No. 113.*

STRAND (THE). "A way or street"† of shops, theatres and insurance offices, reaching "from Charing-cross to Essex-street;"‡ from Essex-street to Temple Bar was "Temple Bar Without." It was long very little more than a "street," "way," or road between the Cities of Westminster and London, and was not paved before Henry VIII.'s reign, when (1532) an Act was passed for "paving the streetway between Charing Cross and Strand-cross, at the charge of the owners of the land." One of the first ascertained inhabitants was Peter of Savoy, uncle of Henry III., to whom that king, in the thirtieth year of his reign, (1245), granted "all those houses upon the Thames, which sometimes pertained to Briane de Insula, or Lisle, without the walls of the City of London, in the way or street called the Strand." The Bishops were the next great dignitaries who had inns or houses in the Strand, connecting, as it were, the City with the King's Palace at Westminster. "Anciently," says Selden in his Table Talk, "the noblemen lay within the City for safety and security; but the bishops' houses were by the water-side, because they were held sacred persons whom nobody would hurt." As many as nine bishops possessed inns or hostels on the south or water side of the present Strand, at the period of the Reformation. The Bishop of Exeter's inn was afterwards Essex House; hence the present Essex-street. The

* Pennant has an erroneous statement about the origin of the name. "Where the iron gates at the bottom of that noble street, George-street, are placed, stood a stonehouse for the Ordnance in the time of Queen Mary. I remember a dirty dark passage leading into the Park, which preserves its memory, but was corruptly called Storey's Gate."

† Stow, p. 164. ‡ Parish Clerks' Survey, 12mo, 1732.

Bishop of Bath's inn was afterwards Arundel House; hence the present Arundel-street. The inns of the three Bishops of Llandaff, Chester, and Worcester were swallowed up by the palace of the Protector Somerset, on the site of the present Somerset House. The Bishop of Carlisle's inn (west of the Savoy) was afterwards Worcester House; hence the present Beaufort-street. The Bishop of Durham's inn (the London lodging in Queen Elizabeth's reign of Sir Walter Raleigh) occupied the site of the present Durham-street, and the inn of the Archbishop of York (in which the great Lord Bacon was born) was conveyed, in the reign of James I., to Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, whose name and titles are preserved in several streets between the Adelphi and Charing Cross. The upper or north side lay open to the fields, to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and Covent Garden, as late as the reign of Charles I. A few noblemen's mansions, however, had been previously erected. Burleigh House, the London lodging of the great Lord Burleigh, on the site of the present Exeter-street and Exeter 'Change, and Bedford House, on the site of the present Southampton-street and Bedford-street, were built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Salisbury House, on the site of the present Cecil-street and Salisbury-street, and Northampton, now Northumberland House, were built in the reign of James I. Middleton, the dramatist, describes it not untruly at this time as "the luxurious Strand."* Durham House was taken down in 1610, to erect the New Exchange; York House was taken down in 1675; and Burleigh, or Exeter House in 1676, and Exeter 'Change erected the next year on the principal site. Arundel House was taken down in 1678; Worcester House in 1683; Salisbury House in 1696; Bedford House in 1704; Essex House in 1710; the New Exchange in 1737, and the Adelphi afterwards erected on the same site; old Somerset House was taken down in 1775; Butcher-row, (on part of Pickett-street), in 1813; and Exeter 'Change in 1829, when the great Strand improvements at the West-end were commenced.

"The Lawyer embraced our young gentleman and gave him many riotous instructions how to carry himself: told him he must acquaint himself with many gallants of the Inns of Court, and keep rank with those that spend most, always wearing a bountiful disposition about him, lofty and liberal; his lodging must be about the Strand, in any case, being remote from the handicraft scent of the City."—*Father Hubburd's Tale*, 4to, 1604, (*Middleton's Works*, v. 573).

* Middleton's Works by Dyce, v. 578.

"I send, I send here my supremest kiss
To thee, my silver-footed Thamasis.
No more shall I reiterate thy Strand,
Whereon so many stately structures stand."
Herrick, His Teares to Thamasis.

"For divers yeares of late certain fishmongers have erected and set up fish-stalles in the middle of the street in the Strand, almost over against Denmark House, all which were broken down by speciall Commission, this moneth of May 1630, least in short space they might grow from stalles to shedds, and then to dwelling houses, as the like was in former time in Olde Fish Street, and in Saint Nicholas Shambles, and in other places."—*Howes*, p. 1045, ed. 1631.

"Come let us leave the Temple's silent walls,
The business to my distant lodging calls:
Through the long Strand together let us stray,
With thee conversing I forget the way.
Behold that narrow street, which steep descends,
Whose building to the shining shore extends;
Here Arundel's fam'd structure rear'd its frame,
The street alone retains an empty name:
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
And Raphael's fair design with judgment charm'd,
Now hangs the Bell-man's song, and pasted here,
The coloured prints of Overton appear.
Where statues breath'd the work of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands;
There Essex' stately pile adorn'd the shore,
There Cecil's, Bedford's, Villiers',—now no more."
Gay, Trivia.

"Where the fair columns of St. Clement stand,
Whose straitened bounds incroach upon the Strand;
Where the low pent-house bows the walker's head,
And the rough pavement wounds the yielding tread;
Where not a post protects the narrow space,
And strung in twines combs dangle in thy face;
Summon at once thy courage, rouse thy care,
Stand firm, look back, be resolute, beware.
Forth issuing from steep lanes,* the Collier's steeds
Drag the black load; another cart succeeds,
Team follows team, crowds heap'd on crowds appear."—*Ibid.*

Eminent Inhabitants, (not already mentioned).—Sir Harry Vane the elder, (temp. Charles I.), next door to Northumberland House, (then Suffolk House), in what we should now call No. 1, Strand; this was long the official residence of the Secretary of State:—Mr. Secretary Nicholas was living here in Charles II.'s reign.—William Lilly, the astrologer, (d. 1681), at "the corner house, over against Strand Bridge." He was servant, for some time, to a man of the name of Gilbert Wright, and performed many of the menial offices of his house; swept the street before

* Milford-lane.

his door ; cleaned his shoes ; scraped the trenchers, and played the part of tub boy to the Thames in carrying water for his master's use. "I have helped," he says, "to carry eighteen tubs of water in one morning." Lilly got on in life—married his master's widow, and came, at last, to possess the house in which he had performed so many menial occupations.—William Faithorne, the engraver, (d. 1691), "at the sign of the Ship, next to the Drake, opposite to the Palsgrave Head Tavern, without Temble Bar."—P. Tempest, the engraver of the Cries of London, which bear his name :—

> "There is now Published the Cryes and Habits of London, lately drawn after the Life in great Variety of Actions, Curiously Engraved upon 50 Copper Plates, fit for the Ingenious and Lovers of Art. Printed and Sold by P. Tempest over against Somerset House in the Strand."—*The London Gazette, May 28th to 31st*, 1688.

Jacob Tonson, the bookseller and friend of Dryden, "at Shakspeare's Head, over against Catherine-street, in the Strand," now No. 141 ; the house (since re-built) was afterwards occupied by Andrew Millar, the publisher, and friend of Thomson, Fielding, Hume and Robertson ; and after Millar's death by Thomas Cadell, his apprentice, and friend and publisher of Gibbon. Thomson's Seasons, Fielding's Tom Jones, and the Histories of Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon were first published at this house. Millar was a Scotchman, and distinguished his house by the sign of "Buchanan's Head."—"At the corner of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand," lived Charles Lillie, the perfumer, known to every reader of the Tatler and the Spectator. *Observe.*—No. 165, Inglis's warehouse, for the sale of Dr. Anderson's Scots Pills. Dr. Patrick Anderson was physician to Charles I., and a person of the name of Inglis sold Dr. Anderson's Pills in 1699, "at the Golden Unicorn, over against the Maypole, in the Strand." "There are," says Tom Brown, "at least half a score of pretenders to Anderson's Scotch Pills, and the Lord knows who has the true preparation."—No. 346, (east corner of Upper Wellington-street), Doyley's warehouse for woollen articles. Dryden, in his Limberham, speaks of "Doily Petticoats," and Steele, in the Guardian, (No. 102), of his "Doily Suit ;" while Gay, in his Trivia, describes a Doyly as a poor defence against the cold. No. 217, (now Sir John Dean Paul's Bank), was Snow the goldsmith's, commemorated by Gay, in a copy of verses. No. 277 (opposite Norfolk-street, now Wilson's, the theatrical wig maker) was, in the time of Queen Anne, the shop of Bat Pidgeon, known to every reader of the Spectator ;* the house has been stuccoed over, but the

* Smith's Nollekens, i. 337.

brick-work beneath is still the same.* No. 132 was the shop of a bookseller, of the name of Bathoe: this was the first circulating library in London, and was established in 1740. The house, immediately adjoining Temple Bar, on the north side, stands on the site of a small pent-house of lath and plaster, occupied for many years by Crockford, (d. 1844), as a shell-fish shop; here he made a large sum of money, which, increasing in process of time, enabled him to establish the Club in St. James's-street, which bore his name. [*See* Crockford's.] He would never permit the house to be altered in his lifetime; but immediately after his death, it was gutted throughout, and the present yellow brick front erected in place of the picturesque pent-house and James I. gable. [*See* Savoy; Essex House; Somerset House; Durham House; York House; Arundel House; Burleigh House; Bedford House; Worcester House; Salisbury House in the Strand; Northumberland House; Adelphi Theatre; Lyceum Theatre; New Exchange; Exeter Change; St. Clement's Danes; Maypole, and the several streets along the line.]

STRAND BRIDGE. At one time a common name for the beautiful bridge, by Rennie, now universally known as *Waterloo Bridge*. It was previously applied to a small landing pier at the foot of Strand-lane. [*See* Strand Lane.]

> "Then had ye in the high street a fair bridge called Strand Bridge, and under it a lane or way down to the landing-place on the bank of Thames."—*Stow*, p. 165.

> "I landed with ten sail of Apricock boats at Strand Bridge, after having put in at Nine Elms, and taken in melons, consigned by Mr. Cuffe of that place to Sarah Sewell and Company at their stall in Covent Garden."—*The Spectator*, No. 454.

STRAND INN. An Inn of Court belonging to the Middle Temple. It was pulled down by the Protector Somerset, and part of the present Somerset House occupies the site.

STRAND LANE, in the STRAND, near Somerset House, led, in the olden time, to Strand-bridge (or pier), in the same way that *Ivy-lane*, in the Strand, led to Ivy-bridge (or pier).

> Then had ye in the high street a fair bridge called Strand Bridge, and under

* This account does not agree with Pennant's statement, that Bat Pidgeon lived "in the corner house of St. Clement's Churchyard next to the Strand." Pennant is an authority on this point, (on any point, indeed, within his own recollection), for he says that Bat, in his advanced age, "had cut his boyish locks in the year 1740."

it a lane or way down to the landing-place on the banks of the Thames."—*Stow*, p. 165.

The "Roman Bath" in this lane will repay a visit.

STRAND (STREIGHTS I' THE). [*See* Bermudas; Butcher Row; Porridge Island.]

"*Justice Overdo.* Look into any angle of the town, the Streights, or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time but with bottle-ale and tobacco?"—*Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

"Their very trade
Is borrowing; that but stopt they do invade
All as their prize, turn pirates here at land,
Have their Bermudas, and their Streights i' the Strand."
Ben Jonson to Sir Edward Sackville.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, 7, EXETER HALL, STRAND. Established in 1785, for the purpose of searching out and relieving the sick poor at their own wretched abodes throughout the metropolis. In 1843, the society relieved 7456 cases of distress, chiefly families, on an income less than 3000*l.* a year. The expenses of the Society are under 150*l.* a year.*

STRATFORD-LE-BOW. Formerly a hamlet of Stepney, and made into a separate parish in 1720. It lies two miles to the east of London, or a mile beyond Mile End, and derives its name of Stratford from a ford through the river Lea, near one of the Roman highways, and its addition of Bow from a stone bridge over the Lea, on bows or arches, (hence *Bow Church*), built by Matilda, Queen of Henry I., now replaced by a modern one. The French of Chaucer's Prioress was spoken in the Stratford manner.

"And Frensch sche spak ful faire and fetysly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe."

The bakers who supplied London with bread lived at Stratford-le-Bow as late as the reign of Henry VIII.

"A custome which many holde that Mile-End is no walke without a recreation at Stratford Bow with creame and cakes."—*Kemp's Nine Days' Wonder*, 4to, 1600.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is old, though of little curiosity.

STRATFORD PLACE, OXFORD STREET, was built about the year 1775, by Edward Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, and others, to whom a ground-lease, renewable for ever under certain conditions, had been granted by the Corporation of London. In the mansion that terminates the place, and fronts the entrance

* Advertisement in Times of Feb. 2nd, 1844.

from *Oxford-street*, the Earl of Aldborough resided for many years.* Here stood the Lord Mayor's Banquetting House, erected for the Mayor and Corporation to dine in after their periodical visits to the Bayswater and Paddington Conduits, which supplied the City with water.

> "Hard by the place toward Tyburn, which they call
> My Lord Mayor's Banquetting House."
> *Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.*

Strype preserves a curious picture of a visit made by the Mayor to the Conduit Heads, in the year 1562. Before dinner they hunted the hare and killed her, and after dinner they went to hunting the fox; "there was a cry for a mile, and at length the hounds killed him at the end of St. Giles'; great hallooing at his death and blowing of horns." The Banquetting House was taken down in 1737, and the cisterns arched over at the same time.†

Stratton Street, Piccadilly, corner of *Devonshire House*. Built circ. 1693,‡ and so called after John, Baron Berkeley of Stratton, the hero of Stratton Fight, fought at Stratton in Cornwall, during the Civil Wars, under Charles I. This Lord Berkeley built *Berkeley House* in *Piccadilly*, (on the site of *Devonshire House*); hence *Berkeley Street* and *Berkeley Square*. Colonel Thomas Graham, (Lord Lynedoch), the hero of Barossa, lived and died at No. 12 in this street.

Streatham Street, Bloomsbury. [*See* Howland Street.]

Strype's Court, Petticoat Lane, was so called after the father of Strype, the historian, long an inhabitant of the court. The name has since been corrupted into Tripe-court. [*See* Petticoat Lane.]

Suffolk House, Charing Cross. The second name of what was once Northampton House, but now *Northumberland House*.

> "On the left hand of Charing-Crosse, there are divers fair houses built of late years, specially the most stately palace of Suffolk or Northampton House, built by Henry of Northampton, son to the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Privie Seal to King James."—*Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 350, fol. 1657.

Suckling refers to this house in his famous ballad on The Wedding of Roger Boyle, then Lord Broghill, with Lady Margaret Howard, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk.

---

* Londiniana, iii. 40. † Maitland, p. 779, ed. 1739.
‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

"At Charing Cross, hard by the way
Where we (thou know'st) do sell our hay,
There is a house with stairs."

A second, or, as I believe, an earlier house belonging to the same noble family stood on the site of the present *Suffolk-street*, Haymarket.

SUFFOLK HOUSE, SOUTHWARK.

"Almost directly over-against St. George's Church, was sometime a large and most sumptuous house, built by Charles Brandon, late Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VIII., which was called Suffolk House; but coming afterwards into the King's hands, the same was called Southwarke Place, and a Mint of coinage [*see* The Mint] was there kept for the King. To this Place came King Edward VI., in the second of his reign, from Hampton Court, and dined in it. He at that time made John Yorke, one of the sheriffs of London, Knight, and then rode through the city to Westminster. Queen Mary gave this House to Nicholas Heath, archbishop of Yorke, and to his successors, for ever, to be their Inn or Lodging for their repair to London, in recompense of York House, near to Westminster, which King Henry her father had taken from Cardinal Wolsey, and from the see of York. Archbishop Heath sold the same house to a merchant or to merchants that pulled it down, sold the lead, stone, iron, &c., and in place thereof built many small cottages of great rents, to the increasing of beggars in that borough. The archbishop bought Norwich House or Suffolk Place, near unto Charing Cross, because it was near unto the Court, and left it to his successors."—*Stow*, p. 153.

"The said Archbishop, August the 6th, 1557, obtained a license for the alienation of this capital messuage of Suffolk Place; and to apply the price thereof for the buying of other houses called also Suffolk Place, lying near Charing Cross; as appears from a Register belonging to the Dean and Chapter of York."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 17.

The name still survives in Suffolk-street and Suffolk-court. "Brandonne's Place in Southwerke" is mentioned in Sir John Howard's Expenses under the year 1465.

SUFFOLK LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET.

"Suffolk Lane, well known by the Grammar School, founded and supported there by the Merchant Taylors' Company, took its denomination from the noble family of Suffolk, [De La Pole], who anciently had property on this spot; and it is not unlikely that what is called Duck's Foot Lane was originally the Duke's foot-lane, or narrow way to and from his mansion."—*Dr. Wilson's St. Lawrence Poultney*, p. 5, 4to, 1831.

SUFFOLK STREET, HAYMARKET. Built circ. 1664,* and "so called," says Strype, "as being built on the ground where stood a large house belonging to the Earls of Suffolk. It is a very good street," he continues, "with handsome houses, well inhabited, and resorted unto by lodgers."† It was originally called "Suffolk-yard Buildings."‡ *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Moll

* Rate-books of St. Martin's. † Strype, B. vi., p. 68.
‡ Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Davis, from 1667 to 1674, when she removed to *St. James's-square.*

"14 Jany. 1667-8. "The King, [Charles II.], it seems, hath given her, [Moll Davis], a ring of 700*l.*, which she shows to every body, and owns that the King did give it her; and he hath furnished a house in Suffolke Street most richly for her; which is a most infinite shame."—*Pepys.*

"15 Feb. 1668-9. In Suffolk Street lives Moll Davis; and we did see her coach come for her to her door, a mighty pretty fine coach."—*Pepys.*

Thomas Stanley, the editor of Æschylus: he died at his lodgings in this street in 1678, and was buried in the adjoining churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—Dean Swift, five doors from Mrs. Vanhomrigh, the mother of Vanessa; when he lodged at Chelsea, for his health, he kept his best gown and periwig at Mrs. Vanhomrigh's for state occasions.*—Sir John Coventry,—who was on his way to his own house in Suffolk-street, from The Cock Tavern, in Bow-street, where he had supped,† when his nose was cut to the bone at the corner of the street "for reflecting on the King." A motion had been made in the House of Commons to lay a tax on playhouses. The Court opposed the motion. The players, it was said, (by Sir John Birkenhead), were the King's servants, and a part of his pleasure. Coventry asked, "Whether did the King's pleasure lie among the men or the women that acted?"—perhaps recollecting more particularly the King's visits to Moll Davis, in the street he himself lived in. The King determined to *leave a mark* upon Sir John Coventry, and he was watched on his way home. "He stood up to the wall," says Burnet, "and snatched the flambeau out of his servant's hands; and with that in one hand, and his sword in the other, he defended himself so well, that he got more credit by it than by all the actions of his life. He wounded some of them, but was soon disarmed, and then they cut his nose to the bone, to teach him to remember what respect he owed to the King."‡ Burnet adds, that his nose was so well sewed up that the scar was scarce to be discerned. The famous "Coventry Act," against cutting and maiming, had its origin in this piece of barbarous revenge. —Sir Philip Howard and the Earl of Suffolk; the former from 1665 to 1672; the latter from 1666.—Henry Coventry (Mr. Secretary Coventry) from 1669 to —. Coventry-street derives its name from this Mr. Secretary Coventry.—Sir Edward Spragg, one of the Admirals of the Dutch War, under Charles II.—James Barry, R.A., the painter, at No. 29, between the years 1773

* Journal to Stella, (Scott, ii. 200, 272, 301, 373).

† Marvell's Letters.

‡ Burnet, ed. 1823, vol. i., p. 468.

and 1776.—Lord Winchelsea was living at No. 7, when challenged, in 1829, by the Duke of Wellington. *Observe.*—The *University Club House*, at Pall Mall corner, built by Wilkins and Gandy. Gallery of the *Society of British Artists*, open every spring.

Suffolk Street, Southwark, was so called after Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who lived in *Suffolk House*, afterwards called *Southwark Place*. This Duke of Suffolk married Mary Tudor, daughter of King Henry VII., and died in 1545. The last barber who extracted teeth in London (the last of the barber-surgeons) lived in this street, and died there about the year 1824. So I was told by an old and intelligent hairdresser in the Strand, who had heard of Bat Pidgeon, and the days of perukes and Chedreux wigs.

Suffolk Street Gallery. [*See* Artists (Society of British).]

Sugar Loaf Alley, on the northerly side of *Fenchurch-street*, near *Aldgate*.*

> "Then have ye an alley called Sprinckle Alley, now named Sugarloafe Alley of the like sign."—*Stow*, p. 52.

Sun Fire and Life Office, Threadneedle Street, opposite the Bank and Royal Exchange. The building was designed by C. R. Cockerell, Esq. The office of the west end branch is in *Craig's-court, Charing-cross*. This, the third office for the insurance of houses from fire established in this country, was projected by John Povey in 1706.

> "The Hand in Hand the race begun,
> Then came the Phœnix and the Sun.
> Th' Exchange where old Insurers run,
> The Eagle where the new."—*Rejected Addresses.*

It deserves to be recorded, that a well-known and useful work, The Historical Register, was published by the Sun Fire Office between the years 1714 and 1738, "to save their subscribers the expense of taking in a newspaper."

Sun Tavern. [*See* Fulwood's Rents.]

Surgeons' Hall. [*See* Barber Surgeons; College of Surgeons.]

Surrey Chapel. [*See* Blackfriars Road.]

Surrey Institution, Blackfriars Road. Here Coleridge delivered his lectures on Shakspeare, and Hazlitt his lectures on the Comic Writers of England.

* Hatton, p. 80.

SURREY STREET, in the STRAND.

"Surrey Street, also, replenished with good buildings, especially that of Nevison Fox, Esq., towards the Strand, which is a fine, large and curious house of his own building; and the two houses that front the Thames; that on the East Side being the House of the Honourable Charles Howard, Esq., brother to Henry Duke of Norfolk, both fine houses with pleasant though small gardens towards the Thames."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 118.

Eminent Inhabitants. — William Congreve, the dramatist; he died here in 1729.—George Sale, the translator of the Koran; he died here in 1736.

SURREY THEATRE (THE), in BLACKFRIARS ROAD, was opened Nov. 7th, 1782, by Messrs. Hughes and Dibdin, in opposition to the elder Astley. It was originally called the Royal Circus, and was long an unsuccessful speculation.

"And burnt the Royal Circus in a hurry,
(Twas call'd the Circus then, but now the Surrey)."
Rejected Addresses.

The interior was rebuilt in 1799, and the whole theatre burnt Aug. 12th, 1805. The new theatre (the present) was opened Easter Monday, 1806. Elliston leased it for a time; and, subsequently, the late Mr. Davidge acquired a handsome fortune by his management. John Palmer, the actor, (d. 1798), played here while a prisoner within the Rules of the King's Bench. The large sums he received, and the way in which he squandered his money, is said to have suggested the clause in the then Debtors' Act, which made all public-houses and places of amusement *out* of the Rules.

"The authors happened to be at the Royal Circus when 'God save the King' was called for, accompanied by a cry of 'stand up' and 'hats off.' An inebriated naval lieutenant perceiving a gentleman in an adjoining box slow to obey the call, struck his hat off with his stick, exclaiming, 'Take off your hat, Sir.' The other thus assaulted proved to be, unluckily for the lieutenant, Lord Camelford, the celebrated bruiser and duellist. A set-to in the lobby was the consequence, where his lordship quickly proved victorious."—*Note in the Rejected Addresses*, p. 50.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, two miles from Waterloo Bridge, contains the menagerie of Mr. Cross, by whom the grounds were laid out in 1831-2, after the demolition of Exeter 'Change and the Mews at Charing Cross. The collection in many respects is superior to the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. The lions and tigers have always been finer. The fêtes and exhibitions in the summer months in these gardens are among the attractions of the Surrey side of London. The grounds are about 15 acres in extent, with a sheet of water of nearly 3 acres.

Sutton's Hospital. [*See* Charter House.]

Swallow Street, Piccadilly, was so called from "Swallow Close," referred to in the grant from the Crown in 1664 of lands in Westminster to Lord Chancellor Clarendon.*

> "Swallow Street, very long, coming out of Pickadilly, and runneth northwards, to Tyburn Road, against Neb's Pound, but of no great account for buildings or inhabitants."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 84.

The larger portion of the original street is included in the present *Regent Street*.

Swan Alley, near the Wardrobe. The Swan was the cognizance of the Beauchamp family, long distinguished residents in this part of London. Duke Humphrey's tomb, in old St. Paul's, was really the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp.

> "In the Council Register of the 18th August 1618, there may be seen 'A list of buildings and foundations since 1615.' It is therein said, 'That Edward Allen, Esq., dwelling at Dulwich, [the well-known player and founder of Dulwich College], had built six tenements of timber upon new foundations, within two years passed, in Swan Alley near the Wardrobe.'"—*Chalmers's Apology*, i. 280.

Swan Stairs, or, The Old Swan, Upper Thames Street. A celebrated landing-place on the Middlesex side of the river Thames, a little "above bridge," where people used to land and walk to the other side of old London Bridge, rather than run the risk of what was called "shooting the bridge." [*See* London Bridge.]

> "And on the Wednesday next sueing she [Aleanor Cobham] com fro Westm', be barge unto the Swan in Tempse strete, and there she londyd."—*A Chronicle of London from* 1089 *to* 1483, 4to, p. 129.

> "We [Johnson and Boswell] landed at the Old Swan, and walked to Billingsgate, where we took oars [for Greenwich]."—*Boswell by Croker*, i. 469.

Swan (The), on the Bankside, in Southwark, in the liberty of Paris Garden,† was a theatre in repute anterior to 1598,‡ and derived its name from "a house and tenement called the Swan," mentioned in the Charter of Edward VI., granting the Manor of Southwark to the City of London. It fell into decay in King James I.'s reign, and, before the suppression of the stages in 1642, was used for the exhibition of fencers.§ A view of "The Swan Theatre" forms the vignette to the third volume of Collier's Annals of the Stage.

---

* Lister's Life of Clarendon, iii. 525.

† Malone's Shakspeare, by Boswell, iii. 344. ‡ Collier's Annals, iii. 321.

§ Malone, by Boswell, iii. 56.

Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane. An old inn, tavern, and booking and parcel office, from which coaches and waggons started to the north of England; a corruption of Swan with Two Nicks, the marks made by the Lord Mayor, as Conservator of the Thames, on the swans on the river within his jurisdiction. By an old law (or custom, rather) every swan that swam under London Bridge belonged, by right of office, to the Lieutenant of the Tower.

> "The Carriers of Manchester doe lodge at the Two Neck'd Swan in Lad Lane, between Great Wood Street, and Milk Street End."—*Taylor's Carriers' Cosmographie*, 4to, 1637.

There was a house with this sign in 1632, in Swan Alley, Southwark.*

Swedish Church, Prince's Square, Ratcliff Highway. Baron Swedenborg, (d. 1772), founder of the sect of Swedenborgians, lies buried in this church.

Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill, at the east end of the Royal Exchange, was so called after John Sweeting, who owned considerable property on this spot at the time of the Great Fire of 1666.†

> "6 Aug. 1731. Died Mr. Charles Sweeting, an eminent grocer Without Bishopgate, and Deputy of that part of the ward, possessed of a plentiful Estate at the East End of the Royal Exchange."—*Universal Spectator, Aug. 14th*, 1731.

Swithin's (St.) by London Stone. A church in Cannon Street, in Walbrook Ward, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren immediately after. The last leaf of a mouldering register records the marriage of Dryden, the poet, to the Lady Elizabeth Howard. This interesting entry escaped the anxious researches of Malone. They were married in the old church. [*See* London Stone.]

Swithin's (St.) Lane, King William Street. In this lane is *Salters' Hall*. On the west side, (standing back), is the counting-house of Baron Rothschild, the great stock-broker and millionaire.

Sythe (St.), or, St. Osyth. [*See* St. Benet Sherehog; Sise Lane.]

---

* Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Saviour's.

† Addit. MS. in the British Museum, No. 5065, fol. 133.

TABARD (THE), or, TALBOT INN, SOUTHWARK, the Tabard of the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, is No. 75 on the south side of Borough High-street, about a quarter of a mile from the Surrey side of London Bridge.

"A Tabard is a jaquet or sleeveless coat, worne of times past by Noblemen in the warres, but now only by Heraults, and is called theyre coate of Armes in servise. It is the signe of an Inn in Southwarke by London, within the which was the lodging of the Abbott of Hyde by Winchester. This was the Hostelry where Chaucer and the other Pilgrims met together, and with Henry Baily their hoste, accorded about the manner of their journey to Canterbury. And whereas through time it hath been much decaied, it is now by Master J. Preston, with the Abbot's house thereto adjoyned, newly repaired, and with convenient rooms much encreased, for the receipt of many guests."—*Speght's Chaucer*, fol. 1598.

"Befell that in that season, on a day,
In Southwarke at the Tabard, as I lay,
Readie to wander on my Pilgrimage
To Canterburie with devout courage,
At night was come into that hosterie,
Well nine-and-twentie in a companie,
Of sundrie folke, by adventure y fall,
In fellowship, and pilgrims were they all,
That toward Canterburie woulden ride;
The chambers and the stables weren wide,
And well we were eased at the best," &c.—*Chaucer.*

The sign was changed from The Tabard to The Talbot about the year 1676, and Betterton describes it under its new name in his modernised version of Chaucer's prologue. The Tabard and The Talbot are two such distinct names, that a succeeding landlord found it necessary to distinguish Chaucer's inn by the following inscription on the frieze of the beams which hung across, and from the centre of which the sign was suspended:—"This is the inne where Sir Jeffry Chaucer and the nine and twenty pilgrims lay in their journey to Canterbury, anno 1383." In 1763, when the signs of London were taken down, this inscription was set up over the gateway. The best and oldest view of The Tabard is in Urry's Chaucer, (fol. 1721). No part of the existing inn is of the age of Chaucer, but a good deal of the age of Elizabeth, when Master J. Preston newly repaired it.

"I see all the Pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales, their humours, their features and their very dress, as distinctly as if I had supped with them at the Tabard in Southwark."—*Dryden.*

TALBOT (THE). [*See* The Tabard.]

TALLOW CHANDLERS' HALL, No. 5, DOWGATE HILL. The Company was incorporated by Edward IV., and is the 21st on the City list.

Tart Hall (without the gate of *St. James's Park*, near *Buckingham House*) was built (the new part at least) in 1638, by Nicholas Stone, the sculptor,* for Alathea, Countess of Arundel, wife to Thomas, the magnificent Earl of Arundel, and descended to her second son, the unfortunate William, Lord Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1680, on the perjured evidence of Titus Oates and others. A memory of the house is still preserved in *Stafford-row* adjoining.

"The Committee of Lords being informed that some important papers were hid in a wall at Tart Hall, they sent to break it, and in a copper box found those which the Attorney-General says give more light into the plot than all they had formerly seen, but most particularly against the Lord Stafford."—*Algernon Sydney's Letters to Henry Savile*, p. 74.

"The parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields crosseth James-street against Tart Hall, which it passeth through, and on the garden wall at the procession-ing there is a boy whipt, (a custom used to remember the parish bounds), for which he hath some small matter, as about 2*d.*, given him: the like custom is observed at or by Tyburn gallows."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 67.

"The remainder of the Arundelian Collection was preserved at Tart Hall, without the gate of St. James's Park, near Buckingham House. Those curiosities, too, were sold by auction in 1720, and the house itself has been lately demolished. Dr. Mead bought the head of Homer, now in the British Museum. The sale produced 6535*l.*"—*Walpole's Anecdotes*, ed. *Dallaway*, vol. ii., p. 153.

"Some carved seats, by Inigo Jones, were purchased from Tart Hall, and placed in a temple at Chiswick by Lord Burlington."—*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 148.

"Mr. Walpole, who saw Tart Hall at the time of the second sale, informed me that it was very large, and had a very venerable appearance."—*Pennant.*

Among the Harleian MSS. (No. 6272) is "A Memorial of all the Roomes at Tart Hall: And an Inventory of all the Household Stuffs and goods there, except of six Roomes at the north end of the ould Building (w^{ch} the Right Honorable the Countess of Arundell hath reserved unto her peculiar use) and Mr. Thomas Howard's closett, &c.: 8^{o} September, 1641." In the "Footmen's Hall," were "Foure pictures hanging on the walls thereof—1st. A Gundelowe; 2nd. A Mountebanke; 3rd. A Brave. 4th. King Henry 7, his wife and children." "The Great Roome, or Hall," was situated "next to the Banketing House." "My Lord's Room" was hanged with yellow and green taffeta. A closet on the west side had the floor covered with a carpet of yellow leather. The *roof* of one of the rooms was decorated with a "picture of the Fall of Phaëton." Mr. Arden's room was "hanged with Scotch plad." Several pictures are mentioned with their artists' names—Diana and Actæon, by Titian, (now in the Bridgewater Gallery ?); Jacob's

* Walpole's Anecdotes, ii. 63.

Travelling, by Bassano, (now at Hampton Court ?); A Martyrdom, by Tintoret; The Nativity of Our Saviour, by Honthorst. No statues are mentioned.

TASEL CLOSE. [*See* Artillery Ground.]

TATTERSALL'S, in GROSVENOR PLACE, entered by a narrow lane, at the side of St. George's Hospital: a celebrated mart for the sale of horses, and so called after Richard Tattersall, (d. 1795), originally a training groom to the second and last Duke of Kingston. Tattersall acquired the foundation of his fortune by the purchase, for 2500*l.*, of the celebrated horse "Highflyer." All horses for sale must be sent on the Friday before the day of sale. The days of sale are Mondays throughout the year, and Thursdays in the height of the season. Here is a subscription-room, under the revision of the Jockey Club, and attended by all the patrons of the turf, from noblemen down to innkeepers. Days of meeting, Monday and Thursday throughout the year. Settling days, Tuesday after the Derby, Monday after the St. Leger. It is necessary to have an introduction from a subscriber. Annual subscription, 2*l.* 2*s.* The number of members is stated to be between three and four hundred. The betting at Tattersall's regulates the betting throughout the country.

TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, was so called after the Dukes of Bedford, the ground landlords. The father of the celebrated William, Lord Russell, was created after his son's death Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford, and was succeeded by his grandson, Wriothesley Russell, whose mother, the virtuous Lady Rachel Russell, was the daughter and heir of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, the son of Shakspeare's patron. Part of the Wriothesley property lay in this neighbourhood. [*See* Southampton House.] *Eminent Inhabitants.*—John Pinkerton, the historian, at No. 9; here his depraved mode of life was the cause of continual quarrels with abandoned women. Mary Anne Clarke, while mistress of the Duke of York, lived for a long time at No. 34. The same house (No. 34) was subsequently occupied by Galt, the novelist, and Douce, the antiquary. Francis Baily, President of the Royal Astronomical Society, at No. 37 from 1825 to 1844.

> "The house stands isolated in a garden, so as to be free from any material tremor from passing carriages. A small observatory was constructed in the upper part. The building in which the earth was weighed and its bulk and figure calculated, the standard measure of the British nation perpetuated, and the pendulum experiments rescued from their chief source of inaccuracy, can never cease to be an object of interest to astronomers of future generations."—*Sir John Herschell.*

Tavistock House was long the residence of James Perry, editor of the Morning Chronicle during the great days of that celebrated Whig paper.

Tavistock Row, Covent Garden. A row of houses, fourteen in number, on the south side of Covent Garden Market. In No. 4 (at the West-end corner of Tavistock-court) lived Miss Reay, the mistress of Lord Sandwich, killed in the Piazza, (1779), by Hackman, in a fit of frantic jealousy.

"A Sandwich favourite was this fair,
And her he dearly loved;
By whom six children had, we hear;
This story fatal proved.

A clergyman, O wicked one,
In Covent Garden shot her;
No time to cry upon her God,
Its hop'd he's not forgot her."

Grub-street Ballad on Miss Reay, quoted by Sir Walter Scott in his Essay on Imitations of the Ancient Ballad.

Hackman was recruiting at Huntingdon; appeared at the ball; was asked by Lord Sandwich to Hinchinbrooke; was introduced to Miss Reay, became violently enamoured of her, made proposals, and was sent into Ireland, where his regiment was. He sold out; came back on purpose to be near the object of his affection; took orders, but could not bend the inflexible fair in a black coat more than in a red. He could not live without her. He meant only to kill himself, and that in her presence; but seeing her coquet at the play with Macnamara, a young Irish Templar, he determined suddenly to dispatch her too. [*See* Tyburn.] In the upper part of the same house died Charles Macklin, at the great age of ninety-seven, or even more. Here the elder Mathews called to give the aged actor a taste of his boyish quality for the stage. In No. 5 William Vandervelde the younger died, in 1707.* "The palm," says Walpole, "is not less disputed with Raphael for his history than with Vandervelde for sea pieces." No. 13 was Zincke's, the celebrated miniature painter. Nathaniel Dance was a subsequent inhabitant of the same house; but one still more celebrated was Peter Pindar, who wrote many of his invectives against George III. and the Royal Academy in the garret of No. 13.

Temple (The), from τεμνειν, "to cut off." A liberty or district between Fleet-street and the Thames, and so called from the Knights Templars, who made their first London habitation in Holborn, in 1118, and removed to Fleet-street, or the New

* Smith's Nollekens, i. 190.

Temple, in 1184. Spenser alludes to this London locality in his beautiful Prothalamion :—

> "those bricky towers *
> The which on Thames' broad aged back doe ride,
> Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,
> There whilom wont the Templar Knights to bide,
> Till they decayed through pride."

At the downfall of the Templars, in 1313, the New Temple in Fleet-street was given by Edward II. to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, whose tomb, in Westminster Abbey, has called forth the eulogistic criticism of the classic Flaxman. At the Earl of Pembroke's death the property passed to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, [*see* St. John's Gate], by whom the Inner and Middle Temples were leased to the students of the Common Law, and the Outer Temple to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and Lord Treasurer, beheaded by the citizens of London in 1326. No change took place when the Temple property passed to the Crown, at the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., and the students of the two Inns of Court remained the tenants of the Crown till the year 1608, when James I., by letters patent, conferred the two Temples on the benchers of the two societies and their successors for ever. [*See* Inner Temple ; Middle Temple ; Essex House.] There are two edifices in the Temple well worthy of a visit: the Temple Church, (serving for both Temples), and the *Middle Temple Hall*.

The Temple Church was the church of the Knights Templars, and is divided into two parts, the Round Church and the Choir. The Round Church (transition Norman work) was built, as an inscription in Saxon characters, formerly on the stone-work over the little door next the cloister, recorded, in the year 1185, and dedicated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem; the Choir (which is pure early English) was finished in 1240. The restorations and alterations, made 1839-42, at a cost of 70,000*l*., amounting nearly to the reconstruction of the Choir, are in correct twelfth and thirteenth century taste ; but it is much to be lamented that the changes were of so sweeping a character that the interest of association was not regarded, and that the monuments to several great men (though architecturally out of place) were not suffered to remain in the arcades and compartments in which they were first erected. *Observe.*—Entrance doorway, (very fine); two groups of monumental effigies, in

* The Fire of London was stopped in its march westward by the brick buildings of the Temple. The houses in Fleet-street were of wood. [*See* Ram Alley.]

Round Church, of Knights Templars, cross-legged, (names unknown, at least very uncertain); the figure between the two columns on the south-east having a foliage-ornament about the head, and the feet resting upon a lion, represents, it is said, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, (d. 1119), Earl Marshal and Protector of England during the minority of Henry III.; monument of white marble, left of the altar, to the learned Selden,* (d. 1654); he is buried beneath; and in the Triforium, (ascended by a narrow staircase), the tombs of Plowden, the jurist; Martin, to whom Ben Jonson dedicates his Poetaster; Howell, the letter-writer, (d. 1666); Edmund Gibbon.

"My family arms are the same which were borne by the Gibbons of Kent in an age when the College of Heralds religiously guarded the distinctions of blood and name; a lion rampant gardant, between three schallop shells argent, on a field azure. I should not, however, have been tempted to blazon my coat of arms were it not connected with a whimsical anecdote. About the reign of James I. the three harmless schallop shells were changed by Edmund Gibbon, Esq., into three ogresses, or female cannibals, with a design of stigmatising three ladies, his kinswomen, who had provoked him by an unjust lawsuit. But this singular mode of revenge, for which he obtained the sanction of Sir William Seager, king at arms, soon expired with its author; and on his own monument in the Temple Church the monsters vanish, and the three schallop shells resume their proper and hereditary place."—*Gibbon.*

In the burial-ground east of the Choir, and without the building, Oliver Goldsmith was buried, on the 9th of April, 1774, at five o'clock in the evening. The place is undistinguished; but a tablet recently erected in a recess on the north side of the Choir commemorates the circumstance. The Round was used as a place where lawyers received their clients, each occupying his own particular post, like a merchant upon 'Change.

"*Face.* Here's one from Captain Face, sir, [*to* Surly]
Desires you meet him in the Temple Church
Some half hour hence."—*Ben Jonson, The Alchemist.*

"*Face.* I have walk'd the Round
Till now, and no such thing."—*Ibid.*

"And for advice 'twixt him and us he had made choice of a lawyer, a mercer, and a merchant, who that morning were appointed to meet him in the Temple Church."—*Middleton, Father Hubburd's Tales*, 4to, 1604.

* "His grave was about ten foot deepe or better, walled up a good way with bricks, of which also the bottome was paved, but the sides at the bottome for about two foot high were of black polished marble, wherein his coffin (covered with black bayes) lyeth, and upon that wall of marble was presently lett downe a huge black marble stone of great thicknesse, with this inscription: 'Hic jacet corpus Johannis Seldeni, qui obijt 30 die Novembris 1654.' Over this was turned an arch of brick (for the House would not lose their ground) and upon that was throwne the earth, &c."—*Aubrey*, iii. 533.

"Retain all sorts of witnesses
That ply i' the Temples under trees,
Or walk the Round with Knights o' th' Posts,
About the cross-legg'd knights their hosts;
Or wait for customers between
The pillar rows in Lincoln's Inn."—*Hudibras*, Pt. iii., C. iii.

"*Courtin.* I shall be ere long as greasy as an Alsatian bully; this flapping hat, pinned up on one side, with a sandy weather-beaten peruke, dirty linen, and to complete the figure, a long scandalous iron sword jarring at my heels. My companions the worthy Knights of the most noble order of the Post, your peripatetic philosophers of the Temple Walks."—*Otway, The Soldier's Fortune*, 4to, 1681.

Nor was this custom forgotten when the present cloisters were rebuilt, after the Great Fire of 1666.

"I remember that after the fire of the Temple, it was considered whether the old cloister walks should be rebuilt, or rather improved into chambers; which latter had been for the benefit of the Middle Temple. But in regard it could not be done without the consent of the Inner houses, the Masters of the Middle houses waited upon the then Mr. Attorney Finch, to desire the concurrence of his society, upon a proposition of some benefit to be thrown in on his side. But Mr. Attorney would by no means give way to it, and reproved the Middle Templars very bitterly and eloquently upon the subject of students walking in evenings there, and putting cases 'which,' he said, 'was done in his time, as mean and low as the buildings were then, however it comes,' said he, 'that such a benefit to students is now made so little account of.' And, thereupon, the cloisters, by the order and disposition of Sir Christopher Wren, were built as they now stand."—*North's Life of Lord Keeper Guilford*, i. 27, ed. 1826.

The Preacher at the Temple is called Master of the Temple. This was once an appointment of greater dignity and expectations than it is now.* The learned and judicious Hooker, author of the Ecclesiastical Polity, was for six years Master of the Temple—"a place," says Izaak Walton, "which he accepted rather than desired." Travers, a disciple of Cartwright, the Nonconformist, was then lecturer; and Hooker, it was said, preached Canterbury in the forenoon, and Travers Geneva in the afternoon. The Benchers were divided; and Travers, being first silenced by the Archbishop, Hooker resigned, and in his quiet parsonage of Boscombe renewed the contest in print, in his

* When Sherlock, bishop of Salisbury, was Master of the Temple, the sees of Canterbury and London were vacant about the same time, (1748); this occasioned an epigram upon Sherlock.

"At the Temple one day Sherlock taking a boat,
The waterman asked him, 'Which way will you float?'
'Which way,' says the doctor, 'why, fool, with the stream!'
To St. Paul's or to Lambeth was all one to him."

The tide in favour of Sherlock was running to St. Paul's. He was made Bishop of London.

Ecclesiastical Polity. In this church Archbishop Usher preached the funeral sermon of the learned Selden. The organ was made by Father Schmydt, or Smith, in honourable competition with a builder of the name of Harris. Blow and Purcell, then in their prime, performed on Father Smith's organ on appointed days; and till Harris's was heard, every one believed that Smith's must be chosen. Harris employed Baptiste Draghi, organist to Queen Catherine, "to touch his organ," which brought it into favour; and thus the two continued vieing with each other for near a twelvemonth. The decision at length was left to the notorious Judge Jefferies, who decided in favour of Father Smith. Smith excelled in the diapason, or foundation stops; Harris principally in the reed stops. The choral services on a Sunday are well performed, and well attended. The Round of the church is open to all, but the Choir is reserved for the Benchers and students. Strangers are admitted by the introduction of a member of either Temple. [*See* Middle Temple Hall; Inner Temple Hall.] Shakspeare has made the "Temple Gardens"—a fine open space, fronting the Thames—the place in which the distinctive badges (the white rose and red rose) of the houses of York and Lancaster were first assumed by their respective partizans.

"*Suffolk.* Within the Temple Hall we were too loud:
The garden here is more convenient.
* * * * *

"*Plantagenet.* Let him that is a true-born gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.
"*Somerset.* Let him that is no coward, nor no flatterer,
But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.
* * * * *

"*Plantagenet.* Hath not thy rose a canker, Somerset?
"*Somerset.* Hath not thy rose a thorn, Plantagenet?
* * * * *

"*Warwick.* this brawl to-day,
Grown to this faction in the Temple Gardens,
Shall send, between the red-rose and the white,
A thousand souls to death and deadly night."
Shakspeare, First Part of Henry VI., Act ii., sc. 4.

It would now be impossible to revive the scene in the supposed place of its origin, for such is the smoke and foul air of London, that the commonest and hardiest kind of rose has long ceased to put forth a bud in the Temple Gardens. The Temple is walled in on every side, and protected with gates. There is no poor-law within its precinct; and it is said that the Temple Church, though it possesses a font, is the only church

in which a christening never took place. This, however, is only a vulgar error, to be added to the alarming catalogue made by Sir Thomas Browne. [*See* Inner Temple Lane ; Middle Temple Lane ; King's Bench Walk ; Paper Buildings ; Hare Court ; Elm Court ; Ram Alley ; Crown Office Row ; Fig Tree Court ; Brick Court.]

TEMPLE BAR. A gateway of Portland stone, separating the 28*l*. Strand from Fleet-street ; the City from the shire. [*See* Shire Lane.]

> "Temple Bar is the place where the freedom of the City of London and the Liberty of the City of Westminster doth part: which separation was anciently only Posts, Rails and a Chain ; such as now are at Holbourn, Smithfield and Whitechapel Bars. Afterwards there was a House of Timber, erected cross the street, with a narrow gateway, and an entry on the south side of it under the house."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 273.

The gate, described by Strype, was taken down after the Great Fire, and the present Bar erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, in the year 1670. On the east side, in niches, are the statues of Queen Elizabeth and King James I., and on the west side, those of Charles I. and Charles II., all by John Bushnell, who died in 1701.* There is a curious custom connected with Temple Bar which deserves description. The gates are invariably closed by the City authorities whenever the sovereign has occasion to enter the City, and are closed at no other time. The visit of the sovereign is, indeed, a rare occurrence—confined to a thanksgiving in St. Paul's for some important victory, or the opening of a public building like the New Royal Exchange. A herald sounds a trumpet before the gate—another herald knocks—a parley ensues—the gates are then thrown open, and the Lord Mayor for the time being makes over the sword of the City to the sovereign, who graciously returns it to the Mayor. Stow describes in his Annales a scene like this, when Queen Elizabeth was on her way to St. Paul's to return thanks for the defeat of the Armada.

> "Over the gate of the Temple Bar, were placed the waites of the Citie : and at the same bar the Lord Mayor and his brethren, the Aldermen in scarlet, received and welcomed her Majesty to her City and Chamber, delivering to her hands the sceptre [sword], which after certain speeches had, her Highness redelivered to the Mayor, and he again taking his horse bare the same before her."—*Stow's Annales.*

When Cromwell and the Parliament dined in the City in state, on the 7th of June, 1649, the same ceremony was observed; the Mayor delivering up the sword to the speaker, says Whitelocke,

* Pennant assigns the statue of Elizabeth to Anne of Denmark.

"as he used to do to the King." Queen Anne went through the same ceremony on her way to St. Paul's to return thanks for the Duke of Marlborough's victories, and Queen Victoria on her way to Cornhill to open the Royal Exchange. The mangled remains of Sir Thomas Armstrong, the head and quarters of Sir William Perkins, and the quarters of Sir John Friend, were among the early ornaments of the present Temple Bar. Armstrong was concerned in the Rye House Plot; Perkins and Friend in an attempt to assassinate William III. The heads of the victims of the fatal "'45" were the last placed upon the Bar. "I have been this morning at the Tower," Walpole writes to Montagu, Aug. 16th, 1746, "and passed under the new heads at Temple Bar, where people make a trade of letting spying-glasses at a halfpenny a look." "I remember," said Johnson, "once being with Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey. While he surveyed Poets' Corner, I said to him:—

'Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis.'

When we got to the Temple Bar he stopped me, pointed to the heads upon it, and slily whispered me:—

'Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis.'"

Johnson was a Jacobite at heart. The last heads which remained on the Bar were those of Fletcher and Townley.* "Yesterday," says a news writer of the 1st of April, 1772, "one of the rebels' heads on Temple Bar fell down. There is only one head now remaining." The interior of the Bar is leased from the City, by Messrs. Child, the bankers, as a repository for the old ledgers and cash books of their house. The best view of the Bar and the adjacent buildings on the City side is a view by Michael Angelo Rooker, painted in 1772,† and now in the possession of Messrs. Child.

TEMPLE CHURCH. [*See* The Temple.]

TEMPLE STAIRS. At the bottom of Middle-Temple-lane, and now blocked up.

> "We were no sooner come to the Temple Stairs, but we were surrounded with a crowd of Watermen, offering us their respective services. Sir Roger, after having looked about him very attentively, spied one with a wooden leg, and immediately gave him orders to get his boat ready."—*Spectator*, No. 283.

TEMPLE EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, near TEMPLE BAR. Here the Fire of London stopped. Several of Goldsmith's letters

* Ann. Reg., p. 52, fol. 1766. † Edwards's Anecdotes, p. 265.

are dated from this house, which ceased to be a coffee-house about the year 1810.

TENISON'S (ARCHBISHOP) LIBRARY. A library and news-room in Castle-street, St. Martin's-lane, immediately behind the National Gallery, founded in 1684, by Dr. Tenison, then vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The origin of the library is related by Evelyn.

> "15th Feb. 1683-4. Dr. Tenison communicated to me his intention of erecting a Library in St. Martin's parish, for the public use, and desired my assistance, with Sir Christopher Wren, about the placing and structure thereof. A worthy and laudable design. He told me there were 30 or 40 young men in Orders in his parish, either governors to young gentlemen, or chaplains to noblemen, who being reproved by him on occasion for frequenting taverns or coffee-houses, told him they would study or employ their time better if they had books. This put the pious Doctor on this design."—*Evelyn.*

Mode of Admission.—Annual subscription.

its Tides, p. 938.

THAMES (THE). The noblest commercial river in the world, yet converted into a sewer both above and below London; a sweet flowing stream about Richmond and Twickenham; still higher up, about Pangbourne, (where you may catch some pleasing glimpses from the Great Western Railway), pastoral and pretty; and at the Nore and Sheerness, where the Medway joins it, an estuary where the navies of the world may sail uncrowded, or ride safely at anchor. It rises in Gloucestershire, and passing Oxford, Windsor, Hampton Court, Twickenham, Richmond, Fulham, Chelsea, London, and Greenwich, falls into the English Channel at a distance of 60 miles from London. From London Bridge to King's Head Stairs, at *Rotherhithe*, is called the Upper Pool; from thence to *Cuckold's Point*, the Lower Pool; thence to Deptford Dockyard, Limehouse Reach; thence to Enderby's Rope-house, Greenwich Reach; thence to Blackwall Point, Blackwall Reach. At very high tides, and after long easterly winds, the water at London Bridge is very often brackish. Spenser calls it the "The silver-streaming Thames;" Middleton and Herrick, "The silver-footed Thamesis." Denham has sung its praises in some noble couplets, and Pope described its banks with the accuracy of a Dutch painter in his ludicrous imitation of Spenser's manner.

> "O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
> My great example, as it is my theme!
> Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not dull,
> Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."
>
> *Sir John Denham.*

"I take it ill you should say anything against the Mole; it is a reflection, I see, cast at the Thames. Do you think that rivers which have lived in

London and its neighbourhood all their days, will run roaring and tumbling about, like your Tramontane torrents in the North. No, they only glide and whisper."—*Gray (the poet) to Mr. Wharton, Aug. 13th*, 1754.

"The morning was fair and bright, and we had a passage thither [from London to Gravesend] I think as pleasant as can be conceived; for take it with all its advantages, particularly the number of fine ships you are always sure of seeing by the way, there is nothing to equal it in all the rivers of the world. The yards of Deptford and Woolwich are noble sights. . . . . We saw likewise several Indiamen just returned from their voyage. . . . . The colliers likewise, which are very numerous and even assemble in fleets, are ships of great bulk; and if we descend to those used in the American, African, and European trades, and pass through those which visit our own coasts, to the small craft that lie between Chatham and the Tower, the whole forms a most pleasing object to the eye, as well as highly warming to the heart of an Englishman, who has any degree of love for his country, or can recognise any effect of the patriot in his constitution."—*Fielding, A Voyage to Lisbon.*

"An alderman of London reasonably (as methought) affirmed that although London received great nourishment by the residence of the prince, the repair of the parliament and the courts of justice, yet it stood principally by the advantage of the situation upon the river; for when, as on a time, it was told him by a courtier that Queen Mary, in her displeasure against London, had appointed to remove with the parliament and term to Oxford, this plain man demanded whether she meant also to divert the river Thames from London or no? and when the gentleman had answered 'No;' 'Then,' quoth the alderman, 'by God's grace, we shall do well enough at London whatsoever become of the term and parliament.'"—*An Apology for the City of London, written about* 1578, *and appended to Stow's Survey, 4to*, 1598.*

Queen Elizabeth died at Richmond, and her body was brought with great pomp by water to Whitehall:

"The Queen was brought by water to Whitehall;
At every stroke the oars did tears let fall:
More clung about the barge; fish under water
Wept out their eyes of pearl, and swum blind after.
I think the bargemen might with easier thighs
Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes.
For howsoe'er, thus much my thoughts have scan'd,
Sh'ad come by water, had she come by land."

Contemporary Epitaph quoted by Camden in his Remains, p. 388.

Cowley died at Chertsey, on the Thames, and his body was carried by water to Whitehall:

"Oh, early lost! what tears the river shed
When the sad pomp along his banks was led."

Pope, Windsor Forest.

Nelson's body was brought in great state by water from Greenwich to Whitehall. State prisoners, committed from the Council Chamber to the Tower or the Fleet, were invariably taken by water. The Thames, that carried, in the reign of James II., the seven bishops to the Tower, was made the repository of the

* Fuller tells the same story of King James I., (Worthies, p. 190, ed. 1662).

Great Seal of England, which James, in his flight, threw into the river while crossing in a small boat from Millbank to Lambeth. It was accidentally fished up a few months after. The Thames was frozen over in the winters of 1564, 1608, 1634-5, 1683-4, 1715-16, 1739-40, 1789, and 1814. The frost of 1683-4 is known as Frost or Blanket Fair, and was kept with peculiar honours, such as the establishment of a printing-press and the roasting of an ox whole.

"The weather is so very sharp and the frost so great, that the river here is quite frozen over, so that for these three days last past, people have gone over it, in several places, and many booths are built on it between Lambeth and Westminster, where they roast meat and sell drink."—*The Duke of York (James II.) to the Prince of Orange (Will. III.), Jan. 4th,* 1683-4.

The bridges were built and opened to the public in the following order :—Old London Bridge in 1209 ; Westminster Bridge in 1750 ; Blackfriars Bridge in 1769 ; Vauxhall Bridge in 1816 ; Waterloo Bridge in 1817 ; Southwark Bridge in 1819 ; New London Bridge in 1831 ; and Hungerford Suspension Bridge in 1845. The Thames Tunnel was opened in 1843. [*See* all these names.] Taylor, the water poet, was a licensed sculler or waterman on the Thames in the reign of James I. The scene of Dryden's Essay on Dramatic Poesy is laid in a boat on the Thames. The coat and silver badge, for which Doggett, the actor, who died in 1721, bequeathed a sum of money, is rowed for every 1st of August, (the anniversary of the Hanoverian succession), by six young watermen, whose apprenticeship expired the year before. The first regatta seen in this country took place on the Thames before *Ranelagh Gardens*, June 23rd, 1775. The Thames watermen have long been famous. The distance between Richmond Bridge and Westminster Bridge (14 miles 3 furlongs) was rowed with tide, July 31st, 1848, by a Mr. Clayton, in one hour forty-three minutes and forty-five seconds. His bet was to row the distance in one hour and fifty minutes. The first steamboat seen on the Thames was in 1816. The Thames was formerly famous for its water dialect, or mob language, one of the privileges of the river assumed by watermen, of which Ned Ward and Tom Brown have both left specimens, and of which Fielding complains so touchingly in his voyage to Lisbon.

"*Leatherhead.* There's no talking to these watermen, they will have the last word."—*Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

"Many ladies will take a broad jest as cheerfully as from the watermen."—*Wycherley, Dedication of Plain Dealer.*

"To the knight's great surprize, as he gave the good night to two or three young fellows a little before our landing, one of them instead of returning the

civility asked us what green old Put we had in the boat, and whether he was not ashamed to go a wenching at his years? with a great deal of the like Thames ribaldry. Sir Roger seemed a little shocked at first, but at length assuming a face of magistracy told us, That if he were a Middlesex Justice, he would make such vagrants know that her Majesty's subjects were no more to be abused by water than by land."—*The Spectator*, No. 383.

"It is well-known that there was formerly a rude custom for those who were sailing upon the Thames to accost each other as they passed in the most abusive language they could invent; generally however with as much satirical humour as they were capable of producing. Johnson was once eminently successful in this species of contest. A fellow having attacked him with some coarse railery, Johnson answered him thus, 'Sir, your wife, under pretence of keeping a bawdy house, is a receiver of stolen goods."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*, ed. *Croker*, iv. 357.

The sewerage of London, and the restless state of the stream from the number of steamboats passing up and down, have materially contributed to poison the purity of the water. Yet the Thames was once famous for its fish. "What should I speake," says Harrison, in 1586, "of the fat and sweet salmons, daily taken in this streame, and that in such plentie (after the time of the smelt be past) as no river in Europe is able to exceed it."* The first salmon of the season was invariably carried to the King's table, by the fishermen of the Thames; and a sturgeon caught below London Bridge was carried to the table of the Lord Mayor; if above bridge, to the table of the King or Lord High Admiral.† Evelyn records the curious circumstance that a whale 58 feet in length was killed in the Thames between Deptford and Greenwich, on June 3rd, 1658. The wind had been blowing northerly for nearly six months. Now, however, it is very different; a salmon has not been taken in the Thames for many years; and the produce of the river in and near London is confined to flounders, eels, and whitebait. The flounders and eels are small, but sweet; and the whitebait is almost peculiar to the Thames. [*See* Blackwall; York House.] Fishing-tackle shops are still to be seen in *Crooked-lane*, leading to *Old Swan Stairs*, where the Thames fishermen lived who attended on the London disciples of Izaak Walton, but the shoals of roach that frequented the starlings of Old London Bridge were of rare occurrence before the removal of the bridge, and are now no longer to be seen. The impurity of the stream has driven bathers away—yet it was once very different. Lord Northampton, in the reign of Charles I., was taken ill of the cholic, of which he died while washing himself in the Thames,

* Harrison's description of England, before Holinshed, p. 46, ed. 1586.

† MS. regulations in Lord Steward's office, dated Feb. 21st, 1607; Dugdale's Troubles, p. 580, fol. 1681.

after he had waited on the King at supper, and had supped himself. Blood concealed himself among the reeds at Battersea, in order to shoot King Charles II. while bathing in the Thames over against Chelsea. One of the darling recreations of Sir Dudley North was swimming in the Thames.

"He used that so much, that he became quite a master of it. He could live in the water an afternoon with as much ease as others walk upon land. He shot the bridge [Old London Bridge] divers times at low-water, which showed him not only active, but intrepid; for courage is required to bear the very sight of that tremendous cascade, which few can endure to pass in a boat."—*Roger North's Lives of the Norths*, ii. 294, 8vo, 1826.

The polite Earl of Chesterfield directed a letter to Lord Pembroke, (the collector,) who was always swimming, "To the Earl of Pembroke, in the Thames, over-against Whitehall."* "Last week," says Lord Byron, the poet, in a letter dated Aug. 11th, 1807, "I swam in the Thames from Lambeth through the two bridges, Westminster and Blackfriars, a distance, including the different turns and tacks made on the way, of three miles." The London visitor should make a point of descending the Thames by a steamboat from Chelsea to Blackwall, (the work of an hour and a half), and of observing the following places, principally on the left or Middlesex bank:—(l.), Chelsea Old Church; Chelsea Hospital; Vauxhall Bridge; (l.), Penitentiary; (rt.), Lambeth Palace; (l.), church of St. John's, Westminster, and Houses of Parliament; Westminster Bridge; (l.), Board of Control; Montague House; Sir Robert Peel's house in Privy-gardens, (distinguished by its bay windows); (l.), Whitehall-stairs; the Great Coal Depôt at Scotland-yard; Hungerford Suspension Bridge; (l.), York Water-gate, one of Inigo Jones's finest works; the Adelphi Terrace, (Garrick's house is the centre one); Waterloo Bridge; (l.), Somerset House; Temple-gardens, and roof of Middle Temple Hall; St. Bride's Church, (the steeple one of Wren's great works); (l.), Whitefriars, the site of *Alsatia*, now partly occupied by enormous gas-works; Blackfriars Bridge; here you have a very fine view of St. Paul's, and the City churches; *observe* how grandly Bow steeple, with its dragon on the top, towers above them all, and commands attention by the harmony of its proportions; Southwark Bridge; here the right or Surrey side, commonly called the Bankside, becomes interesting from its fine associations—here stood the Globe Theatre, the Bear Garden, and Winchester House, and (rt.) here is the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark. You now pass under London Bridge, and should *observe*, (l.), the steeple of St. Magnus and the Monument. Here begins the Pool.

* Walpole to Lady Craven, Nov. 27th, 1786.

Observe.—(l.), Traitors' Gate and the White Tower; St. Katherine's Docks; (rt.), Rotherhithe Church; here you pass over the Thames Tunnel; (rt.), Greenwich Hospital, on the Surrey side, one of Wren's great masterpieces; the Observatory at Greenwich; Blackwall Reach, &c. [*See* all these places, Greenwich excepted.] I cannot conclude this too brief an account of a noble river, without expressing a wish that the side sewer and terrace embankment scheme (so long talked about, and first projected by John Martin, the painter) may be carried out before many years are over. By narrowing the current we shall recover a large quantity of waste ground on each side, and escape from the huge unhealthy mudbanks that disfigure the river about Scotland-yard. [*See* Folly; Pool; Cuckold's Point, &c.]

Thames Street, or, Stockfishmonger Row,* runs along the river bank, from *Puddle Dock* to *The Tower*, and is above a mile in length. That part of the street below London Bridge is called Lower Thames-street; and that part of it above bridge, Upper Thames-street.

"On the north side, as well as on the south side of this Thames Street, are many fair houses, large for stowage, built for merchants; but towards the east end thereof, namely over against Galley Key, Wool Key, and the Custom House, there have been of old time some large buildings of stone, the ruins whereof do yet remain, but the first builders and owners of them are worn out of memory, wherefore the common people affirm Julius Cæsar to be the builder thereof, as also of the Tower itself. Some are of another opinion, and that a more likely. That this great stone building, was sometime the lodging appointed for the Princes of Wales, when they repaired to this city, and that therefore the street in that part is still called Petty Wales, which name remaineth there most commonly until this day, even as where the Kings of Scotland used to be lodged betwixt Charing Cross and Whitehall, it is likewise called Scotland [Yard]. And where the Earls of Britons were lodged without Aldersgate, the street is called Britain Street [Little Britain]."—*Stow*, p. 52.

"Some excavations made for sewers in Thames Street led to discoveries which confirm the truth of Fitz-Stephen's assertion that London was formerly walled on the water side, and although in his time the wall was no longer standing, at least in an entire state, there was probably enough left to trace its course by. This wall was first noticed at the foot of Lambeth Hill, forming an angle with Thames Street, and extending, with occasional breaks, to Queenhithe; and some walling of similar character, probably a part of the above, has been noticed in Thames-street, opposite Queen-street. It was from eight to ten feet thick, and about eight deep, reckoning the top at nine feet from the present street level, and composed of ragstone and flint, with alternate layers of red and yellow, plain and curve-edged tiles, cemented by mortar, as firm and hard as the tiles, from which it could not be separated. For the foundation strong oaken piles were used, upon which was laid a stratum of chalk and stones, and then a course of hewn sand-stones, from

* Stow, p. 133.

three to four feet long, by two and a half in width."—*C. Roach Smith, Arch. Journal*, i. 114.

> "Thames Street gives cheeses, Covent Garden fruits,
> Moorfields old books, and Monmouth Street old suits."
>
> *Gay, Trivia.*

"I had rather live all my days among the cheesemongers' shops in Thames Street, than pass such another spring in this filthy country."—*The Connoisseur, June 13th*, 1754, No. 20.

Observe.—In Upper Thames-street, walking eastward to *The Tower;* church of *St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf;* churchyard of *St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf*, (this church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt); *Trig-lane;* church of *St. Mary, Somerset*, (corner of Fish-street-hill); *Castle Baynard*, (name alone); *Broken Wharf;* church of *St. Michael, Queenhithe; Gardiner's-lane*, (bas-relief of Gardiner, engraved by J. T. Smith); *Queenhithe;* church of *St. James, Garlickhithe; Vintners' Hall; College-hill; Dowgate; Allhallows the More; Coldharbour; Steelyard; Suffolk-lane* and *Merchant Tailors' School; Lawrence-Poultney-hill; Old Swan Stairs*, (here is the Shades, at London Bridge, much and deservedly frequented for the excellent flavour of its wines and its moderate charges). Here the street passes under *London Bridge. Observe.*—In Lower Thames-street, *Fish-street-hill;* church of *St. Magnus*, (built by Wren); *Pudding-lane*, (where the Great Fire of 1666 broke out); *Botolph-lane*, (so called from the church of St. Botolph, on your left as you ascend); *Billingsgate; St. Mary-at-Hill*, (so called from the church on the hill, on your left as you ascend); church of *St. Dunstan's-in-the-East*, (built by Wren); *Custom House; The Tower.*

Thames Tunnel, (two miles below London Bridge). A tunnel 1200 feet in length, beneath the bed of the river Thames, connecting Wapping, on the left side of the river, with Rotherhithe, or Redriff, on the right. This great work (a monument of the skill, energy, and enterprise of Sir Isambard K. Brunel, by whom it was planned, carried out through great difficulties, and finally completed) was commenced March 2nd, 1825, closed for seven years by an inundation, which filled the whole tunnel with water, Aug. 12th, 1828, recommenced January, 1835, (thousands of sacks of clay being thrown into the river-bed above it), and opened to the public for public traffic March 25th, 1843. The idea of the shield, upon which Sir Isambard Brunel's new plan of tunnelling is founded, was suggested to him by the operations of the teredo, a testaceous worm covered with a cylindrical shell, which eats its way through the hardest wood, and has on this account been called

by Linnæus, Calamitas navium. The shield (the great feature in the Thames Tunnel operations) consisted of twelve separate parts, or divisions, each containing three cells, or thirty-six cells in all. In these cells the miners worked, protected by the shield above and in front, and backed by the bricklayers behind, who built up as fast as the miners advanced. Government lent 247,000*l.*, in Exchequer bills, to advance the works, and the total cost is said to have been about 614,000*l.* The yearly amount of tolls and receipts is under 5000*l.*, a sum barely sufficient to cover the necessary expenditure, from the constant influx of land springs. It belongs to a public company called the Thames Tunnel Company. The descent and ascent are by cylindrical shafts of 100 steps each, and the toll for foot passengers is one penny each passenger.

Thanet Place, Fleet Street, was so called after the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet. [*See* Rose Tavern.]

Thanet House, Aldersgate Street.

> "And the 7 day of May 1664, being Saturdaie, about 3 o'clock in the morning dyed my sonne-in-law John Tufton Earle of Thanet in his house called Thanet House, in Aldersgate-street at London in those lodgings that look towards the street, which he had about 20 years since built with free-stone very magnificently."—*True Memorials of Anne Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery.*

[*See* Aldersgate Street.]

Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street. A celebrated tavern, with a large room for public meetings. It stood originally on the site of the present *Conservative Club.*

> "The Deanery-house may well be match'd,
> Under correction, with the Thatch'd."
> *Swift, Birthday Verses on Mr. Ford.*

> "27 Dec., 1711. I entertained our Society at the Thatched House Tavern to-day at dinner; but brother Bathurst sent for wine, the house affording none."—*Swift, Journal to Stella.*

> "In the debates on the Regency, a prim peer, remarkable for his finical delicacy and formal adherence to etiquette, having cited pompously certain resolutions which he said had been passed by a party of noblemen and gentlemen of great distinction at the Thatched House Tavern, the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in adverting to these, said, 'As to what the noble lord in the red riband told us he had heard at the alehouse.'"—*Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors*, v. 643.

In this tavern, Gildon has laid the scene of his Comparison between the Two Stages, (12mo, 1702). The present Thatched House is at No. 85; here are the Dilettanti portraits. [*See* Dilettanti Society.]

Thavie's Inn, No. 57, Holborn. An Inn of Chancery appertain-

ing to *Lincoln's Inn*, but sold by that society in 1771 to a Mr. Middleton. It derives its name from John Thavie, of the Armourers' Company, who in 1348 bequeathed certain houses in Holborn towards the fabric of the adjoining church of St. Andrew, still possessed by the parish, and returning a rental of 1300*l.* a year.

> "I must and will begin with Thavis Inne, for besides that at my first coming to London, I was admitted for probation into that good house, I take it to be the oldest Inn of Chancery, at the least in Holborn. It was before the dwelling of an honest citizen called John Thavie an armorer, and was rented of him in the time of King Edward the 3 by the chief Professors then of the Law, viz., Apprentices, as it is yet extant in a record in the Hustings, and whereof my Lord Coke shewed to me the transcript, but since that time it was purchased for the students and other professors of the Law of Chancery by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, about the reign of King Henry the Seventh and retaineth the name of the old Landlord or owner Master Thavie."—*Sir George Buc, in Howes*, p. 1074, ed. 1631.

Theatrical Funds. The Drury-lane Theatrical Fund was established by David Garrick for the relief and support of aged and decayed persons of the Drury-lane company of players. The applicants for relief must be subscribers to the society, or the widows and children of subscribers. Office, stage-door Drury-lane Theatre. The Covent Garden Theatrical Fund is similarly constituted. Office, stage-door Covent Garden Theatre. Besides these two societies there is the General Theatrical Fund Association, established in 1839, for more general purposes.

Theatre (The), Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, the earliest building erected in or near London purposely for scenic exhibitions, stood on "certain howsing and void grounds lying and being in Holywell, in the county of Middlesex," let, April 13th, 1576, by Giles Allein, of Haseleigh, in Essex, gentleman, to "James Burbadge, late of London, joiner," for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of 14*l.* The house was erected at the cost of John Brayne, the father-in-law of Burbadge, who advanced 600*l.* on condition that Burbadge should assign to him a moiety of the theatre and its profits. That assignment does not seem to have been executed in the lifetime of Brayne, and his widow was obliged to commence proceedings in equity, to compel a fulfilment of the contract. The point in dispute was afterwards moved to the Star Chamber, Allein, the ground landlord, complaining to the Privy Council that the rent was partly unpaid, and that Cuthbert Burbadge, the son, had, Dec. 28th, 1598, "carried the wood to the Bankside, and there erected a new playhouse with the said wood." Allein's bill was referred to Francis Bacon, Esq., whose decision was that "the said bill

is very uncertain and insufficient, and that no further answer need to be made thereto."* The "new playhouse" was, I believe, the Globe, then rebuilt or enlarged.

THEOBALDS ROW or ROAD† was so called because it led to Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, the favourite hunting-seat of King James I. The King, on leaving Whitehall, went through the Strand, up Drury-lane, and so on into Holborn, Kingsgate-street, and Theobalds-road. John Le Neve lived in this row, and here he advertised that his Monumenta Anglicana (5 vols. 8vo, 1717-19) might be bought.

THIEVING LANE, WESTMINSTER.

> "Thieving-lane was so called for that thieves were led that way to the Gate House, while the Sanctuary continued in force."—*Stow*, p. 169.
>
> "This place by some is called Bow-lane, from its turning passage into Broken Cross, or Long Ditch, like a bent bow. The houses are not over well built, and divers of its inhabitants drive a trade in second-hand goods."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 63.

THOMAS (ST.) THE APOSTLE. A church in the ward of Vintry, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt. The sculptor who made the monumental bust and tomb of Shakspeare at Stratford-upon-Avon was "Gerard Johnson, a Hollander, in St. Thomas Apostells."‡

THOMAS'S (ST.), SOUTHWARK, on the north side of St. Thomas's-street. The church of the dissolved monastery or hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark; made parochial after the dissolution of religious houses, and rebuilt as we now see it in 1702. The living is in the gift of the governors of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, and the church itself in the county and archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester. The register records the marriage, Jan. 27th, 1613, of the father and mother of the excellent John Evelyn.

THOMAS'S (ST.) HOSPITAL, HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK. An hospital for sick and diseased poor persons, under the management of the Corporation of the City of London, founded (1213) by Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, as an Almonry, or house of alms; founded again more fully (1215) for canons regular, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; bought at the dissolution of religious houses by the citizens of London, and opened by them as an hospital for poor impotent and diseased people, November, 1552. The building having fallen into

---

* Proceedings in the Star Chamber preserved in the Chapter House; Shakspeare Society's Papers, vol. iv., p. 63.

† Hatton, p. 82.

‡ Dugdale's Diary, by Hamper.

decay, the governors, in the year 1699, solicited the benevolence of the public for its support, and with such success that the whole hospital was (1701-1706) built anew. As thus restored, the building consisted of three courts, with colonnades between each. Three wards were built at the sole cost of Thomas Frederic, Esq. ; and three (on the north side of the outer court) by Thomas Guy, the munificent founder of the hospital which bears his name. Day of admission, Tuesday morning, at ten. Patients stating their complaints may receive a petition at the steward's office, to be signed by a housekeeper, who must engage to remove the patient on discharge or death, or pay 1*l.* 1*s.* for funeral. The qualification of a governor is a donation of 50*l.* Of the 46,733 people under the care of the governors of this hospital in the year 1845, 3,552 in-patients and 41,815 out-patients were cured and discharged, leaving 1232 in and out-patients remaining under cure.* *Observe.*— Church of *St. Thomas* against the south wall of the inner quadrangle ; bronze statue of Edward VI., by Scheemakers ; statue of Sir Robert Clayton, "the fanatick Lord Mayor" of Dryden's Religio Laici.

THOMAS (ST.) A WATERINGS. A place of execution for the county of Surrey, situated close to the second milestone on the *Old Kent Road*, and so called from a brook, or spring, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Chaucer's pilgrims passed it on their way to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury.

> "And forth we riden a litel more than pas,
> Unto the watering of Seint Thomas,
> And then our host began his hors arrest."
> *Prologue to Canterbury Tales.*

Gerard found white saxifrage, burr-reedes, &c., "in the ditch, right against the place of execution, at the end of Southwarke, nere London, called Saint Thomas Waterings."†

> "these are the arts
> Or seven liberal deadly sciences
> Of pagery, or rather paganism,
> As the tides run! to which if he apply him,
> He may perhaps take a degree at Tyburn,
> A year the earlier ; come to read a lecture
> Upon Aquinas at St. Thomas à Waterings."
> *Ben Jonson, The New Inn.*

John Penry, alias ap Henry, a Welshman, and author of many of the Martin Mar-Prelate tracts, was hung at St. Thomas à Waterings, 29th May, 1593 ; and Franklin, one of the inferior

* Times, April 14th, 1846.

† Gerard's Herbal, fol. 1598.

agents implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, was executed at the same place on the 9th of December, 1615.

THREADNEEDLE STREET, or, as Stow calls it, *Threeneedle Street*;* "I suppose," says Hatton, "from such a sign."†

"Threadneedle-street was originally *Thrid*-needle-street, as Samuel Clarke dates it from his study there."—*D'Israeli, Cur. of Lit.*, p. 259, 1 vol. ed.

Dr. Plot writes it *Thred*needle-street in 1693.‡ Threadneedle-street runs from Bishopsgate-street to the Bank; formerly it ran to the Stocks Market, the site of the present Mansion House; but the enlargement of the Bank of England, and the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange, curtailed it considerably. "The Old Lady in Threadneedle-street" has long been a vulgar name for the Bank of England. *Observe.*—Hall of Commerce, on the north side, (where the French Church stood, and the Hospital of St. Anthony before that); Merchant Tailors' Hall, on the south side; Baltic Coffee-house, No. 58; North and South American Coffee-house and Hotel, Nos. 60 and 61; South Sea House. [*See* all these places.] The grandfather and father of Sir Philip Sydney lived in this street, in "a tenement called Lady Tate's house," on the site of a part of the House and Hospital of St. Anthony, annexed by Edward IV. to the collegiate church of St. George, in Windsor. The Dean and Canons of Windsor demised this house to Sir Henry Sydney, by an indenture, dated May 26th, 1563, for the further term of sixty years, at the yearly rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*§

THREE CRANES IN THE VINTRY.

"Then the Three Cranes Lane, so called not only of Three Cranes at a tavern door, but rather of three strong cranes of timber placed on the Vintry wharf by the Thames side to crane up wines there."—*Stow*, p. 90.

"*Iniquity.* Nay, boy, I will bring thee to the bawds and the roysters,
At Billingsgate feasting with claret-wine and oysters;
Frem thence shoot the Bridge, child, to the Cranes in the Vintry,
And see there the gimblets how they make their entry."
Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.

"14 May, 1660. Information was given to the Council of State that several of His Majesty's goods were kept at a fruiterer's warehouse near the Three Cranes, in Thames Street, for the use of Mistress Elizabeth Cromwell, wife to Oliver Cromwell, some time called Protector; and the Council ordered that persons be appointed to view them, and seventeen carts load of rich house stuff was taken from thence, and brought to Whitehall, from whence they were stolen."—*Mercurius Politicus Redivivus, Addit. MS. in British Museum*, 10,116.

* Stow, p. 69. † Hatton, p. 82.
‡ Evelyn's Memoirs, vol. ii., p. 262, 4to ed.
§ This indenture is now Ashmole MS. No. 1529.

"New Queen Street, commonly called the Three Cranes in the Vintry, a good open street, especially that part next Cheapside, which is best built and inhabited. At the lowest end of the street, next the Thames, is a pair of stairs, the usual place for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to take water at, to go to Westminster Hall, for the new Lord Mayor to be sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer. This place with the Three Cranes is now of some account for the Costermongers, where they have their warehouses for their fruit."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 13.

The host of the Bonny Black Bear, in Scott's Kenilworth, makes constant mention of the Three Cranes in the Vintry.

THREE CUPS (THE). A favourite London sign. Hatton enumerates three: on the east side of St. John-street, near Hicks's Hall; on the west side of Bread-street, near the middle; on the east side of Goswell-street, near Aldersgate-street. A fourth is mentioned by Beaumont and Fletcher;

"You know our meeting,
At the Three Cups in St. Giles'."
Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, by Dyce, iv. 42.

and a fifth, (in Holborn), by Winstanley, in his Lives of the Poets.

"At the coming forth of this first part [of The English Rogue] I being with him [Richard Head, the author] drinking, over a glass of Rhenish, made these verses upon it."—*Winstanley's Lives of the Poets*, p. 208, 12mo, 1687.

THREE LEG ALLEY, FETTER LANE. In Three-Leg-alley, (now Pemberton-row), in the parish of St. Bride's, lived and died Thomas Flatman, the miniature painter and poet. *

"Flatman who Cowley imitates with pains,
And rides a jaded Muse whipt with loose reins."
Lord Rochester.

In the time of Charles II., when Flatman lived in the parish of St. Bride's, Three-Leg-alley was one of the best inhabited parts of the parish.

THREE NUNS INN, No. 10, ALDGATE HIGH STREET, is mentioned by De Foe in his Plague year, and is at this time famous for its punch.

"I doubt not but there may be some ancient persons alive in the parish who can justify the fact of this, and are able to show even in what part of the churchyard the pit lay better than I can; the mark of it also was many years to be seen in the churchyard, on the surface lying in length, which goes by the west wall of the churchyard, out of Houndsditch, and turns east again into Whitechapel, coming out near the Three Nuns Inn."—*De Foe, Memoirs of the Plague*, ed. *Brayley*, p. 90.

THROGMORTON STREET is at the north-east corner of the BANK OF ENGLAND, and was so called after Sir Nicholas Throgmorton,

* Rate-books of St. Bride's, Fleet-street.

who is said to have been poisoned by Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favourite. There is a monument to his memory in the church of *St. Catherine Cree*. *Observe.*—Drapers' Hall, next No. 27, on the north side; Auction Mart on the south-side corner next the Bank.

Tilney Street, May Fair. Soame Jenyns died here in 1787.

Tiltyard (The), at Whitehall. An open space so called, over against the Banquetting-house, and including part of the present Parade in St. James's Park; a tiltyard for noblemen and others "to exercise themselves in justing, turning, and fighting at barriers." *

> "*Falstaff.* And now is this Vice's dagger [Justice Shallow] become a squire; and talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I 'll be sworn he never saw him but once in the Tilt-yard, and then he burst his head for crowding among the Marshal's men. I saw it; and told John of Gaunt, he beat his own name, for you might have truss'd him and all his apparel into an eel-skin."—*Shakspeare, Second Part of Henry IV.*, Act iii., sc. 2.

> "*Mr. Sage.* If it were in my power, every man that drew his sword, unless in the Service, or purely to defend his life, person or goods, from violence, (I mean abstracted from all puncto's or whims of honour), should ride the wooden horse in the Tiltyard for such first offence."—*The Tatler*, No. 39.

> "This predecessor of ours [said Sir Roger de Coverley] you see is dressed after this manner, and his cheeks would be no larger than mine, were he in a hat as I am. He was the last man that won a prize in the Tiltyard, (which is now a common street before Whitehall.) You see the broken lance that lies there by his right foot; he shivered that lance of his adversary all to pieces. . . . . I don't know but it might be exactly where the Coffee House [Man's] is now."—*The Spectator*, No. 109.

Times (The) Newspaper Office. [*See* Printing House Square.]

Titchfield Street (Great), Marylebone. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Richard Wilson, the celebrated landscape painter, at No. 85, in the year 1779. Loutherbourg, the landscape painter, at No. 45, from 1776 to 1780.† At No. 76, the house of Mr. Bonomi, R.A., died James Barry, the eminent painter.

Titchfield Street (Little), Marylebone. Here at No. 9, under the care of a Mrs. Gibson, Lord Nelson's daughter by Lady Hamilton, Horatia Nelson Thompson, was brought up. There has been so much mystery about the mother of this child, that this fact seems to deserve attention.

Token House Yard, Lothbury, was built in the reign of Charles I., on the site of the Earl of Arundel's house and garden, by

* Stow, p. 168.

† See Royal Academy Catalogues for those years.

Sir William Petty, our earliest writer on Political Economy, and the lineal ancestor of the present Marquis of Lansdowne.* Sir William Petty and John Grant, for whom Petty is said to have written the Bills of Mortality which bear his name, held property in the yard at the time of the Great Fire.†

"Passing through Token House Yard in Lothbury, of a sudden a casement violently opened just over my head, and a woman gave three frightful screeches, and then cried, 'Oh Death, Death, Death!' in a most inimitable tone, and which struck me with a horror and a chillness in my very blood. There was nobody to be seen in the whole street, neither did any other window open; for people had no curiosity now in any case; nor could any body help one another; so I went on to pass into Bell Alley."—*De Foe, Memoirs of the Plague*, ed. *Brayley*, p. 117.

TOM'S COFFEE HOUSE, in BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

"After all that has been said of Mr. Garrick, envy must own, that he owed his celebrity to his merit; and yet, of that himself seemed so diffident that he practised sundry little but innocent arts to insure the favour of the public. He kept up an interest in the city by appearing, about twice in a winter, at Tom's Coffee House in Cornhill, the usual rendezvous of young merchants at 'Change time; and frequented a club established for the sake of his company in the Queen's Arms Tavern in St. Paul's Church Yard."—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson*, p. 433.

"Tom's Coffee House, May 30, 1770. There is such a noise of business and politics in the room that my inaccuracy in writing here is highly excusable. My present profession obliges me to frequent places of the best resort."—*Chatterton to his Sister*, (*Dix's Life*, p. 275).

TOM'S COFFEE HOUSE, in DEVEREUX COURT. [*See* Devereux Court.] There is a letter of Pope's in print, addressed to Fortescue, his "counsel learned in the law," at this coffee-house.

TOM'S COFFEE HOUSE, No. 17, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN, stood on the north side over-against *Button's*, and was so called after Thomas West, the landlord, who killed himself in a delirium, Nov. 26th, 1722.‡

"N.B. Mr. Ironside has, within five weeks last past, muzzled three lions, gorged five, and killed one. On Monday next the skin of the dead one will be hung up in terrorem, at Button's Coffee House, over-against Tom's in Covent Garden."—*The Guardian*, No. 71.

"After the Play the best company generally go to Tom's and Will's Coffee Houses near adjoining, where there is playing at Picket, and the best of conversation till midnight. Here you will see blue and green ribbons and Stars sitting familiarly, and talking with the same freedom as if they had left their quality and degrees of distance at home."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, i. 172, 8vo, 1722.

"Mr. Murphy said, he remembered when there were several people alive in London who enjoyed a considerable reputation, merely from having written

---

* European Magazine, vol. ii., p. 108.
† Addit. MS. in British Museum, 5073, art. 55.
‡ Historical Register for 1722, p. 52.

a paper in 'The Spectator.' He mentioned particularly Mr. Ince, who used to frequent Tom's Coffee House."—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*, p. 504, 8vo ed.

"The house in which I reside, (17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden,) was the famous Tom's Coffee-house, memorable in the reign of Queen Anne; and for more than half a century afterwards: the room in which I conduct my business, as a coin dealer, is that which, in 1764, by a guinea subscription among nearly seven hundred of the nobility, foreign ministers, gentry, and geniuses of the age—was made the card-room, and place of meeting for many of the now illustrious dead, and remained so till 1768; when a voluntary subscription among its members induced Mr. Haines, the then proprietor, (and the father of the present occupier of the house,) to take in the next room westward, as a coffee-room; and the whole floor *en suite* was constructed into card and conversation rooms."—*William Till, Descriptive Particulars of English Coronation Medals.*

T. Lewis, the bookseller, lived under Tom's Coffee-house.*

Took's Court, Chancery Lane. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in the last year of his life, was an inhabitant of a spunging-house in this court. Here he wrote his angry letter to Whitbread, printed in Moore's Life, ii. 242.

Tooley Street, Southwark, near the London Bridge Station of the South-Eastern Railway, is a corruption of St. Olave's-street, and derives its name from the adjoining church of *St. Olave, Southwark*. To the advertisement put forth in Cromwell's time by Thomas Garway, the founder of Garraway's Coffee-house, is appended the following notice:—

"Advertisement. That Nicholas Brook, living at the sign of the Frying-Pan in St. Tulies-street against the Church, is the only known man for making of Mills for grinding of Coffee powder, which Mills are by him sold from 40 to 45 shillings the Mill."—*Ellis's Letters, Second Series*, iv. 61.

Here is an old public-house with the once popular sign of the Royal Oak, commemorative of the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. Tooley-street will long continue to be famous from the well-known story related by Canning of "the three tailors of Tooley-street," who formed a meeting for redress of popular grievances, and though no more than three in number, began their petition to the House of Commons with the universal opening of "*We* the people of England." On the south side, approached by a narrow court, is St. Saviour's Grammar School. In White-Horse-court, immediately adjoining, was the inn of the prior of Lewes, in Suffolk. A transition Norman crypt, part of the inn, was remaining within the last few years.

Torrington Square. No. 55 was the last London residence of Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, the editor of Nelson's Despatches

* Prospectus of Carte's Life of Ormond, dated Feb. 2nd, 1733.

and Letters, and one of the ablest of our recent antiquaries learned in pedigrees and descents. He died at Boulogne in 1848.

Tothill Fields, Westminster, comprised that portion of land between *Tothill-street* and the *Vauxhall-road*, *Pimlico*, and the river Thames; now densely populated, but interesting from the associations which connect it with the past. "I have sent you herewith a hamper of melons," Howell writes to Sir Arthur Ingram, "the best I could find in any of Tothill-field gardens." This was in 1629; how different now! The origin of the name is unknown; nor have I been able to find an earlier reference to it than what is contained in A Chronicle of London from 1089 to 1483, a MS. of the fifteenth century, printed under the superintendence of Sir Harris Nicolas.

> "In the same yere [1441] was a fightyng at the Tothill between too thefes, a pelour and a defendant, and the pelour hadde the field and victory of the defendant withinne thre strokes."—*A Chronicle of London*, p. 128, 4to, 1827.

Such scenes were not uncommon in Tothill Fields. Stow describes a challenge of this kind, with all his usual interesting minuteness of dress and circumstance.

> "The 18 of June in Trinity Tearme [1571] there was a combat appointed to have beene fought for a certain Manour and demaine lands belonging thereunto in the Isle of Harty, adioyning to the Isle of Sheppey in Kent: Simon Low and Iohn Kyme were Plaintifes, and had brought a writ of right against T. Paramore, who offered to defend his right by Battell, whereupon the Plaintifes aforesaid, accepted to answere his Chalenge, offering likewise to defend their right to the same Manour and lands, and to prove by Battell that Paramore had no right nor no good title to haue the same. Hereupon the said Tho. Paramore brought before the Judges of the Comon Pleas at Westminster, one George Thorne, a bigge, broad, strong set fellow: and the Plaintifes brought Hen. Nailor, Master of Defence, and seruant to the right honourable the Earle of Leicester, a proper slender man and not so tall as the other. Thorne cast downe a Gauntlet, which Nailor tooke up. Upon the Sonday before the battell should be tried, on the next morrow, the matter was stayed and the parties agreed, that Paramore being in possession, should haue the land, and was bound in 500 pound to consider the plaintifs, as upon hearing the matter the Judges should award. The Q. Maiesty was the taker up of the matter, in this wise. It was thought good, that for Paramores assurance, the order should be kept touching the combat and that the plaintifs Low and Kyme should make default of appearance, but that yet such as were suretics of Nailor their champions appearance, should bring him in, and likewise those that were sureties for Thorne, should bring in the same Thorne in discharge of their bond, and that the Court should sit in Tuthill fields, where was prepared one plot of ground one and twenty yardes square, double railed for the combate, without the West square, a stage being set up for the Judges, representing the Court of the Common Pleas. All the Compasse without the Lists, was set with scaffolds one aboue another, for people to stand and behold. There were behind the square where the Judges sate, two tents, the one for Nailor, the other for Thorne. Thorne was there in the morning timely.

Nailor about seuen of the clocke came through London, apparelled in a doublet and gally-gascoigne breeches, all of crimson sattin cut and raised, a hat of black velvet, with a red feather and band, before him Drums and Fifes playing: the Gauntlet that was caste downe by George Thorne, was borne before the said Nailor upon a swords point, and his Baston (a staffe of an ell long made taper-wise, tipt with horne) with his shield of hard leather, was borne after him, by Askam a yeoman of the Queenes gard: he came into the Pallace of Westminster, and staying not long before the Hall doore, came backe into the King's streete, and so along through the Sanctuary and Tuthill streete, into the field, where he stayed till past nine of the clocke, and then Sir Ierome Bowes brought him to his tent, Thorne being in the tent with Sir Henry Cheiney long before. About ten of the clocke, the Court of Common Pleas remoued and came to the place prepared: when the Lord Chief Justice with two other his associates were set, then Low was called solemnly to come in, or else hee to lose his writ of right. Then after a certaine time the sureties of Henry Nailor were called to bring in the said Nailor, champion for Simon Low, and shortly thereupon Sir Ierome Bowes leading Nailor by the hand, entreth with him the Lists, bringing him downe that square by which hee entred, being on the left hand of the Judges, and so about till hee came to the next square iust against the Judges, and there making curtesie, first with one leg, and then with the other, passed forth till he came to the middle of the place, and then made the like obeysance, and so passing till they came to the barre, there hee made the like curtesie, and his shield was held up aloft over his head: Nailor put off his neather stockes, and so bare-foote and bare-legged, saue his silke scauilonians to the ancles, and his dublet sleeues tyed up aboue the elbow, and bare headed, came in as is aforesaid; then were the sureties of George Thorne, called to bring in the same Thorne, and immediately Sir Henry Cheiney entring at the upper end on the right hand of the Judges, used the like order in comming about by his side, as Nailor had before on that other side, and so comming to the barre with like obeysance, held up his shield, proclamation was made in form as followeth: The Justices commenced in the Queenes Maiesties name that no person of what estate degree or condition he be, being present, to be so hardy to give any token or signe, by countenance, speech or language, either to the prouuer or to the defender, whereby the one of them may take advantage of the other: and no person remoone, but still keepe his place: and that euery person and persons keepe their staves and their weapons to themselves: and suffer neither the said prouuer nor defender to take any of their weapons or any other thing, that may stand either to the said prouuer or defender any auail, upon pain of forfeiture of lands, tenements, goods, chattels and imprisonment of their bodies, and making fine and ransome at the Queenes pleasure. Then was the prouuer to be sworne in forme as followeth: This heare you Justices, that I have this day neither eate, drunke, nor have upon me either bone, stone, nor glasse, or any inchantment, sorcerie, or witchcraft, where through the power of the Word of God might be inleased or diminished, and the deuils power encreased: and that my appeale is true, so help me God and his saints and by this booke. After this solemne order was finished, the Lord Chiefe Justice rehearsing the manner of bringing the writ of right by Simon Low, of the answere made thereunto by Paramore, of the proceeding therein, and how Paramore had chalenged to defend his right to the land by battell, by his champion George Thorne, and of the accepting the triall that was by Low, with his champion Henry Nailor, and then for default in appearance in Low, he adiudged the land to Paramore, and dismissed the champions, acquitting the sureties of their bonds. He also willed Henry Nailor to render againe to George Thorne his gauntlet, whereunto the said Nailor answered, that his Lordship might command him anything, but willingly he would not render the said gauntlet

to Thorne except he would win it: and further he chalenged the said Thorne to play with him halfe a score blowes, to shew some pastime to the Lord Chiefe Justice, and the others there assembled: but Thorne answered, that he came to fight, and would not play. Then the Lord Chiefe Justice commending Nailor for his valiant courage, commanded them both quietly to depart the field."—*Stow, by Howes*, p. 669, ed. 1631.

"25 Aug. 1651. The Trained Bands of London, Westminster, &c., drew out into Tuttle Fields, in all about 14,000; the Speaker and divers members of the Parliament were there to see them."—*Whitelocke.*

The Maze (represented in Hollar's View of Tothill Fields) was made anew in 1672.* Here, also, was a military garden,† and, I am informed, a race-course. The last duel in Tothill Fields, of which we have any account, took place in 1711, when Sir Cholmley Dering and a gentleman of the name of Thornhill fought with sword and pistol—their pistols so near that the muzzles touched. Dering was killed the first shot. He was to have been married the next week. The Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, exhibit a payment of thirty shillings to Thomas Wright, for 67 loads of soil "laid on the graves in Tothill Fields, wherein 1200 Scotch prisoners, taken at the Battle of Worcester, were buried."

"There is a Maze at this day in Tuthill Fields, Westminster, and much frequented in the summer time in fair afternoons."—*Aubrey, Anec. and Trad.*, p. 105.

Tothill, Tuttle, or Tuthill Street.

"Tothill-street, a large street in Westminster, between Petty France (west) and the Old Gate House (east)."—*Hatton*, p. 84.

Such is Hatton's description; but the *Gatehouse* has long been level with the ground, and *Petty France* has since been transformed into *York-street*. Our notions have also changed about its size—no one would call it "a large street" now. Southerne, the poet,

"Tom sent down to raise
The price of prologues and of plays,"

lived for many years at Mr. Whyte's, an oilman in Tothill-street, against Dartmouth-street.‡ The house is still an oilman's shop. On calling there in the year 1841, when the house was undergoing, as I thought, too effectual and radical a repair, Mr. Mucklow, the then tenant, informed me that his father had the business of a man named Gurdler, and Gurdler had the

* Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

† Tatler, No. 28.

‡ See his Letter to Dr. Richard Rawlinson, printed in Malone's Life of Dryden, p. 176.

business of a man named Whyte. He knew nothing of Southerne; but had seen and admired Mrs. Siddons, as Isabella, in The Fatal Marriage. The house has the date "1671" upon it; and the balustraded balcony at the top was added when the repairs were made. The Cock public-house, No 72, is said to have been the pay-table where the workmen received their wages at the rebuilding of the abbey by Henry III. The rafters are principally of cedar. There is a curious hiding-place on the staircase, and in the parlour an old massive carving in oak of the Adoration of the Magi.

Tottenham Court Road. A market road, or street, leading to the prebendal manor of Tothill, Totenhall, or Tottenham Court, described in Doomsday, and originally appertaining to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. In 1560 the manor was demised to Queen Elizabeth for ninety-nine years, in the name of Sir Robert Dudley. In 1639, twenty years before the expiration of Queen Elizabeth's term, a lease was granted to Charles I., in the name of Sir Henry Vane. In 1649, being seized as Crown land, the manor was sold to Ralph Harrison, Esq., of London, for the sum of 3318*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* At the Restoration it reverted to the Crown; and in 1661 was granted by Charles II., for the term of forty-one years, in payment of a debt, to Sir Henry Wood. The lease was next possessed by Isabella, Countess of Arlington, in the reign of Charles II., from whom it descended to her daughter, the Duchess of Grafton; and in this way was inherited by the family of the Fitzroys, Dukes of Grafton, and Earls of Southampton. The fee-simple of the manor, subject to the payment of 300*l.* per annum to the Prebendary of Tottenham, was subsequently vested in the Hon. Charles Fitzroy and his heirs by an act passed in 1768, and *Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square*, &c. not long after erected on the grounds belonging to the manor. The present Lord Southampton is the grandson of the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, first Lord Southampton of the new creation, to whom the lease was granted in 1768. The Manor-house stood at the north-west extremity of the present road, and was subsequently transformed into a public-house, known as the Adam and Eve. There is a view of it in Wilkinson, with a plan exhibiting the exact locality of the house. Here, in Tottenham-Court-road, and in front of the Adam and Eve tea-gardens, Hogarth has laid the scene of his March to Finchley; and here, in the same gardens, (May 16th, 1785), Lunardi effected his second descent from his balloon. The grounds attached to the Adam and Eve were spacious and convenient, and the company at one time extremely respectable. As the new buildings increased, it became a place of a more promiscuous

resort—so much so, indeed, that the music-room was abolished, the skittle-grounds destroyed, and the gardens dug up for the foundation of the present "Eden-street, *Hampstead-road*," the first turning on the left hand from Tottenham-Court-road. The first notice of Tottenham Court, as a place of public entertainment, is contained in the books of the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, under the year 1645, when Mrs. Stacye's maid, and two others, were fined a shilling a-piece "for drinking at *Tottenhall Court* on the Sabbath daie."*

> "When the sweet-breathing spring unfolds the buds,
> Love flies the dusty town for shady woods.
> Then Tottenham-fields with roving beauty swarm,
> And Hampstead balls the City virgins warm;
> Then Chelsea's meads o'erhear perfidious vows,
> And the press'd grass defrauds the grazing cows."
>
> *Gay to Pulteney.*

Observe.—On the west side Whitefield's Chapel, built by subscription under the auspices of the Rev. George Whitefield, the founder of the Methodists. The first stone was laid May 10th, 1756, and the chapel opened the 7th of November following—Whitefield preaching on the occasion to a very crowded audience. Mrs. Whitefield (d. 1768) is buried here; and here, on a monument to her memory, is an inscription to her husband, who, dying in New England, in 1770, was buried at Newbury Port, near Boston. Under the north gallery John Bacon, R.A., the celebrated sculptor, is buried.

Tottenham Street, Rathbone Place. Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, was living here in 1780.†

Tower of London, the most celebrated fortress in Great Britain, stands immediately without the City walls, on the left or Middlesex bank of the Thames, and "below bridge."

> "This Tower is a citadel to defend or command the City; a royal palace for assemblies or treaties; a prison of state for the most dangerous offenders; the only place of coinage for all England at this time; the armoury for warlike provisions; the treasury of the ornaments and jewels of the Crown; and general conserver of the most records of the King's courts of justice at Westminster."—*Stow*, p. 23.

Tradition has carried its erection many centuries earlier than our records:—

> "*Prince.* Where shall we sojourn till our coronation?
> "*Gloster.* Where it seems best unto your royal self.
> If I may counsel you, some day or two
> Your highness will repose you at the Tower.

* Parton's History of St. Giles's, p. 239.
† Royal Academy Catalogue for 1780.

"*Prince.* I do not like the Tower, of any place.—
Did Julius Cæsar build that place, my lord?
"*Buck.* He did, my gracious lord, begin that place,
Which since succeeding ages have re-edified.
"*Prince.* Is it upon record, or else reported
Successively from age to age, he built it?
"*Buck.* Upon record, my gracious lord."
Shakspeare, King Richard III., Act iii., sc. 1.

"This is the way
To Julius Cæsar's ill-erected Tower."
Shakspeare, King Richard II., Act v., sc. 1.

"Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed."
Gray, The Bard.

There is no authority, however, to confirm tradition in the remote antiquity assigned to the Tower. No part of the existing structure is of a date anterior to the Keep, or the great square tower in the centre, called the White Tower, and this, it is well known, was built by William the Conqueror, circ. 1078.

"I find in a fair register book containing the acts of the Bishops of Rochester, set down by Edmond de Hadenham, that William I., surnamed the Conqueror, built the Tower of London, to wit, the great white and square tower there, about the year of Christ, 1078, appointing Gundulph, then Bishop of Rochester, to be principal surveyor and overseer of that work."—*Stow*, p. 17.

Rochester Castle was built by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, (the William of Wykeham of his age), and the two buildings have many points of resemblance to one another.

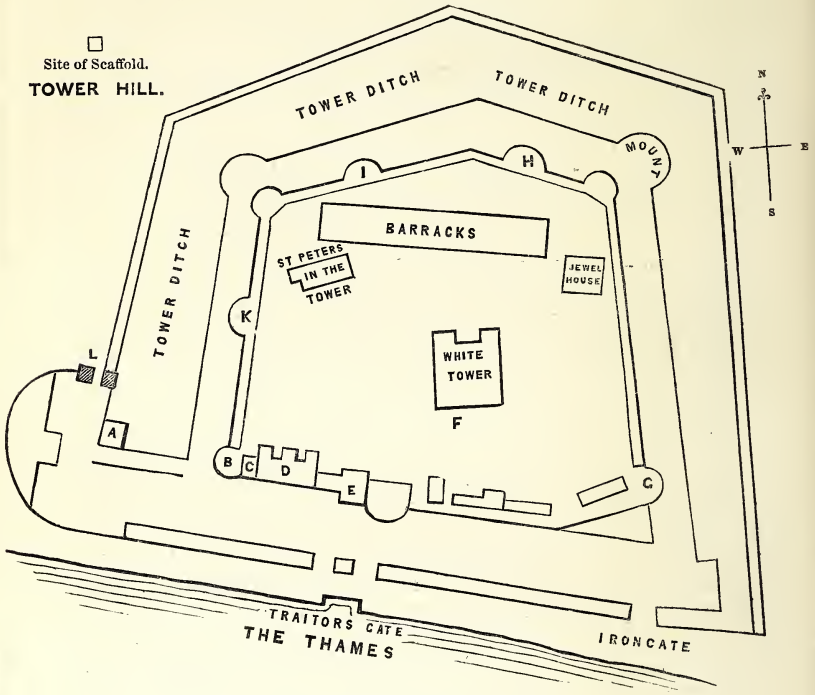
"The chapel in the White Tower, now the Record Room, is one of the most complete specimens of a Norman church, on a small scale, which remains; and in some other parts of the White Tower are early English remains."—*Rickman.*

The Tower was formerly accessible by four gates only: the Lions' Gate, on the west side, where the lions and King's beasts were kept, and still the principal entrance; by the Water Gate, for receipt of boats and small vessels; by the Iron Gate, a great and strong gate, but not usually opened; and by Traitors Gate, a small postern with a drawbridge, fronting the Thames, "seldom let down but for the receipt of some great persons, prisoners."*

"On through that gate misnamed, through which before
Went Sidney, Russell, Raleigh, Cranmer, More."
Rogers's Human Life.

It was also defended by a broad, deep ditch of water, long an eyesore and unwholesome, more like a sewer than the wet

* Stow, p. 19.



GROUND PLAN OF THE TOWER.

A Lion Tower.
B Middle Tower.
C Bell Tower.
D Lieutenants Lodgings.
E Bloody Tower.
F Entrance to Armories.
G Salt Tower.
H Brick Tower,—Lady Jane Grey confined in.
I Bowyer Tower, — Duke of Clarence murdered in.
K Beauchamp Tower, — Anna Boleyn imprisoned in.
L Entrance Gate.

ditch of a fortification; but it was drained and made a garden, as we now see it, in 1843. The towers within the fortress are called the Lion Tower; the Middle Tower; the Bell Tower, said to have been the prison of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards of Queen Elizabeth; the Bloody Tower, so called, it is said, from the sons of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered there, and described by the Duke of Wellington as the best if not the only good place of security, at the disposition of the officers of the Tower, in which state prisoners can be placed;* the Beauchamp, or Wakefield Tower, on the west side, the place of imprisonment of Anna Boleyn, and scratched over with inscriptions cut by prisoners confined within its walls, now a repository for the ancient inrolments of Chancery, the most valuable portion, it is said, of the public records; the Develin Tower; the Bowyer Tower, on the north side, where the Duke of Clarence, it is traditionally believed, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey; the Brick Tower, on the north-east side, the prison, it is said, of Lady Jane Grey; the Martin Tower, near the site of the Jewel House; and the Salt Tower, on the west side, containing the curious sphere, with the signs of the zodiac, &c., engraved on the walls, May 30th, 1561, by Hugh Draper, of Bristol, committed to the Tower in 1560, on suspicion of sorcery and practice against Sir William St. Lowe and his lady. It is much to be regretted that the several towers, more especially the fine old Norman chapel in the White Tower, are not accessible to the public. The keeper of the Tower was called the Lieutenant of the Tower, whose lodgings were in the south-west part of the building, to the left of the Bloody Tower.†

> "Opposite to the church, at the south-west corner of the Tower Green, are 'The Lieutenant's Lodgings,' a structure of the time of Henry VIII., now the residence of the Governor. In a room of this house, called the Council Chamber, the commissioners met to examine Guy Fawkes and his accomplices; an event which is commemorated by a curious monument, constructed of party-coloured marbles, and with inscriptions in Latin and Hebrew. In another part of this building has been lately discovered an inscription carved on an old mantel-piece relating to the Countess of Lenox, grandmother of James the First, 'commytede prysner to thys Logynge for the Marige of her Sonne, my Lord Henry Darnle and the Quene of Scotlande.'"—*Hewitt's Tower of London*, p. 6, 12mo, 1845.

The present head-keeper is called the Constable of the Tower,

* Appendix I. to Eighth Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records.

† In the Works' Accounts of the Crown Surveyor, for 1610-11, I find the following payment:—"For building of a chamber in the Tower of London, in the Lieutenant's lodgings, having a prospect to all the three gates of the Tower, and serveth upon all occasions to call and look to the warders; whereas, before, the lieutenants were fain to send a great way about to the gates for any service."

an office at present held by the Duke of Wellington. The visitor is conducted over the Tower armouries by the warders of the Tower, who wear the dress of the yeomen of the guard of the reign of Henry VIII.

"At such tyme as the Duke of Somerset was comitted Prisoner to the Tower in the raigne of King Edward the vj$^{th.}$ being Unkle to the King and Protector of the Realme, he noting the dayly and diligent attendance of the Warders of the Tower dyd out of an honorable minde to incouradg them, promise them, that when it should please God and the King to deliver him out of prison, he would procure them that favor from the King that they should weare his cloth as the yeomen of the guard dyd. The Duke not long after being set at liberty performed his promise and caused the Warders of the Tower to be sworne extraordinary of the Guard, and to weare the same Liuery they doe, w^{ch} had the begyning by this meanes, and hath euer sithence been continewed."—*Sir W. Wade's Register*, (1605, 1611), *Addit. MS., Brit. Mus.*, No. 14,044.

The entrance is by the eastern gate, and tickets must be bought at the Ticket-office, on your right as you enter. The Armoury tickets and the Jewel House tickets are the same price, 6*d.* each. The warders conduct parties of twelve in number every half-hour from half-past 10 to 4 inclusive.

The Horse Armoury is contained in a handsome gallery 150 feet long by 33 feet wide, built in 1826 on the south side of the White Tower. The general assignment of the suits and arrangement of the gallery were made by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, of Goodrich Court, and author of A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour. The centre is occupied by a line of equestrian figures, 22 in number, clothed in the armour of various reigns, from the time of Edward I. to James II., (1272-1688). Each suit is assigned, for the sake of chronology, to some particular King or knight, but none are known to have been worn by the persons to whom they are assigned, except in very few instances, (such as Henry VIII., Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Henry, Prince of Wales, and Charles I.) *Observe.*—In the centre of this gallery, a suit of the time of Edward I., (1272-1307), consisting of a hauberk with sleeves and chausses, and a hood with camail; the emblazoned surcoat and baudric are modern; the spurs are prick-spurs. Suit of the time of Henry VI., (1422-1461); the back and breastplates are flexible armour, the sleeves and skirt are of chain mail, the gauntlets are fluted, the helmet is a salade armed with a frontlet and surmounted by a crest. Suit of the time of Edward IV., (1461-1483); the vamplate or guard of the tilting-lance is ancient, the war-saddle is of a somewhat later date. Suit of ribbed armour of the time of Richard III., (1483-1485), worn by the Marquis of Waterford at the Eglintoun Tournament.

Suit of fluted armour, of German fabric, of the time of Henry VII., (1485-1509), the knight dismounted; the helmet is called a burgonet, and was invented by the Burgundians. Suit of fluted armour of the same reign; the armour of the horse is complete all but the flanchards. Suit of damasked armour, known to have been worn by Henry VIII., (1509-1547); the stirrups are curious from their great size. Two suits of the same reign, called Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. Suit in central recess (behind you) of German workmanship, very fine, and originally gilt, made to commemorate the union of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon.

"The badges of this king and queen, the rose and pomegranate, are engraved on various parts of the armour. On the fans of the genouillères is the Sheaf of Arrows, the device adopted by Ferdinand, the father of Katherine, on his conquest of Granada. Henry's badges, the Portcullis, the Fleur-de-lys, and the Red Dragon, also appear; and on the edge of the lamboys or skirts are the initials of the royal pair, "H. K.," united by a true-lover's-knot. The same letters similarly united by a knot, which includes also a curious love-badge formed of a half rose and half pomegranate, are engraved on the croupière of the horse."—*Hewitt's Tower Armouries*, 12mo, 1845.

Suit of the time of Edward VI. (1547-1553) embossed and embellished with the badges of Burgundy and Granada, and formerly exhibited as the suit of Edward the Black Prince. Suit assigned to Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, (1555). Suit actually worn by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, of the time of Queen Elizabeth; the Earl's initials, R. D., are engraved on the genouillères, and his cognizance of the Bear and Ragged Staff on the chanfron of the horse. Suit assigned to Sir Henry Lea, (1570), and formerly exhibited as the suit of William the Conqueror. Suit assigned to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, (1581), and worn by the King's champion at the coronation of George II. Suit of the time of James I., formerly shown as the suit of Henry IV. Suits assigned to Sir Horace Vere and Thomas, Earl of Arundel, of the time of James I. Suit actually made for Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., richly gilt, and engraved with battles, sieges, &c. Suit assigned to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. Suit made for Charles I., when Prince of Wales. Suit assigned to Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Suit presented to Charles I., when Prince of Wales, by the Armourers' Company of the City of London; this suit (richly gilt) was laid on the coffin of the great Duke of Marlborough at his first interment in Westminster Abbey; the face of the King was carved by Grinling Gibbons. Suit, with burgonet, assigned to Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Suit assigned to James II., but evidently of William III.'s reign, from the W. R. engraved on several

parts of it; the face was carved by Grinling Gibbons, for Charles II. *Observe*, in other parts of the gallery, and in the cabinets, (ask the warder to show them to you), suit of the time of Henry VIII., formerly exhibited as John of Gaunt's. Suit, "rough from the hammer," said in the old inventories to have belonged to Henry VIII. Asiatic suit (platform north side) from Tong Castle, in Shropshire, probably of the age of the Crusades, and the oldest armour here. "Anticke head piece," with ram's horns and spectacles on it, assigned in the old inventories to Will Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester, and probably worn by him. Ancient warder's horn of carved ivory. Helmet, belt, straight sword, and scimetars of Tippoo Saib. Maltese cannon (of exquisite workmanship, "Philip Lattarellus, delin. et sculp. 1773) taken by the French in 1798, and, while on its passage from Malta to Paris, captured by Captain Foote, of the Seahorse frigate; the barrel is covered with figures in *alto relievo;* in one part is the portrait of the Grand Master of Malta; the centre of each wheel represents the sun.

Queen Elizabeth's Armoury is entered from the Horse Armoury by a narrow staircase, ornamented with two coloured carvings in wood, called "Gin and Beer," from the old buttery at Greenwich Palace, and with a suit of armour, sent to Charles II. by the Great Mogul, and long an object of attraction at the Tower.* This interesting room (recently cased with wood in the Norman style) is within the White Tower; and the visitor would do well to examine the thickness of the walls, (fourteen feet thick), and to enter the apartment, dark and small, traditionally reputed to have been the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh. On your left, as you enter the Raleigh sleeping-room, are three inscriptions, rudely carved in the stone, (left open for inspection), by prisoners, in the reign of Queen Mary, concerned in the plot of Sir Thomas Wyatt.

"He that indvreth to the ende shall be savid M. 10. R. Rvdson. Kent. Ano. 1553."

"Be faithful vnto the deth and I wil give thee a crowne of life. T. Fanf, 1554."

"T. Culpeper of Darford."

Observe.—Early shields hung round the walls. Two white bows of yew, recovered in 1841 from the wreck of the Mary Rose, sunk off Spithead in 1545; they are fresh in appearance,

* "1662, July. In this month many persons of quality went to the Armor in the Tower of London to see that most noble and strong for defence for the body, the suit of armour sent from the Emperor Mougul, which suit was presented to his Majesty the King of England."—*Addit. MS. in British Museum*, 10,117.

as if they had been newly delivered out of the bowyer's hands. Spontoon of the guard of Henry VIII. "Great Holly Water Sprincle with three gonnes in the top," of the time of Henry VIII. The "Iron Coller of Torment taken trom ye Spanyard in ye year 1588." "The Cravat," an iron instrument for confining at once the head, hands, and feet. Matchlock petronel ornamented with the badges of Henry VIII., the rose surmounted by a crown and the fleur-de-lys, with the initials H.R., and other devices. Partizan engraved with the arms of Sir Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester of the time of Charles I., and formerly exhibited as "the Spanish General's Staff." Heading-axe, said to have been used in the execution of the Earl of Essex in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Heading block on which Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock, and Lovat were beheaded, in 1746; Lord Lovat was the last person beheaded in this country. Thumbikins, or thumb-screws. A Lochaber axe. A matchlock arquebuse, time of Henry VIII. Shield of the sixteenth century, with the death of Charles the Bold in high relief upon it. The cloak on which General Wolfe died before Quebec. The sword and belt of the Duke of York, second son of King George III. The visitor returns by the door by which he entered, and is then conducted to the Jewel House. Do not fail to examine with attention the cannon and other trophies without the walls of the White Tower, on the south side. Several of these interesting remains of early gunnery were seriously damaged in the great fire of the 30th of October, 1841, in which the storehouse of arms, built in the reign of William III., was burnt to the ground. *Observe.*—No. 7, a chamber or gun of the time of Henry VI. No. 17, a portion of a large brass gun of the time of Henry VIII., said to have belonged to the Great Harry, of which we have a representation in the curious picture at Hampton Court. No. 18, a gun of the same reign, and thus inscribed, "Thomas Semeur Knyght was Master of the King's Ordynance whan Iohn and Robert Owen Bretheren made thys Pece Anno Domini 1546." Iron serpent with chamber, time of Henry VIII., recovered from the wreck of the Mary Rose, sunk off Spithead, in 1545. Brass gun taken from the Chinese in 1842, and thus inscribed, "RICHARD: PHILIPS: MADE: THIS: PECE: AN: DNI: 1601." Two brass guns, called "Charles" and "Le Téméraire," captured from the French at Cherbourg, in 1758, bearing the arms of France and the motto of Louis XIV., "Ultima ratio regum." Large mortar employed by William III. at the siege of Namur.

The Jewel House within the Tower was kept by a particular officer called "The Master of the Jewel House." He was charged

with the custody of all the Regalia, had the appointment in his gift of goldsmith to the King, and "was even esteemed the first Knight Bachelor of England, and took place accordingly."* The office was held by Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex. The perquisites and profits were formerly very large; but after the Restoration they diminished so much that Sir Gilbert Talbot, the then Master, was tacitly permitted by the King to show the Regalia to strangers.

"The Master of the Jewel House hath a perticular Servant in the Tower intrusted with that great Treasure, to whom (because S^r^ Gilbert Talbot was retrenched in all the perquisites and profitts of his place, and not able to allow him a Competent Salary) his Majesty doth tacitly allow him that he shall shew the Regalia to Strangers; which furnished him with so plentifull a lively-hood that S^r^ Gilbert Talbot, upon the death of his Servant there, had an offer made to him off 500 old broad peeces of gold for the place."—*Harl. MS.* 6359, p. 29.

The treasures of the Jewel House were diminished during the Civil Wars under Charles I. The plate amongst the Regalia "which had crucifixes or superstitious pictures" was disposed of for the public service; † and what remained of the plate itself was subsequently delivered up to the trustees for sale of the King's goods to raise money for the service of Ireland.‡ The Regalia is arranged in the centre of a well-lighted room, with an ample passage for visitors to walk round. *Observe.*—St. Edward's Crown, made for the coronation of Charles II., and used in the coronations of all our Sovereigns since his time. This is the crown placed by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the head of the Sovereign at the altar, and the identical crown which Blood stole from the Tower on the 9th of May, 1671.—The New State Crown, made for the coronation of Queen Victoria. It is composed of a cap of purple velvet, enclosed by hoops of silver, and studded with a profusion of diamonds; it weighs one pound and three quarters: the heart-formed ruby is said to have been worn by Edward the Black Prince; the sapphire is of great value.—The Prince of Wales's Crown, of pure gold, unadorned by jewels.—The Queen Consort's Crown, of gold, set with diamonds, pearls, &c.—The Queen's Diadem, or circlet of gold, made for the coronation of Marie d'Este, queen of James II.—St. Edward's Staff, of beaten gold, four feet seven inches in length, surmounted by an orb and cross, and shod with a steel spike. The orb is said to contain a fragment of the true cross.—The Royal Sceptre, or Sceptre with

* Harl. MS. 6359, p. 27. MS. dated 1680.
† Whitelocke, p. 106, ed. 1732. ‡ Ib., p. 418.

the Cross, of gold, two feet nine inches in length ; the staff is plain, and the pommel is ornamented with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. The fleur-de-lys with which this sceptre was formerly adorned have been replaced by golden leaves bearing the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The cross is covered with jewels of various kinds, and has in the centre a large table diamond.—The Rod of Equity, or Sceptre with the Dove, of gold, three feet seven inches in length, set with diamonds, &c. At the top is an orb, banded with rose diamonds, and surmounted with a cross, on which is the figure of a dove with expanded wings.—The Queen's Sceptre with the Cross, smaller in size, but of rich workmanship, and set with precious stones.—The Queen's Ivory Sceptre, (but called the Sceptre of Queen Anna Boleyn), made for Marie d'Este, consort of James II. It is mounted in gold, and terminated by a golden cross, bearing a dove of white onyx. —Sceptre found behind the wainscoting of the old Jewel Office, in 1814 ; supposed to have been made for Queen Mary, consort of William III.—The Orb, of gold, six inches in diameter, banded with a fillet of the same metal, set with pearls, and surmounted by a large amethyst supporting a cross of gold.—The Queen's Orb, of smaller dimensions, but of similar fashion and materials.—The Sword of Mercy, or Curtana, of steel, ornamented with gold, and pointless.—The Swords of Justice, Ecclesiastical, and Temporal.—The Armillæ, or Coronation Bracelets, of gold, chased with the rose, fleur-de-lys, and harp, and edged with pearls.—The Royal Spurs, of gold, used in the coronation ceremony whether the Sovereign be king or queen. —The Ampulla for the Holy Oil, in shape of an eagle.—The Gold Coronation Spoon, used for receiving the sacred oil from the ampulla at the anointing of the Sovereign, and supposed to be the sole relic of the ancient regalia.*—The Golden Salt Cellar of State, in the shape of a castle.—Baptismal Font, of silver gilt, used at the christening of the Royal children.—Silver Wine Fountain, presented to Charles II. by the corporation of Plymouth.

The Lions in the Tower, or the Tower Menagerie, was on your right as you enter, and one of the sights of London from the time of Henry III. to the reign of William IV. and the establishment of the Zoological Gardens.

"I read that in the year 1235, Frederick the emperor sent to Henry III. three leopards, in token of his regal shield of arms, wherein those leopards were pictured ; since the which time those lions and others have been kept in a part of this bulwark [the Tower], now called the Lion Tower, and their

* Archæological Journal, i. 289.

keepers there lodged. King Edward II., in the 12th of his reign, commanded the Sheriffs of London to pay to the keepers of the King's leopard in the Tower of London sixpence the day for the sustenance of the leopard, and three halfpence a day for diet of the said keeper. More in the 16th of Edward III., one lion, one lioness, and one leopard, and two cat lions in the said Tower, were committed to the custody of Robert, the son of John Bowre."—*Stow*, p. 19.

"Sep. 1586. The keeping of the Lyones in the Tower graunted to Thomas Gyll and Rafe Gyll, with the Fee of 12*d.* per diem, and 6*d.* for the Meat of those Lyons."—*Lord Burleigh's Diary in Murdin*, p. 785.

A century ago the lions in the Tower were named after the reigning Kings; and it was long a vulgar belief, "that when a King dies, the lion of that name dies after him." Addison alludes to this popular error in his own inimitable way:—

"Our first visit was to the lions. My friend [the Tory Fox Hunter], who had a great deal of talk with their keeper, enquired very much after their health, and whether none of them had fallen sick upon the taking of Perth, and the flight of the Pretender? and hearing they were never better in their lives, I found he was extremely startled: for he had learned from his cradle, that the lions in the Tower were the best judges of the title of our British Kings, and always sympathised with our Sovereigns."—*Addison, The Freeholder*, No. 47.

The Menagerie was removed in November, 1834. The present Refreshment Room, by the Ticket House, occupies the site.

Eminent Persons confined in the Tower.—Wallace.—Mortimer.—John, King of France.—Charles, Duke of Orleans, father of Louis XII. The duke, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, acquired a very great proficiency in our language. A volume of his English poems, preserved among the Royal MSS. in the *British Museum*, contains the earliest known representation of the Tower, and has often been engraved.—Queen Anna Boleyn. She was executed, May 19th, 1536, by the hangman of Calais, on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.—Queen Katherine Howard, fourth wife of Henry VIII., beheaded on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower, Feb. 14th, 1541-2. Lady Rochford was executed at the same time.—Sir Thomas More.—Archbishop Cranmer.—Protector Somerset.—Lady Jane Grey, beheaded on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.—Sir Thomas Wyatt, beheaded on Tower Hill.—Devereux, Earl of Essex, beheaded on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.

"It is said I was a prosecutor of the death of the Earl of Essex, and stood in a window over-against him when he suffered, and puffed out tobacco in disdain of him. But I take God to witness I had no hand in his blood, and was none of those that procured his death. My Lord of Essex did not see my face at the time of his death, for I had retired far off into the Armoury, where I indeed saw him, and shed tears for him, but he saw not me."—*Sir Walter Raleigh's Last Speech.*

Sir Walter Raleigh. He was on three different occasions a prisoner in the Tower; once in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on account of his marriage, and twice in the reign of King James I. Here he began his History of the World; here he amused himself with his chemical experiments; and here his son, Carew Raleigh, was born.—Lady Arabella Stuart and her husband, William Seymour, afterwards Duke of Somerset. Seymour escaped from the Tower.

"In the meane while Mr. Seeymour, with a Perruque and a Beard of blacke Hair, and in a tauny cloth suit, walked alone without suspition from his lodging out at the great Weste Doore of the Tower, following a Cart that had brought him billets. From thence he walked along by the Tower Wharf by the Warders of the South Gate, and so to the Iron Gate, where Rodney was ready with oares for to receive him."—*Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood, June 8th*, 1611, (*Winwood*, iii. 280).

Countess of Somerset, (for Overbury's murder).—Sir John Eliot. Here he wrote The Monarchy of Man, a philosophical treatise, to which Mr. John Forster was the first to direct our attention. He died in the Tower, Nov. 27th, 1632.—Earl of Strafford.—Archbishop Laud.—Lucy Barlow, the mother of the Duke of Monmouth. Cromwell discharged her from the Tower in July, 1656.*—Sir William Davenant.—Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham.—Colonel Hutchinson, at the Restoration of Charles II.

"His chamber was a room where 'tis said the two young princes, King Edward the Fifth and his brother, were murdered in former days, and the room that led to it was a dark great room, that had no window in it, where the portcullis to one of the inward Tower gates was drawn up and let down, under which there sat every night a court of guard. There is a tradition that in this room the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmsey; from which murder this room and that joining it, where Mr. Hutchinson lay, was called the Bloody Tower."—*Mrs. Hutchinson.*

Mrs. Hutchinson was the daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower; was herself born in the Tower, and, therefore, well acquainted with the traditions of the building.—Sir Harry Vane, the younger.—Sir William Coventry.

"11 March, 1668-9. Up and to Sir W. Coventry to the Tower. We walked down to the stone walk, which is called, it seems, My Lord of Northumberland's Walk, being paved by some one of that title who was prisoner there; and at the end of it there is a piece of iron upon the wall with his arms upon it, and holes to put in a peg for every turn they make upon that walk."—*Pepys*, ii. 314.

Duke of Buckingham.—Earl of Shaftesbury.—Earl of Salisbury. temp. Charles II. When Lord Salisbury was offered his attendants in the Tower, he only asked for his cook. The King was very angry.—William, Lord Russell.—Algernon Sydney.—

* Whitelocke, p. 649.

Seven Bishops, June 8th, 1688.—Lord Chancellor Jefferies, 1688. The great Duke of Marlborough, 1692.—Sir Robert Walpole, 1712.—Granville, Lord Lansdowne, the poet, was afterwards confined in the same apartment, and has left a copy of verses on the occasion.—Harley, Earl of Oxford, 1715.—William Shippen, M.P. for Saltash, for saying, in the House of Commons, of a speech from the throne, by George I., "that the second paragraph of the King's speech seemed rather to be calculated for the meridian of Germany than Great Britain; and that 'twas a great misfortune that the King was a stranger to our language and constitution." He is the "downright Shippen" of Pope's poems.—Bishop Atterbury, 1722.

> "How pleasing Atterbury's softer hour,
> How shone his soul unconquered in the Tower!"—*Pope.*

At his last interview with Pope, Atterbury presented Pope with a Bible. When Atterbury was in the Tower, Lord Cadogan was asked, "What shall we do with the man?" His reply was, "Fling him to the lions."—Dr. Friend. Here he wrote his History of Medicine.—Earl of Derwentwater, Earl of Nithsdale, Lord Kenmuir. Lord Nithsdale escaped from the Tower, Feb. 28th, 1715, dressed in a woman's cloak and hood, provided by his heroic wife, which were for some time after called "Nithsdales." The Earl of Derwentwater and Lord Kenmuir were executed on Tower Hill. The history of the Earl of Nithsdale's escape, contrived and effected by his countess, with admirable coolness and intrepidity, is given by the countess herself, in an admirable letter to her sister, printed in the appendix to Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song, p. 311.—Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, 1746. The block on which they were beheaded is preserved in Queen Elizabeth's Armoury.—John Wilkes, 1762.—Lord George Gordon, 1780.—Sir Francis Burdett, April 6th, 1810. [*See* Piccadilly.]—Arthur Thistlewood, March 3rd, 1820. [*See* Cato Street.]

Persons murdered in.—King Henry VI.—Duke of Clarence, drowned in a butt of Malmsey in a room in the Bloody Tower.—Edward V. and Richard, Duke of York. Their supposed remains (preserved in a cenotaph in Westminster Abbey) were found in the reign of Charles II., while digging the foundation for the present stone stairs to the chapel of the White Tower.

> "*Prince Edward.* Uncle, what gentleman is that?
> *Gloster.* It is, sweet Prince, Lieutenant of the Tower.
> *Prince Edward.* Sir, we are come to be your guests to-night.
> I pray you, tell me, did you ever know,
> Our father Edward lodge within this place?
> *Brakenbury.* Never to lodge, my liege; but oftentimes,
> On other occasions I have seen him here.

Prince Richard. Brother, last night when you did send for me,
My mother told me, hearing we should lodge
Within the Tower, that it was a prison,
And therefore marvell'd that my uncle Gloster,
Of all the houses for a king's receipt,
Within this city, had appointed none
Where you might keep your court but only here.
Gloster. Vile brats! how they do descant on the Tower!
My gentle nephew, they were ill-advised
To tutor you with such unfitting terms
(Whoe'er they were) against this royal mansion;
What if some part of it hath been reserved
To be a prison for nobility?
Follows it therefore that it cannot serve
To any other use? Cæsar himself,
That built the same, within it kept his court,
And many kings since him; the rooms are large,
The building stately, and for strength beside
It is the safest and the surest hold you have.
Prince Edward. Uncle of Gloster, if you think it so,
'Tis not for me to contradict your will;
We must allow it, and are well content.
Gloster. On then, a' God's name.
Prince Edward. Yet before we go,
One question more with you, Master Lieutenant:
We like you well; and, but we do perceive
More comfort in your looks than in these walls,
For all our uncle Gloster's friendly speech,
Our hearts would be as heavy still as lead.
I pray you tell me, at which door or gate
Was it my Uncle Clarence did go in,
When he was sent a prisoner to this place.
Brakenbury. At this, my liege! Why sighs your Majesty?
Prince Edward. He went in here that ne'er came back again!
But as God hath decreed, so let it be!
Come brother, shall we go?
Prince Richard. Yes, brother; any where with you.

* * * * * *

Scene, a Bedroom in the Tower—Enter the two young Princes in their bedgowns and caps.

Richard. How does your lordship?
Edward. Well, good brother Richard,
How does yourself? you told me your head ached.
Richard. Indeed it does; my lord, feel with your hands
How hot it is!
Edward. Indeed you have caught cold,
With sitting yesternight to hear me read;
I pray thee go to bed, sweet Dick, poor little heart!
Richard. You'll give me leave to wait upon your lordship.
Edward. I had more need, brother, to wait on you;
For you are sick; and so am not I.
Richard. Oh lord! methinks this going to our bed,
How like it is to going to our grave.
Edward. I pray thee do not speak of graves, sweet heart.
Indeed thou frightest me.

Richard. Why, my lord brother, did not our tutor teach us,
That when at night we went unto our bed,
We still should think we went unto our grave.
Edward. Yes, that's true,
If we should do as every Christian ought,
To be prepar'd to die at every hour.
But I am heavy.
Richard. Indeed, so am I.
Edward. Then let us say our prayers and go to bed.
[*They kneel, and solemn music within: it ceases and they rise.*]
Richard. What, bleeds your grace?
Edward. Ay, two drops and no more.
Richard. God bless us both; and I desire no more.
Edward. Brother, see here what David says, and so say I:
Lord! in thee will I trust, although I die."

The First and Second Parts of King Edward IV., by T. Heywood, 4to, 1600.

—Sir Thomas Overbury. He was committed to the Tower, April 21st, 1613, and found dead in the Tower on Sept. 14th following. The manner of his poisoning is one of the most interesting and mysterious chapters in English history.—Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex. He was found in the Tower with his throat cut, July 13th, 1683. *Persons born in.*—Carew Raleigh, (Sir Walter Raleigh's son).—Mrs. Hutchinson, the biographer of her husband.—Countess of Bedford, (daughter of the infamous Countess of Somerset, and mother of William, Lord Russell). The Waterloo Barracks, a large Gothic building intended to serve as a barrack and armoury, loop-holed, and capable of defence, was erected, 1845-9, on the north side of the White Tower, on the site of the Grand Storehouse, burned down in 1841. The only loss by that conflagration was 280,000 stand of muskets and small arms, ready for use, with a few others of antique make, with flint locks. The area of the Tower, within the walls, is twelve acres and five poles; and the circuit outside of the ditch is 1050 yards. The portcullis, by the Bloody Tower, is the only perfect one remaining in England in a state of repair, and capable of being used.* [*See* St. Peter's ad Vincula.]

Tower Hamlets (The). Certain parishes, or hamlets, and liberties without the jurisdiction of the City of London, and formerly within the liberties of the Lieutenant of the Tower. These liberties include Hackney, Norton Folgate, Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, East Smithfield, St. Katherine's, Wapping, Ratcliffe, Shadwell, Limehouse, Poplar, Blackwall, Bromley, Old Ford, Mile End, Bethnal Green, &c., and return, since 1832, two Members to represent their interests in the House of Commons.

* Duke of Wellington, in Eighth Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records, Appendix, p. 33.

Tower Hill, the high ground to the north-west of the *Tower*.

"Tower-hill, sometime a large plot of ground, now greatly straitened by encroachments (unlawfully made and suffered) for gardens and houses. Upon this Hill is always readily prepared, at the charges of the City, a large scaffold and gallows of timber, for the execution of such traitors or transgressors as are delivered out of the Tower, or otherwise, to the sheriffs of London, by writ, there to be executed."—*Stow*, p. 49.

"*Porter*. These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, and fight for bitten apples; that no audience but the Tribulation of Tower Hill, or the limbs of Limehouse, their dear brothers, are able to endure."—*Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*, Act v., sc. 4.

"When we came upon the Hill, the first object that more particularly affected us, was that emblem of destruction, the scaffold."—*Ned Ward's London Spy*, Part 13.

Lady Raleigh lodged on Tower Hill while her husband was a prisoner in the *Tower*.

"The Lady Raleighe must understand his Ma^ts^ Expresse Will and comandment that she resort to her house on Tower Hill or ells where w^th^ her women and sonnes to remayne there, and not to lodge hereafter w^th^in the Tower."—*Orders concerning the Tower of London, to be observed by the Lieutenant*, (*Sir W. Wade's Reg.*, 1605, 1611, *Addit. MS., Brit. Mus.*, No. 14,044).

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born on Tower Hill, Oct. 14th, 1644.

"Your late honoured father dwelt upon Great Tower Hill on the east side, within a court adjoining to London Wall."—*P. Gibson to William Penn, the Quaker*, (*Sir W. Penn's Life*, ii. 615).

At a public-house on Tower Hill, known by the sign of the Bull, whither he had withdrawn to avoid his creditors, Otway, the poet, died, it is said, of want, April 14th, 1685. At a cutler's shop on Tower Hill Felton bought the knife with which he stabbed the first Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. It was a broad, sharp, hunting knife, and cost one shilling. The second duke often repaired in disguise to the poor lodging of a poor person, "about Tower Hill," who professed skill in horoscopes.* Smith has engraved a view of a curious old house on Tower Hill, enriched with medallions evidently of the age of Henry VIII., and similar to those at old Whitehall and at Hampton Court. *Executions on Tower Hill.*—Bishop Fisher, June 22nd, 1535.—Sir Thomas More, July 6th, 1535.

"Going up the scaffold, which was so weak that it was ready to fall, he said hurriedly to the Lieutenant, 'I pray you, Master Lieutenant, see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself.'"—*Roper's Life.*

Cromwell, Earl of Essex, July 28th, 1540.—Earl of Surrey, the

* Clarendon's Life, iii. 27.

poet, Jan. 21st, 1547.—Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, May 27th, 1541. She was the mother of Cardinal Pole.—Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, the Lord Admiral, beheaded March 20th, 1549, by order of his brother, the Protector Somerset.—The Protector Somerset, Jan. 22nd, 1552.—Sir Thomas Wyatt.—John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Northumberland, 1553.—Lord Guildford Dudley, (husband of Lady Jane Grey), Feb. 12th, 1553-4.—Sir Gervase Helwys, Lieutenant of the Tower, for his share in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.—Earl of Strafford, May 12th, 1641. Rushworth describes his step and manner on his way to execution to have been those of a general marching at the head of an army, to breathe victory, rather than those of a condemned man to undergo the sentence of death.—Archbishop Laud, Jan. 10th, 1644-5.—Sir Harry Vane, the younger, June 14th, 1662. "The trumpets were brought under the scaffold that he might not be heard."*—William Howard, Lord Viscount Stafford, Dec. 29th, 1680, beheaded on the perjured evidence of Titus Oates, and others.

"When my Lord Stafford went to execution, some of the deluded rabble on Tower Hill insulted him, upon which the prisoner addressed himself to the sheriffs, desiring them to appease the people, that he might die in quiet; to this request Mr. Sheriff Bethel brutally replied, 'Sir, we have orders to stop nobody's breath but yours.'"—*Bevil Higgons's Remarks on Burnet*, p. 326, 8vo, 1725.

Duke of Monmouth, July 15th, 1685.—Algernon Sydney, Dec. 7th, 1683.

"Algernon Sidney was beheaded this day; died very resolutely, and like a true rebel, and republican."—*Duke of York to Prince of Orange, Dec. 7th*, 1683.

Sir John Fenwick, Jan. 28th, 1697.

"It was with much difficulty and much management that Mr. Nelson, and others in friendship with those in the assassination plot, kept Sir J. Fenwick from squeaking and making discoveries; but at length they bethought themselves of making interest to get him beheaded instead of hanged; and that did it; secured him and them (but very differently). It was so unlike a gentleman to swing, that he could not bear the thoughts of it; but he was quite proud of being beheaded. Much the same thing was said of Mr. Ratcliff, in the late rebellion."—*Richardsoniana*, p. 181.

—Earl of Derwentwater and Lord Kenmuir, implicated in the Rebellion of 1715.—Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, Aug. 18th, 1746. Kilmarnock was executed first, and then the scaffold was immediately new strewn with saw-dust, the block new covered, the executioner new dressed, and a new axe brought. Then old Balmerino appeared, treading the scaffold

* Pepys, June 14th, 1662.

with the air of a general, and reading undisturbed the inscription on his coffin.—Simon, Lord Lovat, April 9th, 1747. He was not only the last person beheaded on Tower Hill, but the last person beheaded in this country. The Tribulation on Tower Hill, mentioned by Shakspeare, has puzzled all his commentators ; nor can I help them out of their difficulty.

Tower Royal, Watling Street, in Vintry Ward. A street so called from a tower or messuage of the Kings of England from a very early period.

"Tower Royal was of old time the King's house. King Stephen was there lodged; but sithence called the Queen's Wardrobe."—*Stow*, p. 27.

"This Tower and great place was so called of pertaining to the kings of this realm, but by whom the same was first built, or of what antiquity continued, I have not read more than that in the reign of Edward I., the 2nd, 4th, and 7th years, it was the tenement of Simon Beawmes; also that in the 36th of Edward III., the same was called the Royal, in the parish of St. Michael de Paternoster, and that in the 43rd of his reign, he gave it by the name of his inn called the Royal, in the city of London, in value twenty pounds by year, unto his college of St. Stephen at Westminster."—*Stow*, p. 92.

"This great House, belonging anciently to the Kings of England, was inhabited by the first Duke of Norfolk of the family of the Howards; granted unto him by King Richard III. For so I find in an old Ledger Book of that king's, where it is said, 'That the King granted unto John Duke of Norfolk, Messuagium cum Pertinenciis, voc. Le Tower infra Paroch sancti Thomæ Lond." where we may observe how this Messuage is said to stand in St. Thomas Apostle, though Stow placeth it in St. Michael's."—*Strype*, B. iii., p. 6.

Tower Street (Great), Tower Hill.

"This is the way
To Julius Cæsar's ill-erected Tower."
Shakspeare, Richard II., Act v., sc. 1.

When the profligate Earl of Rochester, under the name of "Alexander Bendo," played the part of a mountebank physician in the City, he took up his lodgings in Tower-street, next door to the Black Swan, at a goldsmith's house, where he gave out that he was sure of being seen "from 3 of the clock in the afternoon till 8 at night."

"Being under an unlucky accident, which obliged him to keep out of the way, he disguised himself so that his nearest friends could not have known him, and set up in Tower-street for an Italian mountebank, where he practised physic some weeks not without success."—*Burnet's Life.*

Observe.—On the south side, No. 48, the Czar's Head.

"Having finished their day's work [Peter the Great and his boon companions] they used to resort to a public-house in Great Tower-street, close to Tower Hill, to smoke their pipes and drink beer and brandy. The landlord had the Czar of Muscovy's head painted and put up for his sign, which

continued till the year 1808, when a person of the name of Waxel took a fancy to the old sign, and offered the then occupier of the house to paint him a new one for it. A copy was accordingly made from the original, which maintains its station to the present day as the sign of the 'Tzar of Muscovy.'" —*Barrow's Life of Peter the Great*, p 83.

The house has since been rebuilt, and the sign removed, but the name remains.

Tower Street (Little), Tower of London. Here Thomson composed his poem of Summer.

"I go on Saturday next to reside at Mr. Watts's academy in Little Tower-street, in quality of Tutor to a young gentleman there."—*Thomson to Aaron Hill, May 24th*, 1726.

"When you honour me with an answer, please to direct for me at Mr. Watts's academy in Little Tower-street."—*Ibid., June 7th*, 1726.

Tower Street Ward. One of the 26 wards of London, and so called from its contiguity to the *Tower of London*. It is bounded on the north by *Fenchurch-street*, on the south by the *Thames*, on the east by the *Tower*, and on the west by *Billingsgate*. Stow enumerates three churches in this ward:—*Allhallows, Barking; St. Olave's, Hart-street; St. Dunstan's-in-the-East*. The *Custom House*, and two Halls of Companies, the *Clothworkers'* and *Bakers'*, are also in this ward—the extreme ward of the City to the east upon the Thames.

Town Ditch.

"Town Ditch, a broad passage just without the City wall, between Christ's Hospital and Little Britain, and so called from the ditch that was formerly without the walls of the City."—*Hatton*, p. 83.

"The Town Ditch, without the wall of the City, which partly now remaineth, and compassed the wall of the City, was begun to be made by the Londoners in the year 1211, and was finished in the year 1213, the 15th of King John. This ditch being then made of 200* feet broad, was long carefully cleansed and maintained, as need required; but now of late neglected and forced either to a very narrow and the same a filthy channel, or altogether stopped up for gardens planted and houses built thereon."—*Stow*, p. 9.

A portion of the play-ground fronting the grammar-school at Christ's Hospital is still called "The Ditch." [*See* Hounds-ditch.]

Town's End (The). An old name for that part of Pall Mall west of the Haymarket. Sir Robert Naunton, author of Fragmenta Regalia, was living in "The Town's End," in 1632.†

Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross. A spacious square, at the junction of Whitehall, Cockspur-street, the Strand, St. Martin's-

* At p. 186, he says 204 feet. † Rate-books of St. Martin's.

lane, and Pall Mall East, where the *Royal Mews* and the *Bermudas* stood, commenced in 1829, and still (1849) far from complete. It derives its name from Lord Nelson's last victory, and is said to have cost, in granite work alone, upwards of 10,000*l.* The Nelson Column was designed by Mr. Railton. The statue on the top (18 feet high, and formed of two stones, from the Granton quarry) was the work of E. H. Baily, R. A. It has been styled "the beau ideal of a Greenwich Pensioner." The capital is of bronze, furnished from cannon taken from the French. To the great disgrace of the nation and the government, this monument, to the noblest of our naval heroes, is still unfinished. The statue was set up Nov. 4th, 1843. The amount subscribed was 20,483*l.* 11*s.* 2*d*; and 12,000*l.*, it was thought, (Report, May 16th, 1844), on the most moderate estimate, was the sum required to complete the monument. Four lions in granite and four commemorative subjects in bronze (St. Vincent, Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar) have been ordered by government, and are nearly ready. The lions are estimated at 3000*l.*, and the four subjects at 4000*l.* The equestrian statue of George IV., by Sir Francis Chantrey, was originally ordered for "the top of the triumphal arch," in front of Buckingham Palace. The statue was commenced in 1829, under an express order from the King himself, and the sum agreed upon was 9000 guineas. Of this sum, one third was paid, in January, 1830, by the King himself; a second instalment, upon the completion of a certain portion of the work, by the Woods and Forests; and the third and last instalment, in 1843, after the artist's death, by the Lords of the Treasury. *Observe.*—The *National Gallery* and apartments of the *Royal Academy of Arts*, occupying the whole north side of the square; *College of Physicians*, *Union Club House*, on the west side. The fountains, of Peterhead granite, somewhat diminutive in size, but large when we consider the material, were made by Messrs. M'Donald and Leslie, of Aberdeen.

Traitors' Gate. [*See* Tower.]

Travellers' Club (The), next *The Athenæum* in *Pall Mall*, originated, soon after the peace of 1814, in a suggestion of the late Lord Londonderry, then Lord Castlereagh, for the resort of gentlemen who had resided or travelled abroad, as well as with a view to the accommodation of foreigners, who, when properly recommended, receive an invitation for the period of their stay.* Here Prince Talleyrand was fond of a game at whist.

* Quarterly Review, No. cx., p. 481.

With all the advantage of his great imperturbability of face, he is said to have been an indifferent player. The present club-house (Charles Barry, architect) was built in 1832, and is much and deservedly admired. The Carlton-terrace front is very fine. The club is limited to 700 members. Each member, on his admission, pays 30 guineas, in which sum is included his subscription for the current year. The annual subscription is 10 guineas. Rule 6 directs, "That no person be considered eligible to the Travellers' Club, who shall not have travelled out of the British Islands to a distance of at least 500 miles from London in a direct line." Rule 10 directs, "That no dice and no game of hazard be allowed in the rooms of the club, nor any higher stake than guinea points, and that no cards be introduced before dinner."

Treasury (The), Whitehall. A large range of building, between the Horse Guards on one side and Downing-street on the other, and so called from its being the office of the Lord High Treasurer; an office of great importance, first put into commission in 1612, on Lord Salisbury's death, and so continued with very few exceptions till the present time. The last Lord Treasurer was the Duke of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Queen Anne, but the last acting Lord Treasurer was the duke's predecessor, Harley, Earl of Oxford, the friend of Pope and Swift. The prime minister of the country is always First Lord of the Treasury. The Lord High Treasurer used formerly to carry a white staff, as the mark of his office. The royal throne still remains at the head of the Treasury table. The present *façade* towards the street was built in 1846-7, by Charles Barry, R. A., replacing a heavy front with two colonnades, the work of Sir John Soane. The shell of the building is of an earlier date, ranging from Ripley's time, in the reign of George I., to the times of Kent and Sir John Soane. The building called the Treasury includes the Board of Trade, the Home and Privy Council offices.

Trig Stairs, Trig Lane, Upper Thames Street.

> "A pair of stairs they found, not big stairs,
> Just such another pair as Trig-stairs."
> *Cotton's Virgil Travestie*, B. i.

The motion or puppet-show of Hero and Leander, in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, is thus described by Littlewit, the author:—"I have only made it a little easy and modern for the times, that's all. As for the Hellespont, I imagine our Thames, here; and the Leander I make a dyer's son about Puddle Wharf, and Hero a wench o' the Bankside, who, going over one morning to Old Fish-street, Leander spies her land at

Trig-stairs, and falls in love with her." (For Calamy's Adventure at Trig-stairs, see his Autobiography, ii. 138).

TRINITY CHAPEL, CONDUIT STREET. [*See* Conduit Street.]

TRINITY CHURCH, in the MINORIES. The church of the priory of the Holy Trinity, founded by Matilda, Queen of Henry I., A.D. 1108. It escaped the Fire of 1666, and, being very old, was, in the year 1706, taken down and rebuilt.*

> "Here [in the Little Minories] is the Trinity Minories Church, which pretends to privileges, as marrying without license."—*R. B., in Strype,* B. ii., p. 28.

On the north side of the chancel is a monument to William Legge, [Will Legge], groom of the bed-chamber, and lieutenant-general of the ordnance, to King Charles I., (d. 1672). Here his son, the first Earl of Dartmouth, and his grandson, the second earl, and annotator of Burnet, are both buried.

TRINITY COURT, ALDERSGATE STREET. [*See* Aldersgate Street.]

TRINITY LANE, THAMES STREET. So called from the church of the Holy Trinity, destroyed in the Great Fire, and not rebuilt, but united to *St. Michael's, Queenhithe.* A Lutheran church occupies the site of the Holy Trinity Church. Here, in Little Trinity-lane, is *Painters-Stainers' Hall.*

TRINITY HOUSE, on the north or upper side of TOWER HILL. Built by Samuel Wyatt, son of James Wyatt, the architect of the Pantheon, in Oxford-street. The house belongs to a Company or corporation founded by Sir Thomas Spert, Comptroller of the Navy to Henry VIII., and commander of the Harry Grace de Dieu,† and was incorporated (March 20th, 1529) by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity, or Brotherhood, of the Most Glorious and Undividable Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent." The corporation consists of a Master, Deputy Master, thirty-one Elder Brethren, and an unlimited number of inferior members, and has for its object the increase and encouragement of navigation, &c., the regulation of lighthouses and sea-marks, and the general management of matters not immediately connected with the Admiralty. The revenue of the corporation, arising from tonnage, ballastage, beaconage, &c., is applied (after defraying the expenses of lighthouses,

* Hatton, p. 573.

† The Harry Grace de Dieu had four masts, and is represented with great minuteness in the picture at Hampton Court of Henry VIII.'s embarkation at Dover.

buoys, &c.), to the relief of decayed seamen, their widows and children. The Duke of Wellington is the present master. The old Hall at Deptford in which the Company met was pulled down in 1787. Their first London house was in Water-lane, Lower Thames-street, the site and name of which are still preserved in the house No. 5, called "Trinity Chambers." Hatton describes it as "a stately building of brick and stone, (adorned with ten bustos), built anno 1671." *

Trinity Square, Tower Hill. Behind the houses in this square, on the west side of a vacant plot of ground in George-street, Tower Hill, stands one of the three remaining portions of the old wall of London. [*See* London Wall.]

Tufton Street, Westminster. The notorious Colonel Blood, who stole the crown from *The Tower* in the reign of King Charles II., lived and died in this street. The house he occupied was distinguished by a shield on the brickwork over the first story, and has only recently been taken down.

Turk's Head Coffee House, Strand. A modern building (No. 142) occupies the site.

"At night Mr. Johnson and I supped in a private room at the Turk's Head Coffee-house in the Strand. 'I encourage this house,' said he, 'for the mistress of it is a good civil woman, and has not much business.'"—*Croker's Boswell*, i. 458.

"On Thursday July 28 [1763] we again supped in private at the Turk's Head Coffee-house."—*Ibid.*, i. 464.

"We concluded the day at the Turk's Head Coffee-house very socially."—*Ibid.*, i. 473.

"On Wednesday August 3 [1763] we had our last social meeting at the Turk's Head Coffee-house, before my setting out for foreign parts."—*Ibid.*, i. 475.

Turk's Head, in Gerard Street. [*See* Gerard Street.]

"At this time of year, the society of the Turk's Head can no longer be addressed as a corporate body, and most of the individual members are probably dispersed: Adam Smith in Scotland; Burke in the shades of Beaconsfield; Fox, the Lord or the devil knows where."—*Gibbon to Garrick, Aug. 14th*, 1777, (*Garr. Cor.*, ii. 255).

Turnagain Lane.

"Near unto this Seacoal-lane, in the turning towards Holborn Conduit, is Turnagain-lane, or rather, as in a record of the 5th of Edward III., Windagain-lane, for that it goeth down west to Fleet Dike, from whence men must turn again the same way they came, for there it stopped."—*Stow*, p. 145.

There is an old proverb, "He must take him a house in Turnagain-Lane."

* Hatton, p. 620, 8vo, 1708.

Turnbull Street (more properly called Turnmill-street) was a noted haunt of harlots between *Clerkenwell Green* and *Cow Cross*.*

"Under Fleet Bridge runneth a water, sometimes called the river of the Wells, since Turnmill or Tremill brook, for that divers mills were erected upon it, as appeareth by a fair register book of the priory at Clerkenwell, and donation of the lands thereunto belonging, as also by divers other records."—*Stow*, pp. 6, 11.

"*Falstaff.* This same starved justice [Shallow] hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbull-street; and every third word a lie, duer paid to the hearer than the Turk's tribute."—*Shakspeare, Second Part of Henry IV.*, Act iii., sc. 2.

One of the characters in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair is "Dan Jordan Knockem, a horse-courser and a ranger of Turnbull."

"*Ursula.* You are one of those horse-leeches that gave out I was dead in Turnbull-street, of a surfeit of bottle-ale and tripes.

"*Knockem.* No, 'twas better meat, Urse: cows' udders, cows' udders!"

Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.

Pistol's "manor of *Pickt-hatch*," as Falstaff calls it, abutted upon *Turnbull-street*.

Turnmill Street. [*See* Turnbull Street.]

Turnstile (Great), on the south side of Holborn. A passage to, and in a straight line with, the east side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields.† The place derives its name from the turnstile, or revolving barrier, erected for the purpose of excluding horses, and admitting pedestrians to pass between Holborn and Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

"Great Turnstile Alley, a great thoroughfare which leadeth into Holborn, a place inhabited by shoemakers, sempsters, and milliners, for which it is of considerable trade, and well noted."—*R. B. in Strype*, B. iv., p. 75.

"Mr. Bagford [the celebrated antiquary] was first a shoe-maker at Turnstile, but that would not do; then a bookseller at the same place, and that as little."—*J. Sotheby to Thomas Hearne, May 19th*, 1716, (*Letters from the Bodleian*, ii. 21).

"*Lump* [a methodical blockhead]. I will not break my method for the world; I have these twenty years walked through Turn-stile Alley to Holborn Fields at four; all the good women observe me, and set their bread into the oven by me."—*A True Widow; a Comedy, by T. Shadwell*, 4to, 1679.

"At Dulwich College is a Library having a collection of plays, given by one Cartwright, bred a bookseller, and afterwards turned player. He kept a shop at the end of Turn Stile Alley, which was first designed as a 'Change for vending Welsh flannels, friezes, &c., as may be seen by the left side going

* Dyce, (Webster's Works, iii. 327). † Hatton, p. 84.

from Lincoln's Inn Fields. The house being now divided remains still turned with arches. Cartwright was an excellent actor, and in his latter days gave y^m^ not only plays, but many good pictures, and intended to have been a further benefactor with money, and been buried there, but was prevented by a turbulent woman there."—*Bagford, Harl. MS.* 5900, fol. 54 b.

TURNSTILE (LITTLE), on the south side of HOLBORN. A passage to the west side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields.*

TURNSTILE (NEW), on the south side of HOLBORN. The next opening west of *Little Turnstile*. A stone, let in to the wall, is inscribed "New Turnstile, 1688."

"These much frequented thoroughfares (Great and Little Turnstile) derived their names from the Turning Stiles which, two centuries ago, stood at their respective ends next Lincoln's Inn Fields, and which were so placed both for the conveniency of foot passengers, and to prevent the straying of cattle, the fields being at that period used for pasturage. The genuine edition of Sir Edwin Sandys's curious work, entitled, 'Europæ Speculum,' was 'sold by George Hutton, at the Turning Stile in Holborn, 1637.'"—*Brayley's Londiniana*, vol. ii., p. 125.

TUTHILL STREET. [*See* Tothill Street.]

TYBURN. A brook, or bourne, that rose near Hampstead, and, after receiving several tributary streamlets, ran due south into the Thames, at a place called King's Scholars' Pond, a little below Chelsea. Crossing Oxford-street, near Stratford-place, it made its way by Lower Brook-street through Lansdowne-gardens, down Half-Moon-street, and through the hollow of Piccadilly into the Green Park. Here it expanded into a large pond, from whence it ran past the present Buckingham Palace in three distinct branches into the Thames. It is now dammed up; or, if it exists at all, exists only as the King's Scholars' Pond sewer. *Rosamond's Pond*, in St. James's Park, was in part supplied by the Tyburn waters. When Tyburn church was rebuilt, it was dedicated to the Virgin, by the name of *St. Mary-le-bourne*—hence the present *Marylebone*.

TYBURN LANE. The original name for what is now called *Park-lane*, between *Piccadilly* and *Oxford-street*; and so called because it led to Tyburn. It is introduced into the rate-books of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields for the first time in 1679, and was then called "Tyburn Road:" in 1686 it is called Tyburn-lane.

TYBURN ROAD. The old name for *Oxford-street*.

"Tyburn Road bet^n^ St. Giles's Pound E. and the Lane leading to the Gallows W., length 350 yards, and from Charing Cross N. w'ly 1100 yards."—*Hatton*, p. 84, 8vo, 1708.

* Hatton, p. 47.

"Having purchased the body of a malefactor, he hired a room for its dissection near the Pest Fields in St. Giles's, at a little distance from Tyburn Road."—*Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.*

"My Lord Dorset was set upon on Saturday night by four or five footpads, as he came by Tyburn. He says little of it himself; but I hear they took from him to the value of fifty or sixty pounds, with his gold George. They, seeing him fumbling in his pockets, told him it was not honourable to *sink* upon them, and they must search him; whereon he threw his money out of the coach, and bid them pick it up. One of them told him, that if they did not know him they should use him worse."—*Secretary Vernon to Duke of Shrewsbury, July 25th*, 1699, (ii. 327).

TYBURN, TYBURN GALLOWS, or, TYBURN TREE, (or, DEADLY NEVER GREEN). A celebrated gallows or public place of execution for criminals convicted in the county of Middlesex. It existed as early as the reign of Henry IV., and stood on the site of Connaught-place, Edgeware Road, and derives its name from Tyburn Brook, described in a preceding article.

"Teyborne, so called of bornes and springs, and tying men up there."
Minshew's Dictionary, fol. 1617.

"Tieburne, some will have it so called of from Tie and Burne, because the poor Lollards for whom this instrument (of cruelty to them, though of justice to malefactors) was first set up, had their necks tied to the beame, and their lower parts burnt in the fire. Others will have it called from Twa and Burne, that is two rivulets, which it seems meet near to the place."—*Fuller's Worthies, (Middlesex)*.

"I have heard sundry men ofttimes dispute
Of trees that in one yeare will twice beare fruit;
But if a man note Tyburn, 'twill appeare,
That that 's a tree that bears twelve times a yeare."
Taylor, the Water Poet, (The Praise and Virtue of a Jayle and Jaylers, 4to, 1623).

It was a triangle in plan, having three legs to stand on, and appears to have been a permanent erection.

"*Biron.* Thou makst the triumviry, the corner cap of society,
The shape of Love's Tyburn, that hangs up simplicity."
Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost.

"It was made like the shape of Tiborne, three square."
Tarlton's Jests, 4to, 1611.

"*Rawbone.* I do imagine myself apprehended already: now the constable is carrying me to Newgate—now, now, I'm at the Sessions House, in the dock:—now I 'm called—'Not guilty, my Lord.' The jury has found the indictment, *billa vera.* Now, now, comes my sentence. Now I 'm in the cart, riding up Holborn in a two-wheeled chariot, with a guard of halberdiers. 'There goes a proper fellow,' says one; 'Good people, pray for me:' now I'm at the three wooden stilts [Tyburn]. Hey! now I feel my toes hang i' the cart; now 'tis drawn away; now, now, now!—I am gone."
Shirley, The Wedding, 4to, 1629.

"There 's one with a lame wit, which will not wear a four-corner'd cap. Then let him put on Tyburn, that hath but three corners."
Pappe with a Hatchet, 4to, 1589.

Celebrated Persons executed at Tyburn. — The Holy Maid of Kent, in Henry VIII.'s reign. Southwell, the poet. Mrs. Turner, (Nov. 14th, 1615), implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; she was the inventress of yellow starch, and was executed in a cobweb lawn ruff of that colour.*

"Her hands were bound with a black silk ribbon as she desired, and a black veil, which she wore upon her head, being pulled over her face by the executioners, the cart was driven away, and she left hanging, in whom there was no motion at all perceived."—*Contemporary Account, printed in Amos*, p. 224.

"The hangman had his bands and cuffs of yellow, which made many after that day, of either sex, to forbear the use of that coloured starch, till it at last grew generally to be detested and disused."—*Autobiography of Sir S. D'Ewes*, i. 69.

John Felton, the assassin of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; his body was afterwards hanged in chains at Portsmouth. Hacker and Axtell, (Oct. 19th, 1660), and Okey, Barkstead, and Corbet, (April 19th, 1662), five of fifty-nine who signed the death-warrant of Charles I. Thomas Sadler, (1677), for stealing the mace and purse of the Lord Chancellor. [*See* Lincoln's Inn Fields.] Sir Thomas Armstrong, (June 20th, 1684); he was concerned in the Rye House Plot, and his head was set on the present Temple Bar. John Smith.

"On the 12th of Dec^{r} 1705, one John Smith, being condemned for felony, and burglary, being conveyed to Tyburn; after he hanged aboute a quarter of an hour, a reprieve coming, he was cut down, and being cut down came to himself, to the great admiration of the spectators, the executioner having pulled him by the legs, and used other means to put a speedy period to his life."—*Hatton*, 1708.

Jack Sheppard, in the presence of 200,000 persons, (Nov. 16th, 1724). Jonathan Wild, (1725); Fielding's "Jonathan Wild the Great" picked the parson's pocket of his corkscrew, at his execution, which he carried out of the world in his hand. Lord Ferrers, for the murder of his land-steward, (May 5th, 1760); he wore his wedding clothes to Tyburn; this he said was at least as good an occasion for putting them on as that for which they were first made.†

"The earl [on his way to Tyburn] said he was dry, and wished for some wine and water. The sheriff said he was sorry to be obliged to refuse him. By late regulations they were enjoined not to let prisoners drink from the place of imprisonment to that of execution, as great indecencies had been formerly committed by the lower species of criminals getting drunk."—*Walpole's Letters*, iv. 52.

---

* Howell's Letters, p. 19.

† Walpole's Letters, iv. 50. His wife was burned to death in 1807.

John Wesket, (Jan. 9th, 1765), for robbing the house of his master, the Earl of Harrington.

"Harrington's porter was condemned yesterday. Cadogan and I have already bespoke places at the Brazier's. I presume we shall have your honour's company, if your stomach is not too squeamish for a single swing."—*Gilly Williams to George Selwyn, (Selwyn's Correspondence,* i. 323).

"Harrington's man was hanged last Wednesday. The dog died game—went in the cart in a blue and gold frock, and, as the emblem of innocence, had a white cockade in his hat. He ate several oranges on his passage, inquired if his hearse was ready, and then, as old Rowe used to say, was launched into eternity."—*Gilly Williams to George Selwyn, (Selwyn's Correspondence,* i. 355).

Mrs. Brownrigg, (Sept. 14th, 1767), for whipping two of her female apprentices to death. [*See* Flower de Luce Court.] John Rann, *alias* "Sixteen String Jack," a noted highwayman, executed (Nov. 30th, 1774) for robbing the Rev. Dr. Bell, the Princess Amelia's chaplain, in Gunnersbury-lane, near Brentford; he was remarkable for foppery in his dress, and particularly for wearing a bunch of sixteen strings at the knees of his breeches.

"The malefactor's coat was a bright pea-green; he had an immense nosegay, which he had received from the hand of one of the frail sisterhood, whose practice it was in those days to present flowers to their favorites from the steps of St. Sepulchre's church."—*Smith's Book for a Rainy Day,* p. 29.

"*Boswell.* Does not Gray's poetry, Sir, tower above the common mark? *Johnson.* Yes, Sir; but we must attend to the difference between what men in general cannot do if they would, and what every man may do if he would. Sixteen-stringed Jack towered above the common mark."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Dr. Dodd, (June 27th, 1777), for forging a bond in the name of the Earl of Chesterfield, for 4200*l.*

"Another was executed at the same time with him, who seemed hardly to engage one's attention sufficiently to make one draw any comparison between him and Dodd. Upon the whole, the piece was not very full of events. The doctor, to all appearance, was rendered perfectly stupid from despair. His hat was flapped all round, and pulled over his eyes, which were never directed to any object around, nor even raised, except now and then lifted up in the course of his prayers. He came in a coach, and a very heavy shower of rain fell just upon his entering the cart, and another just at his putting on his nightcap. During the shower, an umbrella was held over his head, which Gilly Williams, who was present, observed was quite unnecessary, as the doctor was going to a place where he might be dried.

"He was a considerable time in praying, which some people standing about seemed rather tired with: they rather wished for a more interesting part of the tragedy. The wind, which was high, blew off his hat, which rather embarrassed him, and discovered to us his countenance, which we could scarcely see before. His hat, however, was soon restored to him, and he went on with his prayers. There were two clergymen attending on him, one of whom seemed very much affected. The other I suppose was the ordinary of

Newgate, as he was perfectly indifferent and unfeeling in everything he said and did.

"The executioner took both the hat and wig off at the same time. Why he put on his wig again I do not know, but he did; and the doctor took off his wig a second time, and then tied on a nightcap which did not fit him; but whether he stretched that or took another, I could not perceive. He then put on his nightcap himself, and upon his taking it he certainly had a smile on his countenance, and very soon afterwards there was an end of all his hopes and fears on this side the grave. He never moved from the place he first took in the cart; seemed absorbed in despair and utterly dejected; without any other signs of animation but in praying. I stayed till he was cut down and put into the hearse."—*A. Storer to George Selwyn*, (*Selwyn's Correspondence*, iii. 197).

Hackman, (April 19th, 1779), for the murder of Miss Reay, in the Piazza of Covent Garden; he was taken to Tyburn in a mourning-coach, containing, besides the prisoner, the ordinary of Newgate, a sheriff's officer, and James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson: Boswell, like Selwyn, was fond of seeing executions. [*See* Tavistock Row.]

"Hackman, Miss Reay's murderer, is hanged. I attended his execution in order to give you an account of his behaviour, and from no curiosity of my own. I am this moment returned from it: everybody inquired after you—you have friends everywhere. The poor man behaved with great fortitude; no appearances of fear were to be perceived, but very evident signs of contrition and repentance. He was long at his prayers; and when he flung down his handkerchief for the signal for the cart to move on, Jack Ketch, instead of instantly whipping on the horse, jumped on the other side of him to snatch up the handkerchief, lest he should lose his rights. He then returned to the head of the cart, and jehu'd him out of the world."—*Earl of Carlisle to George Selwyn, April 19th*, 1779, (*Selwyn's Correspondence*, iv. 85).

Ryland, the engraver, (Aug. 29th, 1783), for a forgery on the East India Company. The last woman who suffered death in England for a political offence was Elizabeth Gaunt, an ancient matron of the Anabaptist persuasion, burned to death at Tyburn for harbouring a person concerned in the Rye House Plot.* The last person executed at Tyburn was John Austin, on Nov. 7th, 1783. The first execution before Newgate was on Dec. 9th following. The earliest hangman whose name is known was called Derrick. He lived in the reign of James I., and is mentioned by Dekker, in his Gul's Hornbook, and by Middleton, in his Black Book. He was succeeded by Gregory Brandon, who, it is said, had arms confirmed to him by the College of Heralds, and became an esquire by virtue of his office. Brandon was succeeded by Dun, "Esquire Dun," as he is called; and Dun, in 1684, by John Ketch, commemorated by Dryden in an epilogue,† and whose name is now synony-

* Macaulay's History of England, i. 663.

† Epilogue to The Duke of Guise.

mous with hangman. The hangman's rope was commonly called "a riding knot an inch below the ear," or, "a Tyburn Tippet;" and the sum of 13½*d.* is still distinguished as "hangman's wages."

"A Tyborne checke
Shall breke his necke."—*Skelton*, i. 255.

Trials, condemnations, confessions, and last dying speeches were first printed in 1624; and "Tyburn's elegiac lines" have found an enduring celebrity in The Dunciad.

"With my estate, I'll tell you how it stands,
Jack Ketch must have my clothes, the king my lands."
The last Will and Testament of Anthony, King of Poland [*Shaftesbury*], (*State Poems*, p. 119, 8vo, 1703).

"Two fellows going to Tyburne to be hanged, in diverse cartes, one for the stealing a mounter [a watch], the other for a mare. He who stole the mare asked the other what a clocke it was a' his mounter; to whom he replyed, 'About the houre just that yee should give watter to your mare.'"—*Drummond of Hawthornden's Jests, in Arch. Scotica*, vol. iv.

"Here was one Peter Lambert, a swaggering companion, hanged the week before Easter, for killing one Hamden, a Low Country Lieutenant, and dyed forsooth a Roman Catholick. His friends carryed him in a coach from the gallows, and would have buryed him the next day in Christ's Church, but were forbidden by the Bishop. Now upon a rumour that he was seen in France, the King suspected that there might be cunning, and cautelous dealing in his execution, and would not be satisfied till the Sheriffs of London, in the presence of much people, took him up where he was buryed; and upon view found he was sufficiently hanged."—*Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Ralph Winwood, May 2nd*, 1610.

"20 Feb. 1649-50. Three soldiers were sentenced at a council of war to go from Whitehall, through Holborn, with halters about their necks, and so to Tyburn; one of them to have his right ear nailed to the pillory, the other two to have six lashes apiece."—*Whitelocke.*

On Tyburn.

"O Tyburn! could'st thou reason and dispute,
Couldst thou but judge as well as execute;
How often would'st thou change the Felon's doom,
And truss some stern Chief Justice in his room.
Then should thy sturdy Posts support the Laws;
No promise, frown, or popular applause,
Should sway the Bench to favour a bad cause;
Nor scarlet gown, swell'd with poetic fury,
Scare a false verdict from a trembling jury.
Justice, with steady hand and even scales,
Should stand upright as if sustained by Hales;
Yet still in matters doubtful to decide,
A little bearing tow'ards the milder side."
Dryden's Miscellaneous Poems, vol. v., p. 126, ed. 1727.

Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I., is said to have walked barefooted through Hyde Park to Tyburn, and to have done penance there; though the fact of her having done so

has been denied by the Marshal de Bassompierre, the French ambassador in England at the time. On the three wooden stilts of Tyburn the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, were hung, on the first anniversary (Jan. 30th, 1660-1) of the execution of Charles I. after the Restoration. Their bodies were dragged from their graves in Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and removed at night to the Red Lion Inn, in Holborn, from whence they were carried next morning in sledges to Tyburn, and there, in their shrouds and cere-cloths, suspended till sunset, at the several angles of the gallows. They were then taken down and beheaded, their bodies buried beneath the gallows, and their heads set upon poles on the top of Westminster Hall.* The last plate of Hogarth's Idle and Industrious Apprentice represents an execution at Tyburn's triple tree. [*See* Bowl Yard, Holborn.]

UNION CLUB HOUSE, Cockspur Street, and south-west end of Trafalgar Square, (Sir Robert Smirke, R. A., architect). A club for the resort chiefly of mercantile men of eminence. Entrance-money, 30 guineas ; annual subscription, 6 guineas.

Union Court, Holborn, over against St. Andrew's Church, was formerly called Scroop's-court, after the noble family of Scrope of Bolton, who had a town-house here, afterwards let to the serjeants-at-law. [*See* Scroope's Inn.]

Union Street, Southwark. No. 50 is a public-house, distinguished by the sign of Henry VIII.'s head. The house, as an inn, is coeval with Henry VIII.'s reign. The structure is modern.

United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard. Founded 1830, as a central repository for objects of professional arts, science, natural history, books and documents relating to those objects, and for the delivery of lectures on appropriate subjects. Member's entrance-fee, 1*l.* ; annual subscription, 10*s.* ; life subscription, 6*l.* *Hours of Admission for Visitors.*—Summer months, April to September, from 11 to 5 ; winter months, from 11 to 4. *Mode of Admission.*—Member's order, easily procurable. The members are above 4000 in number. The Museum of the Institution contains much that will repay a visit. *Observe.*—

* Wharton's Gesta Britannorum, p. 490. Additional MS. British Museum, 10, 116. Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, art. Ireton.

Basket-hilted cut-and-thrust sword, used by Oliver Cromwell at the siege of Drogheda, (1649),—the blade bears the marks of two musket-balls ; sword worn by General Wolfe when he fell at Quebec, (1759); sash used in carrying Sir John Moore from the field, and lowering him into his grave on the ramparts at Corunna ; part of the deck of the Victory on which Nelson fell ; rudder of the Royal George sunk at Spithead ; skeleton of Marengo, the barb-horse which Napoleon rode at Waterloo ; Captain Siborne's elaborate and faithful model of the field and battle of Waterloo.

University College Hospital, University Street, St. Pancras, (in connection with University College), was founded in 1833, for the relief of poor sick and maimed persons, and the delivery of poor married women, and for furthering the objects of the College, by affording improved means of instruction in medicine and surgery to the medical students of the College, under the superintendence of its Professors. The first stone of the north wing (Alfred Ainger, architect) was laid by Lord Brougham, May 20th, 1846. Subscribers of 1 guinea annually are entitled to recommend four out-patients ; and subscribers of 3 guineas, or donors of 30, are entitled to recommend three in and six out-patients yearly.

University Club House, Suffolk Street and Pall Mall East, was built by William Wilkins, R.A., and J. P. Gandy, and opened Feb. 13th, 1826. The members belong to the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Entrance-fee, 25 guineas ; annual subscription, 6 guineas.

University College, London, on the east side of Upper Gower Street. A proprietary institution, "for the general advancement of literature and science, by affording to young men adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense :" founded 1828, by the exertions of Lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, the poet, and others, and built from the designs of W. Wilkins, R.A., the architect of the National Gallery and of St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park Corner. The graduates of the University of London from University College are entitled Doctors of Laws, Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Law, Bachelors of Medicine, and Bachelors of Art. Everything is taught in the College but divinity. The school of medicine is deservedly distinguished.—The Junior School, under the government of the Council of the College, is entered by a separate entrance in Upper Gower-street. The school session is divided into three terms ; viz. from the 26th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, from Easter to the 4th of

August. The vacations are three weeks at Christmas, ten days at Easter, and seven weeks in the summer. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past 9 to three-quarters past 3 ; in which time one hour and a quarter is allowed for recreation. The yearly payment for each pupil is 18*l.*, of which 6*l.* are paid in advance in each term, on the first day after the vacation on which the pupil begins to attend the school. The payments are made at the office of the College. A fixed charge of 3*s.* 6*d.* a term is made for stationery. Books and drawing materials are provided for the pupils as required, and a charge is made accordingly. Boys are admitted to the school at any age under fifteen, if they are competent to enter the lowest class. When a boy has attained his sixteenth year, he will not be allowed to remain in the school beyond the end of the current session. The subjects taught are reading, writing ; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages ; Ancient and English history ; geography, both physical and political ; arithmetic and book-keeping, the elements of mathematics and of natural philosophy, drawing, dancing, &c. The discipline of the school is maintained without corporal punishment. The extreme punishment for misconduct is the removal of the pupil from the school. Several of the Professors, and some of the masters of the Junior School, receive students to reside with them ; and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties unconnected with the College who receive boarders into their families : among these are several medical gentlemen. The register will afford information as to terms, and other particulars. In the hall under the cupola of the College the original models are preserved of the principal plaster works, statues, bas-reliefs, &c., of John Flaxman, R.A., the greatest of our English sculptors. The Pastoral Apollo, the St. Michael, and some of the bas-reliefs, are amazingly fine.

University of London, Somerset House. A government institution, established 1837, for conferring degrees, after careful examinations, on the graduates of University College, London.

Uxbridge House, Burlington Gardens. The town-house of the Marquis of Anglesea, built in 1792 by Vardy, (the architect of *Spencer House* and of the *Horse Guards*), on the site of Queensbury House, the London residence of the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury who befriended Gay.

VANDUN'S Alms-Houses, Petty France, Westminster. So called after their founder, Cornelius Van Dun, a native of Breda, in Brabant, and a soldier under Henry VIII. at the siege of Tournay, (d. 1577). His monument in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, (engraved by J. T. Smith), represents him in his dress as one of the yeoman of the guard to Queen Elizabeth.

Vauxhall, Faukeshall, or, Foxhall. A manor in Surrey, properly Fulke's Hall, and so called from Fulke de Breauté, the celebrated mercenary follower of King John.

> "Fulke de Breauté married Margaret, Earl Baldwin's mother, and thus obtained the wardship of her son; he appears to have built a hall, or mansion-house, in the manor of South Lambeth during his tenure of it; and from his time it was called indifferently Faukeshall, or South Lambeth, and is so termed in the tenth year of Edward I."—*T. Hudson Turner, Archæol. Journal*, No. xv., p. 275.

> "Edward II. granted the manor of Faukeshall to Roger Damorie. Upon his attainder, for taking part with the Barons against the King about two years afterwards, it was granted to Hugh le Despencer; who being executed in 1326, the manor appears to have been restored to the widow of Roger Damorie, who gave it to King Edward III. in exchange for some lands in Suffolk. It was afterwards granted to Edward the Black Prince, and by him given to the church of Canterbury, to which it still belongs; as Henry VIII., when the Monastery was suppressed, gave it to the Dean and Chapter."—*Lysons*, i. 321.

There is a view of the old manor-house in Wilkinson's Londina Illustrata. It was afterwards known as Copped or Copt Hall; and here Arabella Stuart was confined, under the custody of Sir Thomas Parry.

> "The Earl of Worcester is buying Fauxhall from Mr. Trenchard, to bestow the use of that house upon Gaspar Calchof and his son as long as they shall live; for he intends to make it a college of artisans."—*Hartlib to Boyle, May*, 1654, (*Weld's Royal Society*, i. 53).

Vauxhall has long been famous for the manufacture of plate-glass.

Vauxhall Bridge. An iron bridge, of nine equal arches, over the Thames at Vauxhall, communicating with Millbank on the left bank of the river, built from the designs of James Walker; commenced May 9th, 1811, and opened June 4th, 1816.

Vauxhall Gardens, on the Surrey side of the Thames, over against Millbank. A place of public resort from the reign of Charles II. to the present time, and celebrated for its walks, lit with thousands of lamps; its musical and other performances;

its suppers, including ham cut in wafery slices and its fireworks. The Gardens were formed circ. 1661, and originally called "The New Spring Gardens," to distinguish them from the *Old Spring Gardens* at Charing Cross.

"Not much unlike what His Majesty has already begun by the wall from Old Spring Gardens to St. James's in that Park, and is somewhat resembled in the New Spring Garden at Lambeth."—*Evelyn's Fumifugium*, 1661.

"2 July, 1661. I went to see the New Spring Garden at Lambeth, a pretty contrived plantation."—*Evelyn.*

"20 June, 1665. By water to Fox-hall, [Vauxhall], and there walked an hour alone, observing the several humours of the citizens that were this holyday, pulling off cherries, and God knows what."—*Pepys.*

"22 July, 1665. To Fox-hall, where the Spring Garden; but I do not see one guest there."—*Pepys.*

"28 May, 1667. By water to Foxhall and there walked in Spring Garden. A great deal of company, and the weather and garden pleasant, and it is very pleasant and cheap going thither, for a man may go to spend what he will or nothing, all as one. But to hear the nightingale and the birds, and here fiddles and there a harp, and here a Jew's trump, and here laughing and there fine people walking is mighty divertising."—*Pepys.*

"30 May, 1668. To Fox Hall, and there fell into the company of Harry Killigrew, a rogue newly come back out of France, but still in disgrace at our Court, and young Newport and others, as very rogues as any in the town, who were ready to take hold of every woman that come by them. And so to supper in an arbour: but Lord! their mad talk did make my heart ake."—*Pepys.*

"1 June, 1668. Alone to Fox Hall, and walked and saw young Newport and two more rogues of the town seize on two ladies, who walked with them an hour with their masks on; (perhaps civil ladies); and there I left them."—*Pepys.*

"27 July, 1668. Over the water with my wife and Deb and Mercer to Spring Garden, and there eat and walked; and observe how rude some of the young gallants of the town are become, to go into people's arbors where there are not men, and almost force the women; which troubled me, to see the confidence of the vice of the age: and so we away by water with much pleasure home."—*Pepys.*

"*Dapperwit.* Can you have the heart to say you will never more break a cheese-cake with me at New Spring Garden, the Neat-house, or Chelsea?"—*Wycherley, Love in a Wood, or, St James's Park*, 4to, 1672.

"*Hippolita.* Not suffered to see a play in a twelvemonth!—
"*Prue.* Nor go to Punchinello, nor Paradise!—
"*Hippolita.* Nor to take a ramble to the Park nor Mulberry Garden!—
"*Prue.* Nor to Totham-Court, nor Islington!—
"*Hippolita.* Nor to eat a syllabub in New Spring Garden with a cousin!"—*Wycherley, The Gentleman Dancing Master*, 4to, 1673.

"*Sir Oliver Cockwood.* Prithee, my dear, forgive her.
"*Lady Cockwood.* The truth is, I ought not to be very angry with her at present, 'tis a good-natured creature: she was so frighted, for fear of thy being mischief'd in the Spring Garden, that I verily believe she scarce knows what she does yet."—*Etherege, She Would if She Could*, 4to, 1671.

"*Ariana.* Woe be to the daughter or wife of some merchant-tailor, or poor felt-maker now; for you seldom row to Fox-hall without some such plot against the city."—*Ibid.*

"*Cunningham.* No, Madam, you conquer like the King of France. Your subjects for ever after are at rest.

"*Thisbe.* You said as much to the flame-coloured Petticoat in New Spring Garden."—*Sedley, Bellamira,* 4to, 1687.

"*Mrs. Frail.* A great piece of business to go to Covent-Garden Square in a hackney-coach, and take a turn with one's friend! If I had gone to Knightsbridge or to Chelsea, or to Spring Garden or to Barn Elms, with a man alone—something might have been said."—*Congreve, Love for Love,* 4to, 1695.

"*Lady Fancyful.* 'Tis infallibly some intrigue that brings them to Spring Garden."—*Vanbrugh, The Provoked Wife,* 4to, 1697.

"The ladies that have an inclination to be private take delight in the close walks of Spring Gardens,—where both sexes meet, and mutually serve one another as guides to lose their way, and the windings and turnings in the little Wildernesses are so intricate, that the most experienced mothers have often lost themselves in looking for their daughters."—*Tom Brown's Amusements,* p. 54, 8vo, 1700.

"24 May, 1714. We went by water to Fox-hall and the Spring Garden. I was surprised with so many pleasant walks, &c., so near London."—*Thoresby's Diary,* ii. 215.

"I immediately recollected that it was my good friend Sir Roger's voice, and that I had promised to go with him on the water to Spring-Garden, in case it proved a good evening. . . . We were no sooner come to the Temple Stairs, but we were surrounded with a crowd of watermen. . . . My old friend having seated himself, we made the best of our way for Fox-Hall. . . . We were now arrived at Spring-Garden, which is exquisitely pleasant at this time of the year. When I considered the fragrancy of the walks and bowers, with the choirs of birds that sung upon the trees, and the loose tribe of people that walked under their shades, I could not but look on the place as a kind of Mahometan Paradise. Sir Roger told me it put him in mind of a little coppice by his house in the country, which his chaplain used to call an Aviary of Nightingales. . . . He here fetched a deep sigh, and was falling into a fit of musing, when a Mask who came behind him, gave him a gentle tap on the shoulder, and asked him if he would drink a bottle of Mead with her? But the Knight being startled at so unexpected a familiarity, and displeased to be interrupted in his thoughts of the widow, told her 'she was a wanton baggage," and bid her go about her business. We concluded our walk with a glass of Burton ale and a slice of hung beef."—*The Spectator,* No. 383.

We hear very little of New Spring Gardens between 1712 and the great period of their re-opening, under the management of Jonathan Tyers, on June 7th, 1732, with an entertainment called "Ridotto al fresco," at which the Prince of Wales was present, two-thirds of the company appearing in masks, dominos, or lawyers' gowns. Tyers was unceasing in his endeavours to enlarge the beauty and attractions of the grounds. Hogarth executed several pictures for the rooms; and Roubiliac's first work in England was a statue of Handel made for Vauxhall

Gardens. Let me add here, that Roubiliac is said to have owed his introduction to his first patron, Sir Edward Walpole, to an advertisement he put forth of his having found, on his way home from Vauxhall, a pocket-book containing a considerable number of bank-notes, and some papers, apparently of consequence to the owner. Their owner was Sir Edward Walpole. The price of admission was 1*s.* up to the summer of 1792, when it was raised to 2*s.* Subsequently it was raised to 4*s*, but now (1848) it is 1*s.* again. Fireworks, Mr. Fillinham informs me, were not exhibited till 1798, and even then not constantly displayed.

"The coaches being come to the water-side, they all alighted, and getting into one boat, proceeded to Vauxhall. The extreme beauty and elegance of this place is well known to almost every one of my readers; and happy is it for me that it is so; since to give an adequate idea of it would exceed my power of description."— *Fielding, Amelia*, Book ix., Chap. 9.

"Tom Tyers was the son of Mr. Jonathan Tyers, the founder of that excellent place of public amusement, Vauxhall Gardens, which must ever be an estate to its proprietor, as it is peculiarly adapted to the taste of the English nation; there being a mixture of curious show, gay exhibition, musick, vocal and instrumental, not too refined for the general ear,—for all which only a shilling is paid,—and though last not least, good eating and drinking for those who choose to purchase that regale."—*Boswell by Croker*, vol. i., p. 304.

"I had a card from Lady Caroline Petersham to go with her to Vauxhall. I went accordingly to her house, and found her and the little Ashe, or the Pollard Ashe as they call her; they had just finished their last layer of red, and looked as handsome as crimson could make them. . . . We marched to our barge, with a boat of French horns attending and little Ashe singing. We paraded some time up the river, and at last debarked at Vauxhall . . . Here we picked up Lord Granby, arrived very drunk from Jenny Whims. . . . At last we assembled in our booth, Lady Caroline in the front, with the vizor of her hat erect, and looking gloriously jolly and handsome. She had fetched my brother Orford from the next box, where he was enjoying himself with his *petite partie*, to help us to mince chickens. We minced seven chickens into a china dish, which Lady Caroline stewed over a lamp with three pats of butter and a flagon of water, stirring and rattling and laughing, and we every minute expecting the dish to fly about our ears. She had brought Betty the fruit-girl, with hampers of strawberries and cherries from Rogers's, and made her wait upon us, and then made her sup by us at a little table. . . . In short, the whole air of our party was sufficient, as you will easily imagine, to take up the whole attention of the Gardens; so much so, that from 11 o'clock till half an hour after 1 we had the whole concourse round our booth; at last, they came into the little gardens of each booth on the sides of ours, till Harry Vane took up a bumper and drank their healths, and was proceeding to treat them with still greater freedoms. It was 3 o'clock before we got home."— *Walpole to Montague, June 23rd*, 1750.

"This [Foxhall] is the place where are those called Spring Gardens, laid out in so grand a taste, that they are frequented in the three summer months by most of the nobility and gentry, then in and near London; and are often honoured with some of the royal family, who are here entertained with the sweet song of numbers of nightingales, in concert with the best band of musick in England. Here are fine pavilions, shady groves, and most delightful walks,

illuminated by above 1000 lamps, so disposed that they all take fire together, almost as quick as lightning, and dart such a sudden blaze as is perfectly surprising. Here are among others, 2 curious statues of Apollo the god, and Mr. Handel the master of musick; and in the centre of the area, where the walks terminate, is erected the temple for the musicians, which is encompassed all round with handsome seats, decorated with pleasant paintings, on subjects most happily adapted to the season, place, and company."—*England's Gazeteer*, 12mo, 1751, (art. *Foxhall*).

The title Spring Gardens was continued, Mr. Fillinham informs me, till 1785. There is a capital old view of the Gardens by J. Müller, after Wall, and another by S. Maurer, dated 1744. The gardens continued to be a place of fashionable amusement nearly to the end of the reign of George III.

VEDAST'S (ST.), FOSTER LANE. A church in the ward of *Farringdon Within;* destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren.

VERE STREET, CLARE MARKET. Here stood *Gibbon's Tennis-court*, converted into a theatre by Thomas Killigrew. Ogilby, the poet, drew a lottery of books on Tuesday, June 2nd, 1668, "at the Old Theatre, between Lincoln's-Inn-fields and Vere-street." He describes the books in his advertisement as "all of his own designment and composure."

VERE STREET, OXFORD STREET, derives its name from the Veres, Earls of Oxford, though *Oxford-street* derives its name from the Harleys, Earls of Oxford. In St. Peter's chapel, in this street, (designed and built by Gibbs, circ. 1724), William, second Duke of Portland, was married, (July 11th, 1734), to the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heir of Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by his wife the Lady Henrietta Cavendish, only daughter and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle. The surrounding streets preserve many of these names. This Duchess of Portland formed the celebrated museum which bore her name. Rysbrack, the sculptor, lived and died (1770) in this street.

"Mr. Rysbrach's house is in the further end of Bond Street, and up cross Tyburne Rode [Oxford Street], in Ld. Oxford's grownd upon the right hand going to his Chaple."—*Gibbs, the Architect, to Pope*, (*Supp. Vol. to Works of Pope*, p. 154, 8vo, 1825).

VICTORIA PARK, SPITALFIELDS. A plot of pleasure-ground a little larger than St. James's Park, planted and laid out in the reign of the sovereign whose name it bears. It is bounded on the south by Sir George Ducket's canal, (sometimes called the Lea Union Canal); on the west by the Regent's Canal; on the east by Old Ford-lane, leading from Old Ford to Hackney Wick; and on the north by an irregular line of fields. It

the Area of Victoria Park, is 160, or, 166 Acres.

serves as a lung for the north-east part of London, and has already added to the health of the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green.

Victoria Square, Pimlico. Built circ. 1836. The last London residence of Thomas Campbell, author of the Pleasures of Hope, was at No. 8, in this square.

Victoria Street, Holborn. A continuation of Farringdon-street, but as yet very unfinished. The church seen at the distance is *St. James's, Clerkenwell;* the dome adjoining is part of *Clerkenwell Sessions-house.*

Victoria Theatre, Waterloo Bridge Road, Lambeth. Originally *The Coburg*, and called *The Victoria* for the first time soon after the accession of William IV., when her present Majesty was only heir presumptive to the crown.

Villiers Street, Strand. Built circ. 1674,* and so called after George Villiers, second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. [*See* York House.] *Eminent Inhabitants.* —John Evelyn.

> "17 Nov. 1683. I tooke a house in Villiers Streete, York Buildings, for the winter, having many important causes to dispatch, and for the education of my daughters."—*Evelyn.*

Sir Richard Steele, after his wife's death, from 1721 to 1724. In 1725 I find in the rate-books of St. Martin's the word "gone" against his name. He died in Wales in 1729.

Vincent Square, Westminster, was so called after William Vincent, Dean of Westminster, (d. 1816). The church of St. Mary the Virgin was built by Blore, and consecrated Oct. 12th, 1837.

Vine Street, Saffron Hill. So called from the vineyard of old Ely Gardens. [*See* Ely Place.]

Vine Street, Westminster, was so called after the royal vineyard belonging to the Palace of our Kings at Westminster. Vineyard House,† Westminster, was taken by Percy, and tenanted by Guy Fawkes, under the name of John Johnson. Here they commenced the mine which connected their house with the cellars of the Houses of Parliament. The Vine Garden, within the Mill Ditch of Westminster, is mentioned in a Privy Seal granted by Charles II. to Edward Billing.‡ Charles Churchill, the satirist, was born, in 1731, in this street.

---

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

† Winwood's Memorials, ii. 170.

‡ Harleian MS. 7344.

"Famed Vine-Street,
Where Heaven, the kindest wish of man to grant,
Gave me an old house and an older aunt."

So he sang to lose a legacy by the allusion. The poet's father was curate and evening lecturer of the neighbouring church of *St. John-the-Evangelist.*

VINEGAR YARD, DRURY LANE, properly Vine-Garden-yard, or Vineyard, was built circ. 1621.*

"1624, Feb. 4. Buried Blind John out of Vinagre Yard."—*Burial Register of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.*

Clayrender's letter, in Roderick Random, to her "Dear Kreeter," is written from "Wingar Yeard, Droory Lane." Its contiguity to the theatre is not overlooked in the Rejected Addresses :—

"And one, the leader of the band,
From Charing Cross along the Strand,
Like stag by beagles hunted hard,
Ran till he stopp'd at Vin'gar Yard.
The burning badge his shoulder bore,
The belt and oil-skin hat he wore,
The cane he had, his men to bang,
Show'd foreman of the British gang—
His name was Higginbottom."

VINTNERS' HALL, on the river side of UPPER THAMES STREET. The Hall of the Vintners' Company, the 11th on the list of the Twelve Great Companies of London. It is a modern building, of small pretensions, but the Company is of great antiquity. In the Court-room are full-length portraits of Charles II., James II., Marie D'Este, Prince George of Denmark. The patron saint of the Company is St. Martin, and one of the churches in the ward of Vintry was called *St. Martin's-in-the-Vintry.* [*See* Three Cranes in the Vintry.]

VINTRY (WARD OF). One of the 26 wards of London.

"Vintry Ward, so called of Vintners and of The Vintry, a part of the bank of the river Thames, where the merchants of Burdeaux craned their wines out of lighters and other vessels, and there landed and made sale of them."—*Stow*, p. 89.

Boundaries.—N., the street called *St. Thomas Apostle's;* S., *The Thames;* E., *Dowgate;* W., *Queenhithe.* Stow enumerates four churches and four Halls of Companies as situated in this ward :—St. Michael's, called Paternoster-Church-in-the-Royal; St. Thomas the Apostle, (destroyed in the Fire, and not rebuilt); St. Martin's-in-the-Vintry, (destroyed in the Fire, and

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

Victoria Park — the area of this Park is 160. acres

not rebuilt); St. James's, Garlick-hithe; Vintners' Hall; Cutlers' Hall; Glaziers' Hall; Parish Clerks' Hall. [*See* all these names.] *Southwark Bridge* abuts from the centre of this ward.

WALBROOK. A street in the City, running from the Poultry into Budge-row and Cannon-street. Sir Christopher Wren is said to have lived in a house subsequently No. 5. *Observe.*—Church of *St. Stephen's, Walbrook.* [*See* Salters' Hall.]

WALBROOK.

"A stream so called not of Galus, a Roman Captain, slain by Asclepiodatus, and thrown therein as some have fabled, but of running through and from the wall of this city, the course whereof, to prosecute it particularly, was and is from the said [city] to St. Margaret's Church in Lothbury; from thence beneath the lower part of the Grocers' Hall, about the East part of their Kitchen, under St. Mildred's Church; from thence through Bucklersbury, by one great house built of stone and timber, called the Old Barge, because barges out of the river of Thames were rowed up so far into this brook, and so to Elbow lane, and by a part thereof down Greenwich Lane into the river of Thames."—*Stow*, p. 45.

"This water-course having divers bridges, was afterwards vaulted over with brick, and paved level with the streets and lanes wherethrough it passed; and since that, also houses have been built thereon, so that the course of Walbrook is now hidden under ground, and thereby hardly known."—*Stow*, p. 6.

The writer of Sir Richard Phillips's History of London* says, that he saw the Walbrook in November, 1803, "still trickling among the foundations of the new buildings at the Bank."

WALBROOK WARD. One of the 26 wards of London, and so called from the brook by the City wall, described in the preceding article. Stow enumerates five churches in this ward:—*St. Swithin-by-London-Stone; St. Mary Woolchurch; St. Stephen's, Walbrook; St. John-upon-Walbrook; St. Mary Bothaw.* Two alone were rebuilt after the Great Fire—*St. Swithin's, London Stone*, and *St. Stephen's, Walbrook.* The *Mansion House* is in this ward.

WALLINGFORD HOUSE stood on the site of the present *Admiralty*, and was so called after Sir William Knollys, Treasurer of the Household to Queen Elizabeth and King James, Baron Knollys, Viscount Wallingford, and Earl of Banbury. His father was Treasurer of the Household before him, and inhabited the same official house at the end of the *Tilt Yard.* The first Duke of

* History of London, p. 20, 4to, 1805.

Buckingham of the Villiers family lived in Wallingford House, and here his son, the second duke, was born Jan. 30th, 1627. Bassompierre calls it "Valinforth." The infamous Countess of Essex is said to have died in this house in 1632; but this is a mistake, she died at Chiswick. Wallingford House was otherwise inhabited at the time of her death. I have two warrants before me, addressed to the Auditors of the Imprests, and signed "R. Weston," and "Fra. Cottington;" and "Portland," and "Fra. Cottington;" one dated from Wallingford House, April 21st, 1632, and the other from the same house, April 29th, 1634. Weston (afterwards Earl of Portland) was treasurer and Cottington under-treasurer at this time, so that Wallingford House was an official residence from a very early period. Archbishop Usher is said to have seen King Charles I. led to his execution from the roof of this house, then in the occupation of the Earl and Countess of Peterborough. He sunk in horror at the sight, and was carried off in a swoon to his apartments.* Here the party "known by the title of the Wallingford House or Army Party" assembled after Cromwell's death. Their chief object seems to have been to frustrate the designs of Monk, but they had no settled plan or determination of their own, and the party, though supported by Fleetwood and Vane, was nothing but a useless faction. Ludlow describes their movements with great minuteness in his Memoirs. Fleetwood was at this time living in the house. Wallingford House reverted to the Duke of Buckingham at the Restoration; here the corpse of Cowley lay in state, and here the duke was living in 1671, when the following advertisement appeared in the London Gazette of that year:—

> "On Wednesday, March 26, 1671, was lost from Brentwood in Essex, a couple of young Hounds of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham; the one a black Tanned, with a little white under his neck; the other a white one, with black spots, both marked with B. on the left shoulder; whoever can give notice of them to the Porter at Wallingford House in the Strand, shall be well rewarded for their pains."—*London Gazette*, No. 563.

Lord Clifford, the Lord Treasurer, afterwards inhabited it, and here Evelyn called to take leave of his lordship, Aug. 18th, 1673. Lord Treasurer Danby dated public documents from this house. I have two before me while I write, one of Dec. 28th, 1674, and another of May 5th, 1676. Wallingford House was sold to the Crown in 1680,† and in or about 1726 the present *Admiralty* was erected where it stood.

* Parr's Life of Usher, fol. 1686.

† Bio. Brit., vi. 4058.

Walworth. A manor in Surrey, near the Elephant and Castle, now a hamlet to Newington Butts, and the birth-place, as Lysons thought, "of the celebrated citizen who bore its name."* It is written "Waleorde" in the Conqueror's survey, and Walworth's Field in the charter of Edward VI. granting the manor of Southwark to the City of London. It is now the property of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was designed by Sir John Soane.

Wapping. A hamlet on the Middlesex side of the River Thames, a little below *The Tower*, "and chiefly inhabited by seafaring men and tradesmen dealing in commodities for the supply of shipping and shipmen."† It was originally a great wash, watered by the Thames, and was first recovered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Stow calls it "Wapping in the Wose,"‡ signifying as much, says Strype, "as in the wash or in the drain."§ The usual place of execution for pirates was at "Wapping in the Wose."‖ [*See* Execution Dock.] Lord Chancellor Jefferies attempting, after the abdication of King James, to make his escape in the disguise of a common seaman, was captured in an obscure alehouse, called the Red Cow, in Anchor-and-Hope-alley, near King Edward's Stairs in Wapping. He was found by a scrivener he had formerly insulted, lolling out of window in all the confidence of misplaced security.

"Friday, the 24th of July, 1629, King Charles having hunted a Stag or Hart from Wansted in Essex, killed him in Nightingale Lane in the hamlet of Wapping, in a garden belonging to one ——, who had some damage among his herbs, by reason the multitude of people there assembled suddenly."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 39.

"He [Johnson] talked to-day a good deal of the wonderful extent and variety of London, and observed that men of curious inquiry might see in it such modes of life as very few could ever imagine. He in particular recommended to us to 'explore Wapping,' which we resolved to do. We accordingly carried our scheme into execution in October, 1792, but whether from that uniformity which has, in modern times, in a great degree spread through every part of the metropolis, or from our want of sufficient exertion, we were disappointed."—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*, v. 78.

Amos, the antiquary, and author of Typographical Antiquities, or the History of Printing in England, "lived in a strange alley or lane in Wapping."¶ His very useful work, first printed in 1749, has been edited and enlarged by Herbert, and again in the present century by T. F. Dibdin. The church is dedicated to St. John.

* Lysons, i. 390. † Strype, B. iv., p. 39. ‡ Stow, p. 157.
§ Strype, B. iv., p. 37. ‖ Stow by Howes, p. 697, ed. 1631.
¶ Restituta, iv. 235.

Wardour Street, Soho, or, Wardour Street, Oxford Street. Built circ. 1686,* and so called after Henry, third Lord Arundel of Wardour, (d. 1694), a steady adherent to the cause of King James II. Henry, the fifth Lord Arundel, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Panton of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. [*See* Panton Square.] Flaxman, the sculptor, lived at No. 27 in this street, 1781 to 1787.

> "Wardour Street is famous for book-stalls and curiosity-shops. Charles Lamb was fond of this street; and Hazlitt lies on the other side of the wall which encloses the burial-ground of St. Anne's. I have heard Lamb expatiate on the pleasure of strolling up 'Wardour Street on a summer's day.'"—*Leigh Hunt.*

Here are eighteen or twenty shops exclusively devoted to the sale of old furniture, pictures, china, and other articles of vertû. [*See* St. Anne's, Soho.]

Wardrobe (The). A house in the Blackfriars, built by Sir John Beauchamp, (d. 1359), whose tomb in Old St. Paul's was mistaken for the tomb of the good Duke Humphrey. Beauchamp's executors sold it to Edward III., and it was subsequently converted into the office of the Master of the Wardrobe and the repository for the royal clothes. When Stow drew up his Survey, Sir John Fortescue was lodged in the house as Master of the Wardrobe.

> "There were also kept in this place the ancient cloathes of our English Kings, which they wore on great festivals; so that this Wardrobe was in effect a Library for Antiquaries, therein to read the mode and fashion of garments in all ages. These King James in the beginning of his reign gave to the Earl of Dunbar, by whom they were sold, re-sold, and re-re-re-sold at as many hands almost as Briareus had, some gaining vast estates thereby."—*Fuller's Worthies*, p. 193, ed. 1662.

> "I gyve, will, bequeath, and devise unto my daughter, Susannah Hall, all that messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, wherein one John Robinson dwelleth, situat, lying, and being in the Blackfriers in London, nere the Wardrobe."—*Shakspeare's Will.*

After the Great Fire the Wardrobe was removed, first to the Savoy, and afterwards to Buckingham-street in the Strand.† The last Master was Ralph, Duke of Montague, on whose death, in 1709, the office was, I believe, abolished. [*See* Swan Alley.]

Warner Street, Cold Bath Fields. Henry Carey, author of the song of "Sally in our Alley," died (by his own hand) in this street on the 4th of October, 1743.

War Office. [*See* Horse Guards.]

---

* Stone, corner of Edward-street.

† Chamberlayne, p. 263, ed. 1669. Hatton, p. 729.

WARWICK HOUSE, in HOLBORN, either adjoined *Brook House*, or was, as I believe, another name for it.

"3 March, 1659, 1660. After dinner I to Warwick House in Holborn, to my Lord [the Earl of Sandwich], where he dined with my Lord of Manchester, Sir Dudley North, my Lord Fiennes, and my Lord Barkly." —*Pepys.*

"As we came by Warwick House, observing all shut up there, he [William Lord Russell] asked if my Lord Clare was out of town. I told him he could not think any windows would be open there on this occasion."—*Bp. Burnet's Journal*, (William Lord Russell on his way to execution in Lincoln's Inn Fields).

The Earl of Clare was living in Warwick House in 1688.*

WARWICK HOUSE, CHARING CROSS. [*See* Warwick Street.]

WARWICK LANE, NEWGATE STREET.

"Then is Eldenese Lane, which stretcheth north to the high street of Newgate Market; the same is now called Warwick Lane, of an ancient house there built by an Earl of Warwick, and was since called Warwick Inn. It is in record called a messuage in Eldenese Lane, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, the 28th of Henry VI. Cicille, Duchess of Warwick, possessed it."—*Stow*, p. 128.

"I read that in the 36th of Henry VI. that the greater estates of the realm being called up to London, Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick [the King-maker] came with six hundred men all in red jackets, embroidered with ragged staves before and behind, and was lodged in Warwick Lane; in whose house there was often times six oxen eaten at a breakfast, and every tavern was full of his meat; for he that had any acquaintance in that house, might have there so much of sodden and roast meat as he could prick and carry on a long dagger."—*Stow*, p. 33.

Observe.—Bas-relief of Guy, Earl of Warwick, with the date "1668" upon it, corner of *Newgate Street;* College of Physicians—the old College, with its "gilded pill" on the top, built by Wren; Old Bell Inn, on the east side.

"He [Archbishop Leighton] used often to say, that if he were to choose a place to die in, it should be an Inn; it looking like a pilgrim's going home, to whom this world was all as an Inn, and who was weary of the noise and confusion in it. He added that the officious tenderness and care of friends was an entanglement to a dying man; and that the unconcerned attendance of those that could be procured in such a place would give less disturbance. And he obtained what he desired; for he died [1684] at the Bell Inn in Warwick Lane."—*Burnet's Own Times*, vol. ii., p. 426, ed. 1823.

Oxford Arms Inn, on the west side.

"These are to give notice that Edward Bartlet, Oxford Carrier, hath removed his Inn in London, from the Swan at Holborn Bridge to the Oxford Armes in Warwick Lane, where he did Inn before the Fire. His coaches and waggons going forth on their usual days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Frydays. He hath also a Hearse, with all things convenient to carry a Corps to any part of England."—*London Gazette for March*, 1672-3, No. 762.

* London Gazette, No. 2359.

WARWICK STREET, COCKSPUR STREET. Built circ. 1681,* and so called from the house of Sir Philip Warwick, author of the Memoirs which bear his name.

"Over against St. Alban's Street is Stone Cutter's Alley, paved with free-stone, which leads into Warwick Street, and likewise to the back gate of the King's garden, for the conveniency of Mr. George London, her late Majesty's principal gardener, there inhabiting in a neat and pleasant house."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 81.

This George London was a landscape-gardener of great celebrity before the time of Kent or Capability Brown. In conjunction with Wise he introduced what Walpole calls "verdant sculpture" among us, stocking our gardens with giants, animals, monsters, coats of arms, and mottoes, in yew, box, and holly. At the end of this street stood *Warwick House*, inhabited for a time by the Princess Charlotte, and from whence, "wearied out by a series of acts all proceeding from the spirit of petty tyranny, and each more vexatious than another, though none of them very important in itself," she made her escape in a hackney-coach (July 16th, 1814) to the house of her mother in Connaught-place.

"In a fine evening of July, about the hour of seven, when the streets are deserted by all persons of condition, she rushed out of her residence in Warwick House, unattended; hastily crossed Cockspur Street; flung herself into the first hackney-coach she could find; and drove to her mother's house in Connaught Place. The Princess of Wales having gone to pass the day at her Blackheath villa, a messenger was despatched for her, another for her law adviser Mr. Brougham, and a third for Miss Mercer Elphinstone, the young Princess's bosom friend. He arrived before the Princess of Wales had returned; and Miss Mercer Elphinstone had alone obeyed the summons. Soon after the Royal Mother came, accompanied by Lady Charlotte Lindsay, her lady in waiting. It was found that the Princess Charlotte's fixed resolution was to leave her father's house, and that which he had appointed for her residence, and to live thenceforth with her mother. But Mr. Brougham is understood to have felt himself under the painful necessity of explaining to her that by the law, as all the twelve Judges but one had laid it down in George I.'s reign, and as it was now admitted to be settled, the King or the Regent had the absolute power to dispose of the persons of all the Royal Family, while under age. * * As soon as the flight of the young lady was ascertained, and the place of her retreat discovered, the Regent's officers of state and other functionaries were despatched after her. The Lord Chancellor Eldon first arrived, but not in any particularly imposing state, 'regard being had' to his eminent station; for, indeed, he came in a hackney-coach. Whether it was that the example of the Princess Charlotte herself, had for the day brought this simple and economical mode of conveyance into fashion, or that concealment was much studied, or that despatch was deemed more essential than ceremony and pomp—certain it is, that all who came, including the Duke of York, arrived in similar vehicles, and that some remained enclosed in them, without entering the royal mansion. At length, after

* Rate-books of St. Martin's.

much pains and many entreaties used by the Duke of Sussex and the Princess of Wales herself, as well as Miss Mercer and Lady C. Lindsay (whom she always honoured with a just regard) to enforce the advice given by Mr. Brougham that she should return without delay to her own residence, and submit to the Regent, the young Princess, accompanied by the Duke of York and her governess, who had now been sent for and arrived in a royal carriage, returned to Warwick House, between four and five o'clock in the morning." —*Lord Brougham.*

WARWICK STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE. *Observe.*—Roman Catholic Chapel. This chapel was destroyed in the riots of 1780.

WATER GATE (THE), at the TOWER.

"One other water-gate there is by the bulwark of The Tower, and this is the last and farthest water-gate eastward on the river of Thames, so far as the city of London extendeth within the walls."—*Stow*, p. 17. See also *Strype, Appendix*, p. 68.

WATER LANE, FLEET STREET, changed Nov. 5th, 1844, into *Whitefriars-street* by consent of the Commissioners of the Sewers, and at the request of the freeholders of the lane.

"Well, let me tell you (said Goldsmith) when my tailor brought home my bloom-coloured coat, he said, 'Sir, I have a favour to beg of you. When anybody asks you who made your clothes, be pleased to mention John Filby, at the Harrow in Water Lane.' *Johnson.* Why, Sir, that was because he knew the strange colour would attract crowds to gaze at it, and then they might hear of him, and see how well he could make a coat even of so absurd a colour."—*Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, ii. 85.*

Thomas Tompion, the watchmaker, kept shop at the corner of Water-lane, and here, in 1713, he died.

WATER LANE, TOWER STREET. *Observe.*—Site and part of the old *Trinity House*.

WATERLOO BRIDGE. A bridge over the Thames, the noblest bridge in the world, built by a public company pursuant to an act passed in 1809. The first stone was laid Oct. 11th, 1811, and the bridge publicly opened on the second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, June 18th, 1817. It is said to have cost above a million. The engineer was John Rennie, the son of a farmer at Phantassie, in East Lothian—the engineer of many of our celebrated docks and of the breakwater at Plymouth. He died in 1821, and is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral by the side of Wren.

"Canova, when he was asked during his visit to England what struck him most forcibly, is said to have replied—that the trumpery Chinese Bridge, then in St. James' Park, should be the production of the Government, whilst

* The mention of Filby's name and residence gave Mr. Prior the clue for his curious discovery of Goldsmith's Tailor's Bills, printed by him in his Life of Goldsmith with praiseworthy fullness."—*Life*, vol. ii., p. 231.

that of Waterloo was the work of a Private Company."—*Quarterly Review*, p. 309, No. 112.

This celebrated bridge, "a colossal monument worthy of Sesostris and the Cæsars," (*M. Dupin*), consists of nine elliptical arches of 120 feet span, and 35 feet high, supported on piers 20 feet wide at the springing of the arches. The entire length is 2456 feet, the bridge and abutments being 1380 feet, the approach from the Strand 310 feet, and the causeway on the Surrey side, as far as supported by the land-arches, 766 feet. The bridge is therefore on a level with the *Strand*, and one uniform level throughout.

Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. The second floor window of No. 11, looking into Charles-street, marks the bed-room and sitting-room of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, during his first and only visit to London in the winter of 1831-32.

Watermen's Hall, St. Mary at Hill, Lower Thames Street. Built 1786. The old Hall of the Company was in *Coldharbour*, and faced the river. Taylor, the Water Poet, tells us that in his time "the number of watermen and those that lived and were maintained by them, and by the only labour of the oar and scull, betwixt the bridge of Windsor and Gravesend, could not be fewer than 40,000." This was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and in the reign of Anne the number was said to be the same. "There be," says Strype, "40,000 watermen upon the rolls of the Company, as I have been told by one of the Company; and that upon occasion they can furnish 20,000 men for the fleet; and that there were 8000 then in the service."* The watermen were made a Company by an act of Parliament passed in the 2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary. When Blackfriars Bridge was built the Company accepted the sum of 13,650*l.* in the Three Per Cents. in compensation for the loss of the Sunday ferry, maintained by the Company for charitable purposes. The introduction of steam-boats has changed the whole character of the Company, and for every fifty watermen in the reign of Elizabeth, there is not more than one now.

Watling Street, St. Paul's Churchyard.

"Then for Watheling Street, which Leland called Atheling, or Noble Street; but since he showeth no reason why, I rather take it to be so named of that great highway of the same calling. True it is that at the present the inhabitants thereof are wealthy drapers, retaillers of woollen cloths, both broad and narrow, of all sorts, more than in any one street of this city."—*Stow*, p. 129.

* Strype, B. v., p. 232.

"Who would of Watling Street the dangers share,
When the broad pavement of Cheapside is near?"—*Gay, Trivia.*

Observe the following churches in this street, walking eastward into *Budge-row:*—*St. Augustine's, Watling Street,* (near St. Paul's); *Allhallows', Bread Street; St. Mary's Aldermary; St. Anthony's,* or *St. Antholin's.*

Wax Chandlers' Hall, on the south side of Maiden Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside. The Wax Chandlers' Company, the 29th in precedence among the City Companies, was first incorporated in 1484. The mercurial Duke of Wharton was a member of this Company.

Weavers' Hall, Basinghall Street. The Hall of the most ancient of the Livery Companies of London—a Company possessing the exclusive privilege of admitting to the freedom and livery of the Company persons not free of the City of London. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Henry II. in 1184, and has affixed to it the seal of Thomas à Becket. The chief officer is called the Upper Bailiff.

"In the Stocking-weavers' Hall, in London, is an old painting, in which Lee is represented pointing out his loom to a female knitter standing near him; below it, is the following inscription:—'In the year 1589 the ingenious William Lee, Master of Arts of St. John's College, Cambridge, devised this profitable art for stockings, (but being despised went to France,) yet of iron to himself, but to us and others of gold: in memory of whom this is here painted.' This painting might give rise to the story of his having invented the machine to facilitate the labour of knitting, in consequence of falling in love with a young country-girl, who, during his visits, was more attentive to her knitting than to his proposals; or the story may perhaps have suggested the picture. Aaron Hill ascribes the invention to a young Oxonian, who, having contracted an imprudent marriage, and having nothing to support his family but the produce of his wife's knitting, invented the stocking-loom, and thereby accumulated a large fortune. But there can be no doubt of Lee's being the inventor; his name is mentioned as such in the petition of the stocking-weavers of London to Oliver Cromwell, to allow them to establish a guild.—Meeting with no encouragement from Queen Elizabeth, Lee accepted an invitation from Henry IV. of France, carried over nine journeymen and several looms to Rouen in Normandy; was neglected after the assassination of the king, and died in great distress at Paris."—*Quarterly Review for January,* 1816.

Weighhouse Yard, Little Eastcheap.

"In this Lane [Love Lane] on the north-west corner entering into Little Eastcheap, is the Weighhouse built on the ground where the church of St. Andrew Hubbard stood before the Fire of 1666. Which said Weighhouse was before in Cornhill. In this House are weighed merchandizes brought from beyond seas to the King's Beam, to which doth belong a Master, and under him four Master Porters, with labouring Porters under them. They have Carts and Horses to fetch the goods from the Merchants' Warehouses to the Beam, and to carry them back. The house belongeth to the Company of Grocers, in whose gifts the several Porters' &c. places are.

But of late years little is done in this office, as wanting a compulsive power to constrain the merchants to have their goods weighed; they alleging it to be an unnecessary trouble and charge."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 173. See also *Stow*, p. 73; and *Strype*, B. v., p. 421, &c.

Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, was so called after Welbeck in Nottinghamshire, the ancient seat of the noble family of Cavendish, now the residence of the Duke of Portland. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—The mother of Martha and Theresa Blount.

"Item, I give and devise to Mrs. Martha Blount, younger daughter of Mrs. Martha Blount, late of Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, the sum of one thousand pounds."—*Pope's Will.*

Edmund Hoyle, who wrote on Whist; he died here in August, 1769, aged ninety-seven, and was buried in the cemetery in Paddington-street. Lord George Gordon, the hero of the riots of 1780. Tyrwhitt, the editor of the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer.

Weld House. [*See* Wild House.]

Well Street, Jewin Street, Cripplegate. [*See* Crowders' Well Alley.]

Wellclose Square, Whitechapel. In the centre of the square is the Danish Church. [*See* Danish Church; Royalty Theatre.]

Wells Street, Oxford Street. Dr. Beattie, author of The Minstrel, lodged at No. 64, in the year 1771.

Wesleyan Chapel, City Road, over against the entrance to Bunhill-fields. Behind the chapel is the grave of John Wesley, (d. 1791). The tomb which covers his grave was erected in 1791, and reconstructed and enlarged in 1840 during the centenary of Methodism. In the chapel are tablets to Dr. Adam Clarke, (d. 1832), and Charles Wesley, (d. 1788), "the first who received the name of Methodist." [*See* City Road.]

Wesleyan Centenary Hall and Mission House, Bishopsgate Street Within, facing *Threadneedle Street*. Erected 1839.

Westbourne Farm, Paddington. Mrs. Siddons had a cottage here, on which her husband wrote a copy of indifferent verses, printed in Campbell's Life of Mrs. Siddons. General Lord Hill occupied a house at Paddington, pleasantly situated in the fields, with country all around it. The *Great Western Railway* has altered the whole appearance of the place.

Westbourne Place, Sloane Square. No. —, on the south side, was the house which Colonel Wardle, it was said, undertook to furnish for the notorious Mary Ann Clarke, in part payment of

her services in the prosecution of the Duke of York at the bar of the House of Commons. This personal promise led to an action against Wardle brought by an upholsterer of the name of Wright for the recovery of 1914*l.*, the amount of his bill for articles of furniture supplied. The house was taken from Michaelmas, 1808.

West India Docks cover 295 acres, and lie between Limehouse and Blackwall, on the left bank of the Thames. The first stone was laid by William Pitt, July 12th, 1800, and the docks opened for business Aug. 21st, 1802. The northern, or Import Dock, is 170 yards long by 166 wide, and the southern, or Export Dock, 170 yards long by 135 yards wide. South of the Export Dock is a canal nearly three-quarters of a mile long, cutting off the great bend of the river, connecting Limehouse Reach with Blackwall Reach, and forming the northern boundary of the Isle of Dogs. The two docks, with their warehouses, are enclosed by a lofty wall five feet in thickness. Though they retain their old name they belong to the East and West India Dock Company, and are used by every kind of shipping. The office of the Company is at No. 8, Billiter-square; and the best way of reaching the docks is by the Blackwall Railway.

Westminster. A city, constituted by royal charter and by many public privileges, but since swallowed up in the general vortex of modern London. It extends as far as Kensington and Chelsea westward, to Temple Bar eastward, to the Thames southward, and to Marylebone northward. It therefore embraces the whole of Covent Garden, Pimlico, the Savoy, and the parishes of St. Margaret's Westminster, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Clement's Danes, and St. George's Hanover-square. Here was a Benedictine monastery, (Westminster Abbey), from which it derives its name, and here the Kings and Queens of England, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Elizabeth, had their principal palace, (*Westminster Palace*). It is governed by a High Steward, elected by the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster, (*Westminster Abbey*), and by a High Bailiff, elected by the Dean. Henry VIII. made it the seat of a bishop, who was called the Bishop of Westminster, but only one person received that distinction—Thirlby, afterwards Bishop of Ely. It has returned two members to Parliament since the time of Henry VIII., and was long almost a nomination borough of the Court, but for nearly a century has become notorious for generally returning radical members to Parliament after contests so severe that the West-

Extent.

minster elections of Mr. Fox and Sir Francis Burdett are points of importance in the history of the British Constitution.* Matthew of Westminster, to whose chronicle-history scholars so frequently refer, is an imaginary person. That part of Westminster on which Westminster Palace stood and Westminster Abbey stands was originally overgrown with thorns and environed with water, and called Thorney Island. [*See* Long Ditch.]

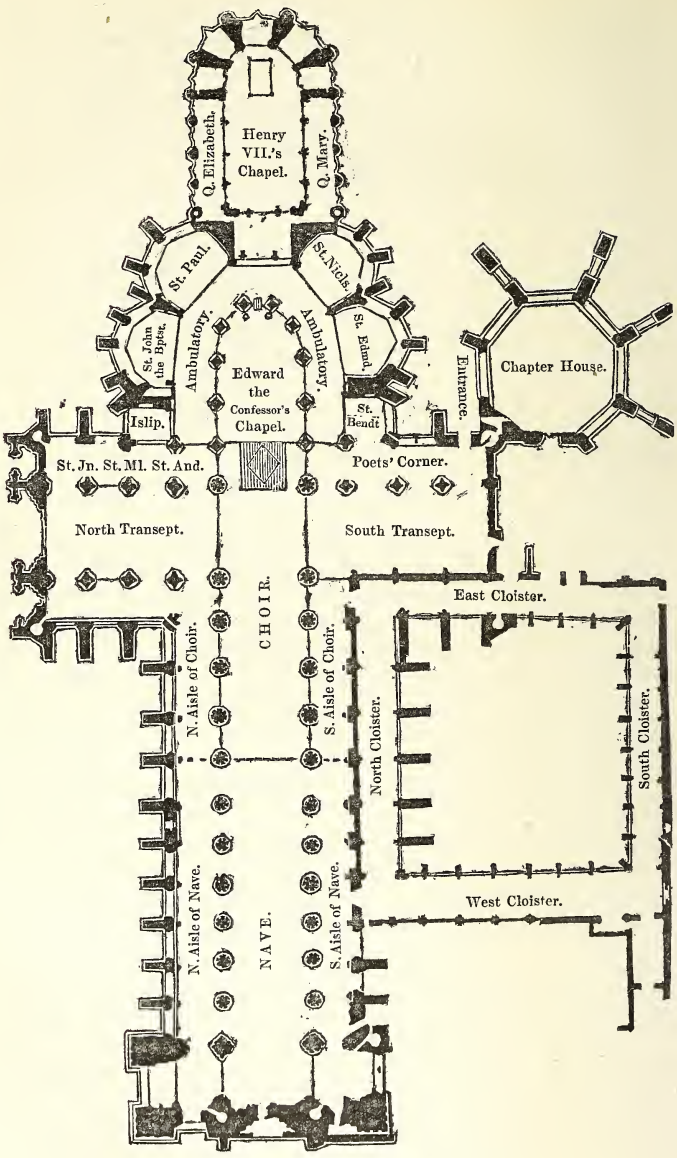
Westminster Palace. The principal seat and palace of the Kings and Queens of England, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Elizabeth. The bulk of the building was destroyed by fire in 1512, and Henry VIII., after Wolsey's disgrace, removed his palace to *Whitehall*. The only remaining portions are *Westminster Hall* and the crypt of *St. Stephen's Chapel;* the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament, Oct. 16th, 1834, having destroyed the *Painted Chamber*, the *Star Chamber*, St. Stephen's Chapel and cloisters, the cellar of Guy Fawkes, the Armada hangings, and the other less important vestiges of the original building. The name survives in *Palace Yard*. The ground plan, measured and drawn by William Capon, between 1793 and 1823, is engraved in Volume V. of the Vetusta Monumenta. St. Stephen's Chapel was founded by Stephen, King of England, for a Dean and canons, the canons residing in what is now called *Canon-row*. The chapel was rebuilt in the reign of Edward II., between 1320 and 1352, and till its destruction in 1834 was always looked upon as an excellent example of Decorated architecture of very fine and rich work.† This was the House of Commons from the reign of Henry III. to its destruction by fire in 1834; and was the scene of Cromwell's dismissal of the Parliament. The House of Lords, destroyed in 1834, was the old Court of Requests. [*See* Houses of Parliament.]

Westminster Abbey. A Benedictine monastery (now the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster)—the "minster west" of

p. 937.

* Some curious particulars concerning early Westminster Elections will be found in the correspondence of Secretary Vernon, ii. 135—137, and iii. 159. Vernon, (who sat for Westminster), speaking of the opposition of Sir Harry Colt, observes—"We had a mighty appearance against him in the field, both of horse and foot, who run down his men at a strange rate, and cudgelled him into ditches full of water, and yet we say they were the aggressors."

† The oldest view of the river-front of St. Stephen's Chapel is before the 2nd vol. of Nalson's Impartial Collection, (fol. 1683), since re-engraved by J. T. Smith. But the most splendid work on St. Stephen's Chapel is Mr. F. Mackenzie's account, large atlas folio, with its numerous engravings from actual measurements, made in 1844, by direction of the Woods and Forests. The engravings from Billings's drawings in Brayley and Britton's Westminster Palace are also good.



GROUND PLAN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

St. Paul's, London—said to have been founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, circ. 616; enlarged by King Edgar and King Edward the Confessor; and rebuilt nearly as we now see it by Henry III., and his son Edward I. Here our Kings and Queens have been crowned, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria; and here very many of them are buried, some with and others without monuments.

"A man may read a sermon, the best and most passionate that ever man preached, if he shall but enter into the sepulchre of kings. In the same Escurial where the Spanish princes live in greatness and power, and decree war or peace, they have wisely placed a cemetery, where their ashes and their glory shall sleep till time shall be no more: and where our kings have been crowned, their ancestors lie interred, and they must walk over their grandsire's head to take his crown. There is an acre sown with royal seed, the copy of the greatest change—from rich to naked, from cieled roof to arched coffins, from living like gods to die like men. There is enough to cool the flames of lust; to abate the height of pride; to appease the itch of covetous desires; to sully and dash out the dissembling colours of a lustful, artificial, and imaginary beauty. There the warlike and the peaceful, the fortunate and the miserable, the beloved and the despised princes mingle their dust, and pay down their symbol of mortality; and tell all the world, that when we die our ashes shall be equal to kings, and our accounts easier, and our pains or our crowns shall be less."—*Jeremy Taylor's Holy Dying*, chap. i., sect. 2.

The architecture throughout (with the exception of Henry VII.'s Chapel and the mongrel west towers) is Early English, very rich, and rather late in the style. Henry VII.'s Chapel is late Perpendicular, very richly ornamented with panelling, &c.; and the western towers, erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, are in a debased style of mixed Grecian and Gothic, utterly destitute of any beauty.

The Abbey is open to public inspection between the hours of eleven and three generally; and also in the summer months between four and six in the afternoon. The public are not admitted to view the monuments on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Fast Days, or during the hours of Divine Service. The Nave, Transepts, and Cloisters are free. The charge for admission to the rest of the Abbey (through which you are accompanied by a guide) is Sixpence each person. The entrance is at the south transept, better known as Poets' Corner.

The following eminent persons are buried in Westminster Abbey. The names of those persons buried without monuments or inscribed gravestones are printed in italics. *Kings and Queens.*—King Sebert; Edward the Confessor; Henry III.; Edward I. and Queen Eleanor; Edward III. and Queen Philippa; Richard II. and his Queen; Henry V.; Edward V.; Henry VII. and his queen; Anne of Cleves, queen of Henry VIII.; *Edward VI.; Mary I.;* Mary, Queen of Scots; Queen Elizabeth; *James I.* and *his Queen; the Queen of Bohemia*, daughter of James I. and mother of Prince Rupert; *Charles II.;*

William III. and *Queen Mary; Queen Anne; George II.* and *Queen Caroline. Eminent modern Statesmen.*—Sir William Temple; Craggs; Pulteney, Earl of Bath; the great Lord Chatham; Pitt, Fox, Canning, and Castlereagh. *Eminent Soldiers.*—Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; Sir Francis Vere; *Prince Rupert;* Monk, Duke of Albemarle; *William, Duke of Cumberland,* the hero of Culloden; Marshal Wade. *Eminent Seamen.—Admiral Dean; Sir W. Spragg; Montague, Earl of Sandwich;* Sir Cloudesley Shovel. *Eminent Poets.*—Chaucer, Spenser, *Beaumont,* Ben Jonson, Michael Drayton, Sir Robert Ayton, Sir W. Davenant, Cowley, *Denham, Roscommon,* Dryden, Prior, Congreve, Addison, Rowe, Gay, Macpherson, who gave "Ossian" to the public, R. B. Sheridan, and Thomas Campbell. *Eminent Actors and Actresses.—Betterton, the first and best Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Cibber, Henderson,* and David Garrick. *Eminent Musicians.—Henry Lawes, Purcell,* Dr. Blow, Handel. *Eminent Divines.*—Dr. Barrow, Dr. South. *Eminent Antiquaries.*—Camden, *Spelman, Archbishop Usher. Other eminent Persons.—Mountjoy, Earl of Devonshire,* of the time of Queen Elizabeth; the unfortunate *Arabella Stuart;* the mother of Henry VII.; the mother of Lady Jane Grey; the mother of Lord Darnley; *Anne Hyde, Duchess of York,* the mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne; the wife of the Protector Somerset; the wife of the great Lord Burleigh; the wife of Sir Robert Cecil; the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, (the poet and poetess); the father and mother of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, and his two sons, the profligate second duke, and Francis, killed when a boy in the Civil Wars; the *Duchess of Richmond,* (La Belle Stuart); Savile, Lord Halifax; *Lord Chancellor Clarendon,* the second Duke of Ormond, and *Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester,* all of whom died in banishment; Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; *Hakluyt,* who collected the early voyages which bear his name; Sir Isaac Newton; Dr. Busby, the schoolmaster; Dr. Johnson, the moralist and lexicographer; *Tom Killigrew* and M. St. Evremont, the English and French epicurean wits; *Aubrey de Vere,* the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford of the house of Vere; and old Parr, who died at the great age of 152. "A Peerage or Westminster Abbey" was one of Nelson's rewards; and when we reflect on the many eminent persons buried within its walls, it is indeed an honour. There is, however, some truth in the dying observation of Sir Godfrey Kneller—"By God, I will not be buried in Westminster! They do bury fools there."

The usual plan observed in viewing the abbey is to examine

Poets' Corner, and wait till a sufficient party is formed for a guide to accompany you through the chapels. If you find a party formed, you will save time by joining it at once. You can examine the open parts of the building afterwards at your own convenience. *Observe, in the chapels, &c., through which you are taken by the guide*, part of an altar-decoration of the 13th or 14th century, 11 feet long by 3 feet high, (under glass, and on your left as you enter).

> " The work is divided into two similar portions ; in the centre is a figure, which appears to be intended for Christ, holding the globe, and in the act of blessing ; an angel with a palm branch is on each side. The single figure at the left hand of the whole decoration is St. Peter; the figure that should correspond on the right, and all the Scripture subjects on that side, are gone. In the compartments to the left, between the figure of St. Peter and the centre figures, portions of those subjects remain : the fourth is destroyed. These single figures and subjects are worthy of a good Italian artist of the fourteenth century. The remaining decorations were splendid and costly ; the small compartments in the architectural enrichments are filled with variously-coloured pieces of glass, inlaid on tinfoil, and have still a brilliant effect. The compartments not occupied by figures were adorned with a deep-blue glass resembling lapis lazuli, with gold lines of foliage executed on it. The smaller spaces and mouldings were enriched with cameos and gems, some of which still remain. That the work was executed in England there can be little doubt."—*Eastlake on Oil Painting*, p. 176.

The *first* chapel you are shown is called the " Chapel of St. Benedict," or the " Chapel of the Deans of the College," several of whom are buried here. The principal tombs are those of Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury, (d. 1376) ; the Countess of Hertford, sister to the Lord High Admiral Nottingham, so famous for his share in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, (d. 1598) ; and Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and Lord High Treasurer in the reign of James I., (d. 1645). The *second* chapel is that of " St. Edmund," containing 20 monuments, of which that on your right as you enter, to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother to Henry III., and father of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, (d. 1296), is the first in point of time and also the most important ; the effigy exhibits the earliest existing instance in this country of the use of enamelled metal for monumental purposes. The other tombs and monuments of importance in this chapel are—tomb of John of Eltham, son of Edward II. ; tomb with two alabaster figures, twenty inches in length, representing William of Windsor and Blanch de la Tour, children of Edward III. ; monumental brass, (the best in the abbey), representing Eleanora de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, in her conventual dress, as a nun of Barking Abbey, (d. 1399) ; monumental brass of Robert de Waldeby, Archbishop of York, (d. 1397) ; effigy of Frances, Duchess of

Suffolk, grand-daughter of Henry VII., and mother of Lady Jane Grey; and alabaster statue of Elizabeth Russell, of the Bedford family—foolishly shown for many years as the lady who died by the prick of a needle. The *third* chapel is that of "St. Nicholas," containing the monument of the wife of the Protector Somerset; the great Lord Burleigh's monument to his wife Mildred, and their daughter Anne; Sir Robert Cecil's monument to his wife; and a large altar-tomb, in the area of the chapel, to the father and mother of the celebrated Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the Steenie of James I.

The *fourth* chapel is that of the "Virgin Mary," called "Henry VII.'s Chapel," and entered by a flight of twelve steps beneath the Oratory of Henry V. The entrance gates are of oak, overlaid with brass, gilt, and wrought into various devices—the portcullis exhibiting the descent of the founder from the Beaufort family, and the crown and twisted roses the union that took place, on Henry's marriage, of the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster. The chapel consists of a central aisle, with five small chapels at the east end, and two side aisles, north and south; the banners and stalls appertain to the Knights of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, an order of merit next in rank in this country to the Most Noble Order of the Garter; the knights were formerly installed in this chapel; and the Dean of Westminster is Dean of the Order. The principal monuments in Henry VII.'s Chapel are—altar-tomb with effigies of Henry VII. and Queen, (in the centre of the chapel), the work of Peter Torrigiano, an Italian sculptor:—Lord Bacon calls it "one of the stateliest and daintiest tombs in Europe:"—the heads of the King and Queen were originally surmounted with crowns; the Perpendicular enclosure or screen is of brass, and the work of an English artist. In the *South Aisle*—Altar-tomb, with effigy (by Peter Torrigiano) of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Altar-tomb, with effigy of the mother of Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. Tomb, with effigy (by Cornelius Cure) of Mary, Queen of Scots, erected by James I., who brought his mother's body from Peterborough Cathedral, and buried it here. Monument to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and his duchess;—the Duke was assassinated by Felton in 1628; his youngest son, Francis, who was killed in the Civil Wars, and his eldest son, the second and profligate duke, are buried with their father in the vault beneath. Statue of the first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, erected by her son, Horace Walpole, the great letter-writer. In the *North Aisle*—Tomb, with effigy (by Maximilian Coult) of

Queen Elizabeth, (the lion-hearted Queen); her sister, Queen Mary, is buried in the same grave. Alabaster cradle, with effigy of Sophia, daughter of James I., who died when only three days old: King James I. and Anne of Denmark, Henry Prince of Wales, the Queen of Bohemia, and Arabella Stuart are buried beneath. Monument to Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, and his duchess, of the time of James I.: La Belle Stuart is buried beneath this monument. Monument to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who restored King Charles II. Sarcophagus of white marble, containing certain bones accidentally discovered (July, 1674) in a wooden chest below the stairs which formerly led to the chapel of the White Tower, and believed to be the remains of Edward V. and his brother Richard, Duke of York, murdered by order of their uncle, King Richard III. Monuments to Savile, Marquis of Halifax, the statesman and wit, (d. 1695); to Montague, Earl of Halifax, the universal patron of the men of genius of his time, (d. 1715);—here Addison is buried; to Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, the patron of Dryden, with its inscription, "Dubius, sed non Improbus, Vixi," which suggested to Prior his well-known lines, "On Bishop Atterbury's burying the Duke of Buckingham: "—

"'I have no hopes,' the Duke he says, and dies;
'In sure and certain hope,' the Prelate cries:
Of these two learned Peers, I pr'ythee, say, man,
Who is the lying knave, the Priest or Layman?
The Duke he stands an infidel confest,
'He 's our dear brother,' quoth the lordly priest;
The Duke, though knave, still 'Brother dear' he cries,
And who can say the reverend Prelate lies?"

Recumbent figure, by Sir R. Westmacott, of the Duke of Montpensier, brother to Louis Philippe, King of the French. *Observe.*—The statues in the architecture, commended by Flaxman for "their natural simplicity, and grandeur of character and drapery." King Charles II., William and Mary, and Queen Anne are buried in a vault at the east end of the south aisle of the chapel. King George II. and Queen Caroline,—Frederick, Prince of Wales, the father of George III.,—and William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, in a vault in the centre of the nave of the chapel. The remains of King George II. and his Queen lie mingled together, a side having been taken by the King's own direction from each of the coffins for this purpose: the two sides which were withdrawn were seen standing against the wall when the vault was opened for the last time in 1837.

The *fifth* chapel is "St. Paul's." *Observe.*—Altar-tomb on your right as you enter to Lodowick Robsart, Lord Bourchier,

standard-bearer to Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. Altar-tomb of Sir Giles Daubeny (Lord-Chamberlain to Henry VII.) and his lady. Stately monument against the wall to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord-Chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; he sat as Chancellor at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay. Monuments to Viscount Dorchester, and Francis, Lord Cottington, of the time of Charles I. Colossal portrait-statue of James Watt, the great engineer, by Sir Francis Chantrey—cost 6000*l.*; the inscription by Lord Brougham. Archbishop Usher is buried in this chapel;—his funeral was conducted with great pomp by command of Cromwell, who bore half the expense of it; the other half fell very heavily on his relations.

The *sixth* chapel (the most interesting of all) occupies the space at the back of the high altar of the abbey; it is the "Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor," or the "Chapel of the Kings," entered from the ambulatory by a temporary staircase. The centre of this chapel is taken up by the shrine of King Edward the Confessor, erected in the reign of Henry III., and richly inlaid with mosaic work: of the original Latin inscription, only a few letters remain. The wainscot addition at the top was erected in the reign of Mary I., by Abbot Fekenham. Henry IV. was seized with his last illness while performing his devotions at this shrine. No part of this chapel should be overlooked. *Observe.*—Altar-tomb, with bronze effigy of Henry III., (the effigy of the King very fine). Altar-tomb of Edward I., composed of five large slabs of Purbeck marble, and carrying this appropriate inscription:

"EDWARDVS PRIMVS SCOTORVM MALLEUS—HIC EST."

When the tomb was opened in 1774, the body of the King was discovered almost entire, with a crown of tin gilt upon his head, a sceptre of copper gilt in his right hand, and a sceptre and dove of the same materials in his left; and in this state he is still lying. Altar-tomb, with effigy of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I.; the figure of the Queen was the work of Master William Torell, goldsmith, *i. e.*, Torelli, an Italian, and is much and deservedly admired for its simplicity and beauty. Altar-tomb, with effigy of Edward III.; the sword and shield of state, carried before the King in France, are placed by the side of the tomb.

"Sir Roger in the next place laid his hand upon Edward III.'s sword, and leaning upon the pommel of it, gave us the whole history of the Black Prince; concluding that, in Sir Richard Baker's opinion, Edward III. was one of the greatest princes that ever sate on the English throne."—*Addison.*

Altar-tomb, with effigy of Philippa, Queen of Edward III.

Altar-tomb, with effigies of Richard II. and his Queen. Altar-tomb and chantry of Henry V., the hero of Agincourt: the head of the King was of solid silver, and the figure was plated with the same metal; the head was stolen at the Reformation; the helmet, shield, and saddle of the King are still to be seen on a bar above the turrets of the chantry. Grey slab, formerly adorned with a rich brass figure, (a few nails are still to be seen), covering the remains of Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III., murdered by order of his nephew Richard II. Small altar-tomb of Margaret of York, infant daughter of Edward IV. Small altar-tomb of Elizabeth Tudor, infant daughter of Henry VII. Brass, much worn, representing John de Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Richard II.: Richard loved him so much that he ordered his body to be buried in the Chapel of the Kings. The two coronation chairs, still used at the coronations of the Sovereigns of Great Britain—one containing the famous stone of Scone on which the Scottish Kings were wont to be crowned, and which Edward I. carried away with him, as an evidence of his absolute conquest of Scotland: this stone is 26 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 11 inches thick, and is fixed in the bottom of the chair by cramps of iron; it is nothing more than a piece of reddish-grey sandstone squared and smoothed;—the more modern chair was made for the coronation of Mary, Queen of William III.

"We were then conveyed to the two coronation chairs, where my old friend, [Sir Roger de Coverley], after having heard that the stone underneath the most ancient of them, which was brought from Scotland, was called Jacob's pillow, sat himself down in the chair; and looking like the figure of an old Gothic king, asked our interpreter what authority they had to say that Jacob had ever been in Scotland? The fellow, instead of returning him an answer, told him that he hoped his honour would pay the forfeit. I could observe Sir Roger a little ruffled at being thus trepanned; but our guide not insisting upon his demand, the knight soon recovered his good humour, and whispered in my ear, that if Will Wimble were with us, and saw those two chairs, it would go hard but he would get a tobacco-stopper out of one or t' other of them."—*Addison.*

The screen dividing the chapel from the Choir was erected in the reign of Henry VI.: beneath the cornice runs a series of 14 sculptures in bas-relief, representing the principal events, real and imaginary, in the life of Edward the Confessor; the pavement of the chapel, much worn, is contemporary with the shrine of the Confessor.

The *seventh* chapel is that of "St. Erasmus," by which you enter the *eighth* chapel, dedicated to "St. John the Baptist," containing the tombs of several early Abbots of

Westminster : Abbot William de Colchester, (d. 1420) ; Abbot Mylling, (d. 1492) ; Abbot Fascet, (d. 1500). *Observe.* —The very large and stately monument to Cary, Lord Hunsdon, first cousin and Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth. Large altar-tomb of Cecil, Earl of Exeter, (eldest son of the great Lord Burleigh), and his two wives; the vacant space is said to have been intended for the statue of his second countess, but she disdainfully refused to lie on the left side. Monument to Colonel Popham, one of Cromwell's officers at sea, and the only monument to any of the Parliamentary party suffered to remain in the abbey at the Restoration of Charles II. ; the inscription, however, was turned to the wall ; his remains were removed at the same time with those of Cromwell, Ireton, Bradshaw, Blake, &c.—The *ninth* chapel is that of "Abbot Islip," containing the altar-tomb of Islip himself, (d. 1532), and the monument to the great-nephew and eventually heir of Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor. The Hatton vault was purchased by William Pulteney, the celebrated Earl of Bath, who is here interred, and whose monument, by the side of General Wolfe's, is without the chapel, in the aisle of the abbey. The Wolfe monument was the work of Wilton, and cost 3000*l.*: the bas-relief (in lead, bronzed over) represents the march of the British troops from the river bank to the heights of Abraham ; this portion of the monument is by Capizzoldi.—The east aisle of the North Transept was formerly divided by screens into the Chapels of St. John, St. Michael, and St. Andrew. Here are two of the finest monuments in the abbey. *Observe.*—Four knights kneeling, and supporting on their shoulders a table, on which lie the several parts of a complete suit of armour ; beneath is the recumbent figure of Sir Francis Vere, the great Low Country soldier of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Monument by Roubiliac (one of the last and best of his works) to Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale ; the bottom of the monument is represented as throwing open its marble doors, and a sheeted skeleton is seen launching his dart at the lady, who has sunk affrighted into her husband's arms.

> "The dying woman would do honour to any artist. Her right arm and hand are considered by sculptors as the perfection of fine workmanship. Life seems slowly receding from her tapering fingers and quivering wrist."—*Allan Cunningham.*

When Roubiliac was erecting this monument, he was found one day by Gayfere, the abbey mason, standing with his arms folded, and his looks fixed on one of the knightly figures which support the canopy over the statue of Sir Francis Vere. As

Gayfere approached, the enthusiastic Frenchman laid his hand on his arm, pointed to the figure, and said, in a whisper, "Hush! hush! he vil speak presently."

The *Choir*, or cross of the transepts, affords the best point of view for examining the architecture of the abbey. *Observe.*—Tomb of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, erected by the abbot and monks of Westminster, in 1308; tomb of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Edward III.; tomb of his countess; tomb of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, (very fine—one of the best views of it is from the north aisle).

> "The monuments of Aymer de Valence and Edmund Crouchback are specimens of the magnificence of our sculpture in the reign of the two first Edwards. The loftiness of the work, the number of arches and pinnacles, the lightness of the spires, the richness and profusion of foliage and crockets, the solemn repose of the principal statue, the delicacy of thought in the group of angels bearing the soul, and the tender sentiment of concern variously expressed in the relations ranged in order round the basement, forcibly arrest the attention, and carry the thoughts not only to other ages, but to other states of existence."—*Flaxman.*

Tomb of Ann of Cleves, one of King Henry VIII.'s six wives. The rich mosaic pavement is an excellent specimen of the Opus Alexandrinum, and was placed here at the expense of Henry III., in the year 1268. The black and white pavement was laid at the expense of Dr. Busby, master of Westminster School.

Here the guide ceases to attend you, and you are left to your own leisure and information. You now enter the North Transept, where you will *Observe.*—The inscribed stones covering the graves of the rival statesmen, Pitt and Fox.

> "The mighty chiefs sleep side by side;
> Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
> 'Twill trickle to his rival's bier."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Grattan, Canning, and Castlereagh; and the following monuments—to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, of the time of Charles I. and Charles II.

> "I am very much pleased with a passage in the inscription on a monument in Westminster Abbey to the late Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. 'Her name was Margaret Lucas, youngest sister to the Lord Lucas of Colchester; a noble family; for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous.'"—*Addison, Spectator*, No. 99.

Roubiliac's monument to Sir Peter Warren, containing his fine figure of Navigation; Rysbrack's monument to Admiral Vernon, who distinguished himself at Carthagena; Bacon's noble monument to the great Lord Chatham, erected by the King and Parliament—cost 6000*l.*

"Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips."—*Cowper, The Task.*

Nollekens's large monument to the three naval captains who fell in Rodney's great victory of April 12th, 1782, erected by the King and Parliament — cost 4000*l.*; Flaxman's noble portrait-statue of the great Lord Mansfield, with Wisdom on one side, Justice on the other, and behind the figure of a youth, a criminal, by Wisdom delivered up to Justice—erected by a private person, who bequeathed 2500*l.* for the purpose; small monument, with bust, to Warren Hastings—erected by his widow; Sir R. Westmacott's Mrs. Warren and Child—one of the best of Sir Richard's works; and Chantrey's three portrait-statues of Francis Horner, George Canning, and Sir John Malcolm. The statue without an inscription is meant for John Philip Kemble, the actor. It was modelled by Flaxman, and executed by Hinchcliffe after Flaxman's death. It is very poor. In the north aisle of the Choir (on your way to the Nave) *observe*—tablets to Henry Purcell, (d. 1695), and Dr. Blow, (d. 1708), two of our greatest English musicians—the Purcell inscription is attributed to Dryden; portrait-statues of Sir Stamford Raffles, by Chantrey; and of Wilberforce, by S. Joseph.

Observe in the *Nave.*—A small stone, in the middle of the north aisle, (fronting Killigrew's monument), inscribed, "O Rare Ben Jonson." The poet is buried here standing on his feet, and the inscription was done, as Aubrey relates, "at the charge of Jack Young, (afterwards knighted), who, walking here when the grave was covering, gave the fellow eighteenpence to cut it." When the nave was re-laid, about fifteen years ago, the true stone was taken away, and the present uninteresting square placed in its stead. Tom Killigrew, the wit, is buried by the side of Jonson; and his son, who fell at the battle of Almanza, in 1707, has a monument immediately opposite. Monument, with inscriptions in Hebrew, Greek, Ethiopic, and English, to Sir Samuel Morland's wives;—Morland was secretary to Thurloe, Oliver Cromwell's secretary.

"Some monuments are covered with such extraordinary epitaphs, that if it were possible for the dead person to become acquainted with them he would blush at the praises which his friends have bestowed upon him. There are others so excessively modest that they deliver the character of the person departed in Greek or Hebrew, and by that means are not understood once in a twelvemonth."—*Addison.*

Monument to Sir Palmes Fairborne, with a fine epitaph in verse by Dryden. Monument to Sir William Temple, the statesman and author, his wife, sister-in-law, and child;—this

was erected pursuant to Temple's will. Monument to Sprat, the poet, and friend of Cowley. (Bishop Atterbury is buried opposite this monument, in a vault which he made for himself when Dean of Westminster, "as far," he says to Pope, "from kings and kæsars as the space will admit of.") Monument, with bust, of Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, chief minister to Queen Anne "during the first nine glorious years of her reign." Monument to Heneage Twysden, who wrote the genealogy of the Bickerstaff family in the Tatler, and fell at the battle of Blaregnies in 1709. Monument to Secretary Craggs, with fine epitaph in verse by Pope. Monument to Congreve, the poet, erected at the expense of Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, to whom, for reasons not known or mentioned, he bequeathed a legacy of about 10,000*l.*

"When the younger Duchess exposed herself by placing a monument and silly epitaph of her own composing and bad spelling to Congreve in Westminster Abbey, her mother quoting the words said, 'I know not what pleasure she might have had in his company, but I am sure it was no honour.'"—*Horace Walpole.*

In front of Congreve's monument Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, is buried, "in a very fine Brussells lace head," says her maid; "a Holland shift with a tucker and double ruffles of the same lace; a pair of new kid gloves, and her body wrapped up in a winding-sheet." Hence the allusion of the satirist:—

"Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke!
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke)—
No, let a charming chintz and Brussells lace
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face;
One would not, sure, be frightful when one 's dead—
And—Betty—give this cheek a little red."—*Pope.*

Under the organ-screen—Monuments to Sir Isaac Newton, designed by Kent, and executed by Rysbrack; cost 500*l.*; and to Earl Stanhope. Monument to Dr. Mead, the famous physician, (d. 1754). Three monuments, by Roubiliac, in three successive windows; to Field-Marshal Wade, whose part in putting down the Rebellion of 1745 is matter of history; to Major-General Fleming, and Lieut.-General Hargrave. The absurd monument, by Nicholas Read, to Rear-Admiral Tyrrell, (d. 1766): its common name is "The Pancake Monument." Heaven is represented with clouds and cherubs, the depths of the sea with rocks of coral and madrepore; the admiral is seen ascending into heaven, while Hibernia sits in the sea with her attendants, and points to the spot where the admiral's body was committed to the deep.

"Nollekens, who was not much addicted to exercise his sarcasms upon works of art, particularly when speaking of contemporary artists, could not

resist vociferating whenever Read's name was mentioned, 'That figure of his, of Admiral Tyrrell going to heaven out of the sea, looks for all the world as if he were hanging from a gallows with a rope round his neck.'"—*Smith's Life of Nollekens*, vol. ii., p. 96.

Monument of Major-General Stringer Lawrence, erected by the East India Company, "in testimony of their gratitude for his eminent services in the command of their forces on the coast of Coromandel, from 1746 to 1756." Monument, by Flaxman, to Captain Montagu, who fell in Lord Howe's victory of June 1st. Monument to Major Andrè, executed by the Americans as a spy in the year 1780 :—the monument was erected at the expense of George III., and the figure of Washington on the bas-relief has been renewed with a head, on three different occasions, "the wanton mischief of some schoolboy," says Charles Lamb, "fired, perhaps, with raw notions of transatlantic freedom. The mischief was done," he adds,—he is addressing Southey,—"about the time that you were a scholar there. Do you know anything about the unfortunate relic?" This sly allusion to the early political principles of the great poet caused a temporary cessation of friendship with the essayist.—Sir R. Westmacott's monument to Spencer Perceval, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons in 1812 ; cost 5250*l.* Monument to William Pitt, by Sir R. Westmacott ; cost 6300*l.* Monument to C. J. Fox, by Sir R. Westmacott, (there is no inscription). Monument, by E. H. Baily, R.A., to the late Lord Holland. *Observe.*—In south aisle of Choir, recumbent figure of William Thynn, Receiver of the Marches in the reign of Henry VIII. Good bust, by Le Soeur, of Sir Thomas Richardson, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Charles I. Monument to Thomas Thynn, of Longleat, who was barbarously murdered on Sunday, the 12th of February, 1682 ;—he was shot in his coach, [*see* Haymarket], and the bas-relief contains a representation of the event.

"A Welshman bragging of his family, said his father's effigy was set up in Westminster Abbey ; being asked whereabouts, he said, 'In the same monument with Squire Thynn, for he was his coachman.'"—*Joe Miller's Jests.*

"Here lies Tom Thynn of Longleat Hall
Who never would have miscarried,
Had he married the woman he lay withal,
Or lain with the woman he married."

"Two anecdotes are attached to these lines. Miss Trevor, one of the maids of honour to Catherine of Portugal, wife of Charles II., having discovered the Duke of Monmouth in bed with a lady, the duke excited Mr. Thynn to seduce Miss Trevor. She was the woman he lay withal. The woman he married was a great heiress, to whom he was affianced when he was

killed by Count Koningsmark in Pall Mall."—*Horace Walpole*, (*Walpoliana*, ii. 114).

Monument to Dr. South, the great divine, (d. 1716); he was a prebendary of this church. Monument, by F. Bird, to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, (d. 1707).

"Sir Cloudesley Shovel's monument has very often given me great offence. Instead of the brave rough English Admiral, which was the distinguishing character of that plain gallant man, he is represented on his tomb by the figure of a beau, dressed in a long periwig, and reposing himself upon velvet cushions under a canopy of state. The inscription is answerable to the monument; for, instead of celebrating the many remarkable actions he had performed in the service of his country, it acquaints us only with the manner of his death, in which it was impossible for him to reap any honour."—*Addison.*

"Bird bestowed busts and bas-reliefs on those he decorated, but Sir Cloudesley Shovel's, and other monuments by him, made men of taste dread such honours."—*Horace Walpole.*

Monument to Dr. Busby, master of Westminster School, (d. 1695). Monument to Sir Godfrey Kneller, with fine epitaph in verse by Pope. Monument, by T. Banks, R.A., to Dr. Isaac Watts, who is buried in *Bunhill Fields*. Bust, by Flaxman, of Pasquale de Paoli, the Corsican chief, (d. 1807). Monument to Dr. Burney, the Greek scholar, the inscription by Dr. Parr.

In *Poets' Corner*, occupying nearly a half of the South Transept, and so called from the tombs and honorary monuments of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, and several of our greatest poets, *Observe.*—Tomb of Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, (d. 1400); erected in 1555, by Nicholas Brigham, a scholar of Oxford, and himself a poet;—Chaucer was originally buried in this spot, Brigham removing his bones to a more honourable tomb. Monument to Edmund Spenser, author of The Faërie Queene; erected at the expense of Anne Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, and renewed in 1778 at the instigation of Mason, the poet;—Spenser died in King-street, Westminster, "from lack of bread," and was buried here at the expense of Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Essex. Honorary* monument to Shakspeare; erected in the reign of George II., from the designs of Kent;—when Pope was asked for an inscription, he wrote:—

"Thus Britons love me, and preserve my fame,
Free from a Barber's or a Benson's name."

We shall see the sting of this presently: Shakspeare stands like a sentimental dandy. Monument to Michael Drayton, a

* The word honorary, as here used, is meant to imply that the person to whom the monument is erected is buried elsewhere.

poet of Queen Elizabeth's reign, erected by the same Ann Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery; the epitaph in verse by Ben Jonson, and very fine. Tablet to Ben Jonson, erected in the reign of George II., a century after the poet's death. Honorary bust of Milton, erected in 1737, at the expense of Auditor Benson: "In the inscription," says Dr. Johnson, "Mr. Benson has bestowed more words upon himself than upon Milton;" a circumstance that Pope has called attention to in the Dunciad:

> "On poets' tombs see Benson's titles writ."

Honorary monument to Butler, author of Hudibras, erected in 1721, by John Barber, a printer, and Lord Mayor of London. Grave of Sir William Davenant, with the short inscription, "O rare Sir William Davenant." (May, the poet, and historian of the Long Parliament, was originally buried in this grave). Monument to Cowley, erected at the expense of the second and last Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; the epitaph by Sprat. Bust of Dryden, erected at the expense of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham.

> "This Sheffield raised: the sacred dust below
> Was Dryden once: the rest who does not know?"—*Pope.*

The bust by Scheemakers is very fine. Honorary monument to Shadwell, the antagonist of Dryden, erected by his son, Sir John Shadwell. Honorary monument to John Philips, author of The Splendid Shilling, (d. 1708).

> "When the inscription for the monument of Philips, in which he was said to be *uni Miltono secundus*, was exhibited to Dr. Sprat, then Dean of Westminster, he refused to admit it; the name of Milton was in his opinion too detestable to be read on the wall of a building dedicated to devotion. Atterbury, who succeeded him, being author of the inscription, permitted its reception. 'And such has been the change of public opinion,' said Dr. Gregory, from whom I heard this account, 'that I have seen erected in the church a bust of that man, whose name I once knew considered as a pollution of its walls.'"—*Dr. Johnson.*

Monument of Matthew Prior, erected by himself, as the last piece of human vanity.

> "As doctors give physic by way of prevention,
> Mat, alive and in health, of his tombstone took care;
> For delays are unsafe, and his pious intention
> May haply be never fulfill'd by his heir.
>
> "Then take Mat's word for it, the sculptor is paid;
> That the figure is fine, pray believe your own eye;
> Yet credit but lightly what more may be said,
> For we flatter ourselves and teach marble to lie."—*Prior.*

The bust by A. Coysevox was a present to Prior from Louis XIV. Monument to Nicholas Rowe, author of the tragedy of Jane

Shore, erected by his widow ; epitaph by Pope. Monument to John Gay, author of The Beggar's Opera ; the short and irreverent epitaph, *Life is a jest, &c.*, is his own composition ; the verses beneath it are by Pope. Statue of Addison, by Sir R. Westmacott, erected 1809. Honorary monument to Thomson, author of The Seasons, erected 1762, from the proceeds of a subscription edition of his works. Honorary tablet to Oliver Goldsmith, by Nollekens ; the Latin inscription by Dr. Johnson, who, in reply to a request that he would celebrate the fame of an author in the language in which he wrote, observed, that he never would consent to disgrace the walls of Westminster Abbey with an English inscription. Honorary monument to Gray, author of An Elegy in a Country Churchyard ; the verse by Mason, the monument by Bacon, R.A. Honorary monument to Mason, the poet, and biographer of Gray ; the inscription by Bishop Hurd. Honorary monument to Anstey, author of The Bath Guide. Inscribed gravestone over Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Honorary bust of Robert Southey, by H. Weekes. Inscribed gravestone over Thomas Campbell, author of The Pleasures of Hope, and statue by W. C. Marshall, A. R. A.

In that part of the South Transept not included in Poets' Corner, *Observe.*—Monument to Isaac Casaubon, (d. 1614), the editor of Persius and Polybius. Monument to Camden, the great English antiquary, (d. 1623); the bust received the injury, which it still exhibits, when the hearse and effigy of Essex, the Parliamentary general, were destroyed in 1646, by some of the Cavalier party, who lurked at night in the abbey, to be revenged on the dead. White gravestone, in the centre of transept, over the body of Old Parr, who died in 1635, at the great age of 152, having lived in the reigns of ten princes, viz., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Gravestone over the body of Thomas Chiffinch, closet-keeper to Charles II., (d. 1666). Monument to M. St. Evremont, a French epicurean wit, who fled to England to escape a government arrest in his own country, (d. 1703). Bust of Dr. Barrow, the great divine, (d. 1677). Gravestone over the body of the second wife of Sir Richard Steele, the "Prue" of his correspondence. Monument by Roubiliac to John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, (d. 1743): the figure of Eloquence, with her supplicating hand and earnest brow, is very masterly ; Canova was struck with its beauty; he stood before it full ten minutes, muttered his surprise in his native language, passed on, and returning in a few minutes, said, "That is one of the noblest statues I have seen in England."

Monument by Roubiliac (his last work) to George Frederick Handel, the great musician, a native of Halle, in Lower Saxony, and long a resident in England, (d. 1759). Honorary monument to Barton Booth, the original Cato in Addison's play. Honorary monument to Mrs. Pritchard, the actress famous in the characters of Lady Macbeth, Zara, and Mrs. Oakley, (d. 1768). Inscribed gravestones over the bodies of David Garrick and Samuel Johnson. Monument to David Garrick, by H. Webber, erected at the expense of Albany Wallis, the executor of Garrick.

"Taking a turn the other day in the Abbey, I was struck with the affected attitude of a figure which I do not remember to have seen before, and which, upon examination, proved to be a whole-length of the celebrated Mr. Garrick. Though I would not go so far with some good Catholics abroad as to shut players altogether out of consecrated ground, yet I own I was not a little scandalised at the introduction of theatrical airs and gestures into a place set apart to remind us of the saddest realities. Going nearer, I found inscribed under this harlequin figure a farrago of false thoughts and nonsense."—*Charles Lamb.*

Inscribed gravestones over the remains of James Macpherson, the translator of Ossian; and of William Gifford, the editor of Ben Jonson and the Quarterly Review. The painted glass in the abbey will be found to deserve a cursory inspection; the rich rose-window in the north transept is old; the rose-window in the south transept the work of Messrs. Thomas Ward and J. H. Nixon, (1847). The figures are nearly three feet high, and the whole effect, for a modern window, most excellent. The wax-work exhibition, or The Play of the Dead Volks, as the common people called it, was discontinued in 1839. The exhibition originated in the old custom of making a lively effigy in wax of the deceased—a part of the funeral procession of every great person, and of leaving the effigy over the grave as a kind of temporary monument. Some of these effigies were executed at great cost and with considerable skill. The effigy of La Belle Stuart, one of the last that was set up, was the work of a Mrs. Goldsmith. This kind of exhibition was found so profitable to the Dean and Chapter, that they manufactured effigies to add to the popularity of their series.

"Another time he [Dr. Barrow] preached at the Abbey on a holiday. Here I must inform the Reader, that it is a custom for the servants of the church upon all Holidays, Sundays excepted, betwixt the Sermon and Evening Prayers, to show the Tombs and Effigies of the Kings and Queens in Wax, to the meaner sort of people, who then flock thither from all the corners of the town, and pay their twopence to see The Play of the Dead Volks, as I have heard a Devonshire Clown most improperly call it. These perceiving Dr. Barrow in the pulpit after the hour was past, and fearing to lose that time in hearing which they thought they could more profitably

employ in receiving—these, I say, became impatient, and caused the organ to be struck up against him, and would not give over playing till they had blow'd him down."—*Pope's Life of Seth Ward*, p. 147, 12mo, 1697.

You will now leave the interior of the abbey, for the purpose of visiting the Cloisters, walking through St. Margaret's churchyard, and entering Dean's-yard, where, on your left, you pass the Jerusalem Chamber, in which King Henry IV. died.

"*King Henry.* Doth any name particular belong
Unto the lodging where I first did swoon?
"*Warwick.* 'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord.
"*King Henry.* Laud be to God!—even there my life must end.
It hath been prophesied to me many years,
I should not die but in Jerusalem;
Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land:—
But bear me to that chamber; there I 'll lie;
In that Jerusalem shall Harry die."
Shakspeare, Second Part of King Henry IV.

Observe.—Effigies, in south cloister, of several of the early abbots; large blue stone, uninscribed, (south cloister), marking the grave of Long Meg of Westminster, a noted virago of the reign of Henry VIII.; quaint epitaph in verse, in north cloister, to William Lawrence; honorary monument, in east cloister, to Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, murdered in the reign of Charles II.; tablet, in east cloister, to the mother of Addison, the poet; monument, in east cloister, to Lieut.-General Withers, with epitaph by Pope; monument, in west cloister, to George Vertue, the antiquary and engraver; medallion monument to Bonnell Thornton, editor of The Connoisseur—inscription by Joseph Warton; honorary monument by T. Banks, R.A., (west cloister), to Woollett, the engraver; tablet to Dr. Buchan, (west cloister), author of a work on Domestic Medicine, (d. 1805). "Under a blue marble stone, against the first pillar in the east ambulatory," Aphra Behn was buried, April 20th, 1689; and under stones no longer carrying inscriptions, are buried Henry Lawes, "one who called Milton friend;" Betterton, the great actor; Tom Brown, the wit; Mrs. Bracegirdle, the beautiful actress; and Samuel Foote, the famous comedian. The door in the south cloister, with Mr. Milman's name upon it, leads to *Ashburnham House*, and the richly-ornamented doorway in the east cloister to the *Chapter House*. [*See* Sanctuary]. The Dean and Chapter Library contains about 11,000 volumes.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, the second stone bridge in point of time over the Thames at London, 1223 feet long, by 45 feet wide, was built by Charles Labelye, a native of Switzerland, naturalised in England. The first stone was laid Jan. 29th, 1738-9,

and the bridge first opened for foot-passengers, horses, &c., Nov. 18th, 1750. It consists of fourteen arches, the centre being 76 feet wide, and is built on caissons or rafts of timber, floated to the spot destined for the piers, and then sunk, each containing 150 loads, and of a form and size suitable to the pier intended to be erected. It was formerly surmounted by a lofty parapet, which M. Grosley, a French traveller, has gravely asserted was placed there in order to prevent the English propensity to suicide; but the real intention of Labelye was to secure a sufficient weight of masonry to keep his caissons to their proper level. In his treatise on this bridge he asserts that it contains twice the number of cubic feet of stone as St. Paul's Cathedral. But the system of building on caissons, however ingenious, has since, in the case of Westminster Bridge more especially, been found to be wholly erroneous. The bed of the Thames on which the caissons rest became undermined so much by the body of water and increased velocity of the tide, after the removal of old London Bridge, that more than one of the piers gave way in 1846, and it was found necessary, (Aug. 15th, 1846), to close the bridge for carriages; and on the 27th of the same month to close it to foot-passengers. Portions of the enormous masonry about it were then removed, including the lofty parapet, with its numerous overhanging alcoves, and the bridge itself at the same time considerably lowered. At present it is allowed to remain only until another can be substituted — for which Mr. Barry has given an elegant design — or until the Thames may wash it entirely away. Great opposition was made by the citizens of London to a second bridge over the Thames, at or even near London; and in 1671, when a bill for building a bridge over the Thames at Putney was read, a curious debate took place, recorded by Grey, (i. 415). The bill was rejected, fifty-four voting for it, and sixty-seven against it. When we read in our old writers—and the allusions are common enough —of Ivy-bridge, Strand-bridge, Whitehall-bridge, Westminster-bridge, and Lambeth-bridge, landing piers alone are meant.

Composed upon Westminster Bridge, *Sept.* 3, 1803.

"Earth has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:
This City now doth like a garment wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.

Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour valley, rock, or hill;
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
The river glideth at his own sweet will:
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still."—*Wordsworth.*

"The tears stood in Crabbe's eyes while he talked of Burke's kindness to him in his distress; and I remember he said—'The night after I delivered my letter at his door, I was in such a state of agitation, that I walked Westminster Bridge backwards and forwards until daylight.'"—*Mr. Lockhart, Crabbe's Life*, p. 281.

Labelye died at Paris in 1762. The bridge cost 218,800*l.*, and the approaches, including *Great George-street*, &c., 170,690*l.*, making in all 389,500*l.*

Westminster Hall. The old Hall of the palace of our Kings at Westminster, well and wisely incorporated by Mr. Barry into his New Houses of Parliament, to serve as their vestibule. It was originally built in the reign of William Rufus, (Pope calls it "Rufus' roaring Hall"); and during the recent refacing of the outer walls, a Norman arcade of the time of Rufus was uncovered, but has, I believe, been since destroyed. The present Hall was built, or rather repaired, 1397—1399, (in the last three years of Richard II.), when the walls were carried up two feet higher; the windows altered; and a stately porch and new roof constructed according to the design of Master Henry Zenely. The stone moulding or string course that runs round the Hall preserves the white hart couchant, the favourite device of Richard II. The roof, with its hammer beams, (carved with angels), to diminish the lateral pressure that falls upon the walls, is of chesnut, and very fine; the finest of its kind in this country. Fuller speaks of its "cobwebless beams," alluding to the vulgar belief that it was built of a particular kind of wood, (Irish oak), in which spiders cannot live.* It is more curious, because true, that our early Parliaments were held in this Hall, and that the first meeting of Parliament in the new edifice was for deposing the very King by whom it had been built. The Law Courts of England, four in number, and of which Sir Edward Coke observed that no man can tell which of them is most ancient,† were permanently established in Westminster Hall in the year 1224, (the 9th of King Henry III.); and here, in certain courts abutting from the Hall, they are still held. These courts are called the Court of Chancery, in which the Lord Chancellor sits; the Court of Queen's Bench, in which the Lord Chief

* Ned Ward's London Spy, Part viii.

† Whitelocke, p. 349.

Justice of the King's Bench * sits; the Court of Common Pleas, presided over by a Chief Justice, and called by Coke "the pillow whereon the Attorney doth rest his head;" and the Court of Exchequer. The courts were originally within the Hall itself, and the name Westminster Hall is not unfrequently used for the law itself.

"Whatever Bishops do otherwise than the Law permits, Westminster Hall can control or send them to absolve."—*Selden's Table Talk.*

When Peter the Great was taken into Westminster Hall, he inquired who those busy people were in wigs and black gowns. He was answered they are lawyers. "Lawyers!" said he, with a face of astonishment; "why, I have but *two* in my whole dominions, and I believe I shall hang one of them the moment I get home." †

"It is reported that John Whiddon, a Justice of the Court of King's Bench in 1 Mariæ, was the first of the Judges who rode to Westminster Hall on a Horse or Gelding; for before that time they rode on mules."—*Dugdale's Orig. Jur.*, p. 38, ed. 1680.

"*Manly.* I hate this place [Westminster Hall] worse than a man that has inherited a Chancery suit: I wish I were well out on't again.

"*Freeman.* Why, you need not be afraid of this place; for a man without money needs no more fear a crowd of lawyers than a crowd of pickpockets."

Wycherley, The Plain Dealer, 4to, 1676.

"*Valentine.* It is a question that would puzzle an arithmetician, if you should ask him, whether the Bible saves more souls in Westminster Abbey, or damns more in Westminster Hall."—*Congreve, Love for Love*, 4to, 1695.

"*Colonel Standard.* What! a soldier stay here. To look like an old pair of Colours in Westminster Hall, ragged and rusty."

Farquhar, The Constant Couple, 4to, 1770.

"I remember when I was a boy, I saw the Hall hung full on one side with colours and standards taken from the Scots at Worcester fight, but upon King Charles the Second his coming to his just right, all taken down."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 49.

"The late Mr. Jekyll told me that soon after he was called to the bar a strange solicitor coming up to him in Westminster Hall, begged him to step into the Court of Chancery to make a motion of course, and gave him a fee. The young barrister, looking pleased but a little surprized, the solicitor said to him, 'I thought you had a sort of right, Sir, to this motion, for the bill was drawn by Sir Joseph Jekyll, your great grand-uncle, in the reign of Queen Anne.'"—*Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors.*

Besides the Law Courts, a part of Westminster Hall was taken up

* Sir Edward Coke was the last Lord Chief Justice of England. His successor was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

† Barrow's Peter the Great, p. 33.

with the stalls of booksellers and sempstresses, the rents and profits of which belonged by right of office to the Warden of the Fleet.*

" In Hall of Westminster
Sleek sempstress vends amidst the Courts her ware."
Wycherley, Epilogue to the Plain Dealer.

" We entered into a great Hall where my Indian was surprized to see in the same place, men on the one side with baubles and toys, and on the other taken up with the fear of judgment, on which depends their inevitable destiny. In this shop are to be sold ribbons and gloves, towers and commodes by word of mouth: in another shop lands and tenements are disposed of by decree. On your left hand you hear a nimble-tongued painted sempstress with her charming treble invite you to buy some of her knick-knacks, and on your right a deep-mouthed cryer, commanding impossibilities, viz., silence to be kept among women and lawyers."
Tom Brown's Amusements, &c., 8vo, 1700.

The duodecimo volume of Sir Walter Raleigh's remains was printed in 1675, for Henry Mortlock at the Phœnix in St. Paul's Churchyard, and at the White Hart in Westminster Hall.† Let the spectator picture to himself the appearance which this venerable Hall has presented on many occasions. Here were hung the banners taken from Charles I. at the battle of Naseby;‡ from Charles II. at the battle of Worcester;§ at Preston and Dunbar;‖ and, somewhat later, those taken at the battle of Blenheim.¶ Here, at the upper end of the Hall, Oliver Cromwell was inaugurated as Lord Protector, sitting in a robe of purple velvet lined with ermine, on a rich cloth of state, with the gold sceptre in one hand, the bible richly gilt and bossed in the other, and his sword at his side; and here, four years later, at the top of the Hall fronting Palace Yard, his head was set on a pole, with the skull of Ireton on one side of it and the skull of Bradshaw on the other. Here shameless ruffians sought employment as hired witnesses, and walked openly in the Hall with a straw in the shoe to denote their quality; and here the good, the great, the brave, the wise, and the abandoned have been brought to trial. Here (in the Hall of Rufus) Sir William Wallace was tried and condemned; here, in this very Hall, Sir Thomas More and the Protector Somerset were doomed to the scaffold. Here, in Henry VIII.'s reign, (1517), entered the City apprentices, implicated in the murders on "Evil May Day" of the aliens settled in London, each with a halter round his neck, and crying " Mercy, gracious

* Strype, B. iii., p. 280.

† There is an old engraving of the Hall by Gravelot, representing the book-stalls.

‡ Ludlow, (Vevay ed., i. 156).

§ Strype, B. vi., p. 49. ‖ Strype, B. vi., p. 49. ¶ Whitelocke, p. 471.

Lord, mercy," while Wolsey stood by, and the King, beneath his cloth of state, heard their defence and pronounced their pardon —the prisoners shouting with delight and casting up their halters to the Hall roof, "so that the King," as the chroniclers observe, "might perceive they were none of the discreetest sort."* Here the notorious Earl and Countess of Somerset were tried in the reign of James I. for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Here the great Earl of Strafford was condemned :

> "Each seemed to act the part he came to see,
> And none was more a looker on than he."
>
> *Sir John Denham.*

the King being present, and the Commons sitting bareheaded all the time.† Here the High Court of Justice sat which condemned King Charles I., the upper part of the Hall hung with scarlet cloth, and the King sitting covered, with the Naseby banners above his head ; here Lilly, the astrologer, who was present, saw the silver top fall from the King's staff, and others heard Lady Fairfax exclaim, when her husband's name was called over, "He has more wit than to be here." Here, in the reign of James II., the Seven Bishops were acquitted. Here Dr. Sacheverel was tried and pronounced guilty by a majority of 17. Here the rebel Lords of 1745, Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, were heard and condemned. Here Lord Byron was tried for killing Mr. Chaworth ; Lord Ferrers for murdering his steward, and the Duchess of Kingston a few years later for bigamy. Here Warren Hastings was tried, and Burke and Sheridan grew eloquent and impassioned, while senators by birth and election, and the beauty and rank of Great Britain, sat earnest spectators and listeners of the extraordinary scene. The last public trial in the Hall itself was Lord Melville's in 1806 ; and the last coronation dinner in the Hall was that of George IV., when for the last time probably, according to the custom maintained for ages, the King's champion (young Dymocke) rode on horseback into the Hall in full armour, and threw down the gauntlet on the floor, challenging the world in a King's behalf.

> "At the upper end of Westminster Hall is a long marble stone of twelve foot in length and three foot in breadth. And there is also a marble chair, where the Kings of England formerly sate at their Coronation Dinners ; and at other solemn times the Lord Chancellor. But now not to be seen, being built over by the two Courts of Chancery and King's Bench."—*Strype*, B. vi., p. 49.

This noble Hall is 290 feet long, by 68 feet broad. It is said to be the largest apartment not supported by pillars in the

* Hall's Chronicle, fol. lxi., ed. 1548.

† Sir E. Walker, p. 219.

world—save one—the Hall of Reason, at Padua. The floor has recently been restored to something like its original elevation in relation to the height of the building. [*See* Heaven and Hell.]

Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster Abbey, an Elizabethan gothic edifice, erected 1832, from the designs of Mr. Inwood. The hospital was instituted 1719, and was the first in this kingdom established and supported by voluntary contributions. In ten years (1834 to 1844) the annual number of in-patients was from 771 to 1546, and of out-patients from 2963 to 7965.*

Westminster School, or, St. Peter's College, Dean's Yard, Westminster. "A publique schoole for Grammar, Rethoricke, Poetrie, and for the Latin and Greek languages," founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1560, and attached to the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster. The college consists of a dean, twelve prebendaries, twelve almsmen, and forty scholars; with a master and an usher. This is the foundation, but the school consists of a much larger number of masters, and of a much larger number of boys. The forty are called Queen's scholars, and have a right of election to Trinity College, Cambridge. "In the former years of my mastership [of Trinity]," Bentley writes to the Dean of Westminster, "the Westminster scholars got the major part of our fellowships. Of later years they have not so succeeded."† *Eminent Masters.* — Camden, the antiquary, (Ben Jonson was his scholar); Dr. Busby; Vin Bourne; Jordan, (Cowley has a copy of verses on his death). *Eminent Men educated at.*‡—*Poets:* Ben Jonson; George Herbert; Giles Fletcher; Jasper Mayne; William Cartwright; Cowley; Dryden; Nat Lee; Rowe; Prior; Churchill; Dyer, author of Grongar Hill; Cowper; Southey. Cowley published a volume of poems while a scholar at Westminster. *Other great Men.*: Sir Harry Vane, the younger; Hakluyt, the collector of the Voyages which bear his name; Sir Christopher Wren; Locke; South; Atterbury; Warren Hastings; Gibbon, the historian; Cumberland; the elder Colman.

"Cumberland and I boarded together in the same house at Westminster." —*Cowper.*

"At Westminster, where little poets strive
To set a distich upon six and five,

* Advertisement in Times of April 12th, 1845.

† Bentley's Correspondence, vol. ii., p. 677.

‡ This list is, I fear, very imperfect. The earliest register of elections into the College of Westminster, now extant, commences in 1663. (Malone's Dryden, vol. i., p. 13.)

Where Discipline helps opening buds of sense,
And makes his pupils proud with silver pence,
I was a poet too."—*Cowper.*

"He who cannot look forward with comfort, must find what comfort he can in looking backward. Upon this principle I the other day sent my imagination upon a trip thirty years behind me. She was very obedient, and at last set me down on the sixth form at Westminster. Accordingly I was a schoolboy in high favour with the master, received a silver groat for my exercise, and had the pleasure of seeing it sent from form to form for the admiration of all who were able to understand it."—*Cowper.*

"This custom of sending from form to form was not practised at Westminster in the days of Dr. Vincent. But 'sweet remuneration' was still dispensed in silver pence; and those pence produced still 'goodlier guerdon' by an established rate of exchange at which the mistress of the boarding-house received them, and returned current coin in the proportion of six to one. My first literary profits were thus obtained, and, like Cowper, I remember the pleasure with which I received them. But there was this difference, that his rewards were probably for Latin verse, in which he excelled, and mine were always for English composition."—*Southey.*

The boys on the foundation are separated from the other boys when in school by a bar or curtain. The school-room was a dormitory belonging to the abbey, and retains certain traces of its former ornaments. The College Hall, originally the Abbot's Refectory, was built by Abbot Nicholas Littlington, in the reign of Edward III. The dormitory was built by the Earl of Burlington, in 1722. There is an hospital at Chiswick connected with the school which cost 500*l.* when first built, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.* In conformity with an old custom, the Queen's scholars perform a play of Terence every year at Christmas, with a Latin prologue and epilogue new on each occasion. A school oration was pirated in 1716 by the notorious Edmund Curll, and printed with false Latin. The boys accordingly invited him to Westminster to get a corrected copy, and first whipped him and then tossed him in a blanket. There is a curious poem on the subject, with three representations, of the blanket, the scourge, and Curll upon his knees.

Whetstone's Park. A narrow range of tenements in the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, between the north side of *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*, and the south side of *Holborn*, and so called after William Whetstone, a vestryman of the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in the time of Charles I. and the Protectorate. It was long notorious, and was attacked, on account of its great immorality, by the London apprentices, in 1682. Since 1708, however, it has chiefly consisted of stables.†

* Lansdowne MS. 4, art. 12.
† Hatton's New View of London, 8vo, 1708, p. 38.

"And makes a brothel of a palace,
Where harlots ply, as many tell us,
Like brimstones in a Whetstone alehouse."—*Butler.*

"Near Holborn lies a Park of great renown,
The place I do suppose is not unknown.
For brevity's sake the name I shall not tell,
Because most genteel readers know it well.
(Since Middle Park near Charing Cross was made
They say there is a great decay of trade);
'Twas there a flock of Dukes by fury brought
With bloody mind a sickly damsel sought, &c.
On the three Dukes killing the Beadle on Sunday Morning, Feb. 26th, 1670-1,
(*State Poems*, p. 147, 8vo, 1697).

"*Lady Flippant.* But why do you look as if you were jealous then?
"*Dapperwit.* If I had met you in Whetstone's Park, with a drunken foot soldier, I should not have been jealous of you."—*Wycherley, Love in a Wood*, 4to, 1672.

"*Goldingham.* Has the Whetstone Whore redeem'd her Manto-plice, and her silk dy'd Petticoat with gold and silver lace?
"*Bellamour.* No, poor soul, she has ill trading of late."
Shadwell, The Miser, 4to, 1672.

"After I had gone a little way in a great broad street, I turned into a tavern hard by a place they call a Park; and just as one park is all trees, that park is all houses—I asked if they had any deer in it, and they told me not half so many as they used to have; but that if I had a mind to a doe, they would put a doe to me."—*The Country Wit, by J. Crowne*, 4to, 1675.

"*Aldo.* 'Tis very well, Sir; I find you have been searching for your relations then in Whetstone's Park."
"*Woodall.* No, Sir; I made some scruple of going to the foresaid place, for fear of meeting my own father there."—*Dryden's Kind Keeper, or Mr. Limberham*, 4to, 1680.

"When they expected the most polished hero in Nemours, I gave 'em a ruffian reeking from Whetstone's Park."—*Nat Lee, Dedication of Princess of Cleve*, 4to, 1689.

"As some raw squire, by tender mother bred,
Till one-and-twenty keeps his maidenhead.
Till mightily in love . . .
. . . and led by the renown
Of Whetstone's Park, he comes at length to town."
Dryden, Prologue to the Wild Gallant, (when revived).

"Bedlam—'tis a new Whetstone's Park, now the old one's plough'd up."
Ned Ward, The London Spy, Part iii.

WHITCOMB STREET, PALL MALL. Properly, *Hedge-lane.*

WHITE BEAR INN, PICCADILLY. On the south side of Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-street. Luke Sullivan, Hogarth's assistant in many of his plates, and J. B. Chatelain, engravers, died here.*

* Smith's Antiquarian Ramble, vol. i., p. 26.

lxxxvi. and p. 32. Vol. I.

White's. A celebrated Club-house, Nos. 37 and 38, St. James's Street, over against *Crockford's;* originally White's Chocolate-house, under which name it was established circ. 1698, at the bottom, I believe, of the present street.* The first White's was destroyed by fire, April 28th, 1733, at which time the house was kept by a person of the name of Arthur.

"Young Mr. Arthur's wife leaped out of a window two pair of stairs upon a feather bed without much hurt. A fine collection of paintings belonging to Sir Andrew Fountaine, valued at 3000*l.* at the least, was entirely destroyed. His Majesty and the Prince of Wales were present above an hour, and encouraged the Firemen and People to work at the Engines—a guard being ordered from St. James' to keep off the populace. His Majesty ordered 20 guineas among the Firemen and others that worked at the Engines and 5 guineas to the Guard; and the Prince ordered the Firemen 10 guineas."
Gent. Mag. for 1733.†

"On Saturday morning, [April 28th, 1733], about four o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Arthur's, at White's Chocolate House, in St. James's Street, which burnt with great violence, and in a short time entirely consumed that house, with two others, and much damaged several others adjoining."—*The Daily Courant, April 30th,* 1733.

"This is to acquaint all noblemen and gentlemen that Mr. Arthur, having had the misfortune to be burnt out of White's Chocolate House, is removed to Gaunt's Coffee House, next the St. James's Coffee House, in St. James's Street, where he humbly begs they will favour him with their company as usual."—*The Daily Post, May 3rd,* 1733.

see Epigram p. lxxxvi.

Arthur died in June, 1761, and was succeeded by Robert Mackreth, who married Mary Arthur, the only child of the former proprietor. From Mackreth the property passed, in 1784, to John Martindale, and in 1812 to Mr. Ragget, the father of the present proprietor. The front of the present house was designed by James Wyatt. Walpole tells us that the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield lived at White's, "gaming and pronouncing witticisms among the boys of quality."‡

"All accounts of gallantry, pleasure and entertainment, shall be under the article of White's Chocolate House; poetry under that of Will's Coffee House; learning under the title of the Grecian; foreign and domestic news you will have from St. James's Coffee House."—*The Tatler,* No. 1.

"They have put in the papers a good story made on White's. A man dropped down dead at the door was carried in; the club immediately made

* There was a garden attached. (Maynwaring's Life, p. 167, 8vo, 1715.)

† The incident of the fire was made use of by Hogarth in Plate 6 of the Rake's Progress, representing a room at White's. The total abstraction of the gamblers is well expressed by their utter inattention to the alarm of fire given by watchmen who are bursting open the doors. Plate 4 of the same pictured moral represents a group of chimney-sweepers and shoe-blacks gambling on the ground over against White's. To indicate the Club more fully Hogarth has inserted the name Black's.

‡ Walpole's George II., i. 51.

bets whether he was dead or not, and when they were going to bleed him, the wagerers for his death interposed, and said it would affect the fairness of the bet."—*Walpole to Mann, Sept. 1st*, 1750.

"White's was formerly distinguished for gallantry and intrigue. During the publication of The Tatler Sir Richard Steele thought proper to date all his love-news from that quarter: but it would now be as absurd to pretend to gather any intelligence from White's, as to send to Batson's for a lawyer, or to the Rolls Coffee House for a man-midwife."—*The Connoisseur of May 9th*, 1754.

"I have heard that the late Earl of Oxford, in the time of his ministry, never passed by White's Chocolate House (the common rendezvous of infamous sharpers and noble cullies) without bestowing a curse upon that famous Academy, as the bane of half the English nobility."—*Swift, An Essay on Modern Education.*

"The Dryads at Hagley are at present pretty secure, but I sometimes tremble to think that the rattling of a dice-box at White's may one day or other (if my son should be a member of that noble academy) shake down all our fine oaks. It is dreadful to see not only there, but almost in every house in town, what devastations are made by that destructive Fury, the spirit of Play."—*Lord Lyttelton to Dr. Doddridge, April*, 1750, (*Lyttelton Correspondence*, p. 421).

"There is a man about town, a Sir William Burdett, a man of very good family but most infamous character. In short, to give you his character at once, there is a wager entered in the bet book at White's (a MS. of which I may one day or other give you an account) that the first baronet that will be hanged is this Sir William Burdett."—*Walpole to Mann, Dec. 16th*, 1748.

"Very often the taste of running perpetually after diversions is not a mark of any pleasure taken in them, but of none taken in ourselves. This sallying abroad is only from uneasiness at home, which is in everyone's self. Like a gentleman who, overlooking them at White's at piquet till three or four in the morning; on a dispute they referred to him; when he protested 'he knew nothing of the game.' 'Zounds,' say they, 'and sit here till this time?' 'Gentlemen, I'm married.' 'Oh! sir, we beg pardon.'"—*Richardsoniana*, p. 59.

"Mr. Pelham [the Prime Minister] was originally an officer in the army and a professed gamester; of a narrow mind, low parts, &c. . . . . By long experience and attendance he became experienced as a Parliament man; and even when Minister, divided his time to the last, between his office and the Club of gamesters at White's."—*Glover the poet's Autobiography*, p. 48.

"Selwyn and Charles Townshend had a kind of wit combat together—Selwyn, it is said, prevailed—and Charles Townshend took the wit home in his carriage and dropt him at White's. 'Remember,' said Selwyn as they parted, 'this is the first set-down you have given me to-day.'"—*Sir Geo. Colebrooke's Memoirs in Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of Geo. III.*, vol. iii., p. 101.

The earliest record in the Club is a book of rules and list of members "of the old Club at White's," dated Oct. 30th, 1736. The principal members were the Duke of Devonshire, the Earls of Cholmondeley, Chesterfield, and Rockingham, Sir John Cope, Major-General Churchill, Bubb Doddington, and Colley Cibber. The Rules direct—

"That every member is to pay one guinea a year towards having a good Cook.

"The Supper to be upon Table at 10 o'Clock and the Bill at 12.

"That every member who is in the room after 7 o'Clock and plays is to pay Half a Crown."

From 1736 the Records of the Club are nearly complete. Many of the Rules are curiously characteristic of the state of society at the time.

"26 Dec. 1755. That the Picket Cards be charged in the Dinner or Supper Bill."

"22 March, 1755. That the names of all Candidates are to be deposited with Mr. Arthur or Bob [Mackreth]."

"20 May, 1758. To prevent those invidious conjectures which disappointed candidates are apt to make concerning the respective votes of their Electors, or to render at least such surmises more difficult and doubtful, it is ordered that Every Member present at the time of Balloting shall put in his Ball, and such person or persons who refuse to comply with it shall pay the supper reckoning of that night."

"11 Feb. 1762. It was this night ordered that the Quinze players shall pay for their own cards."

"15 Feb. 1769. It was this night agreed by a majority of nineteen balls, that Every Member of this Club who is in the Billiard Room at the time Supper is declared upon table shall pay his reckoning if he does not Sup at the Young Club."

In 1775 the Club was restricted to 151 members, and the annual subscription raised to 10 guineas. In 1780 it was ordered that a dinner should be ready every day at 5 o'clock during the sitting of Parliament, at a reckoning of 12*s.* per head. In 1781 the Club was enlarged to 300 members, and in 1797, when it was enlarged to 400, the following Rules were added to the book:—

"No person to be balloted for but between the hours of 11 and 12 at Night.

"Dinner at Ten Shillings and Sixpence per head (Malt Liquor, Biscuits, oranges, apples, and olives included) to be on Table at Six o'Clock. The Bill to be brought at nine. The price and qualities of the Wines to be approved by the Manager.

"That no Member of the Club shall hold a Faro Bank.

"That the Dice used at Hazard shall be paid for by Boxes, that is, every Player who holds in three hands to pay a Guinea for Dice.

"That no hot suppers be provided unless particularly ordered, and then be paid for at the rate of Eight Shillings per head. That in one of the rooms there be laid every night (from the Queen's to the King's Birthday) a Table with Cold Meat, Oysters, &c. Each person partaking thereof to pay four shillings—Malt Liquor only included.

"That Every Member who plays at Chess, Draughts, or Backgammon do pay One Shilling Each time of playing by day-light and half a crown Each by Candle-light."

In 1800 it was enlarged to 450 members, and in 1813 to 500 members. The present limitation is 550. The Club, on June

20th, 1814, gave a ball at Burlington House to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the allied Sovereigns then in England, which cost 9849*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Covers were laid for 2400 people. Three weeks after this (July 6th, 1814) the Club gave a dinner to the Duke of Wellington, which cost 2480*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* White's Club dates, I believe, from 1736, when the house ceased to be an open Chocolate-house, that any one might enter who was prepared to pay for what he had. It was then made a private house, for the convenience of the chief frequenters of the place, whose annual subscriptions towards its support were paid to the proprietor of the house, by whom the Club was formed. It was at this time, and long after, essentially a gaming Club. The most fashionable as well as the common people dined at an early hour, and a supper was then an indispensable meal. White's became a great supper-house, where gaming, both before and after, was carried on to a late hour and to heavy amounts. The least difference of opinion invariably ended in a bet, and a book for entering the particulars of all bets was always laid upon the table ; one of these with entries of a date as early as 1744 has been preserved. The marriage of a young lady of rank would occasion a bet of a hundred guineas, that she would give birth to a live child before the Countess of ——, who had been married three or even more months before her. Heavy bets were pending, that Arthur, who was then a widower, would be married before a member of the Club of about the same age and also a widower; that Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, would outlive the old Duchess of Cleveland ; that Colley Cibber would outlive both Beau Nash and old Mr. Swinney ; and that a certain minister would cease to be in the Cabinet by a certain time.*

> "What can I now? my Fletcher cast aside,
> Take up the Bible, once my better guide?
> Or tread the path by vent'rous heroes trod,
> This box my thunder, this right hand my god?
> Or chair'd at White's, amidst the Doctors sit,
> Teach oaths to Gamesters, and to Nobles wit?"
>
> *Pope, The Dunciad.*

"But Colley, we are told, had the honour to be a member of the great club at White's; and so I suppose might any man who wore good clothes, and paid his money when he lost it. But on what terms did Cibber live with this society? Why, he feasted most sumptuously, as I have heard his friend Victor say with an air of triumphant exultation, with Mr. Arthur and his wife, and gave a trifle for his dinner. After he had dined, when the club-room door was opened, and the laureate was introduced, he was saluted with

* See Walpole to Bentley, Oct. 31st, 1755.

the loud and joyous acclamation of 'O King Coll! Come in, King Coll! Welcome, welcome, King Colley!' And this kind of gratulation Mr. Victor thought was very gracious and very honourable."

Davies's Life of Garrick, ii. 360.

With reference to the great spirit of gaming which prevailed at White's, the arms of the Club were designed by Horace Walpole, George Selwyn, &c., at Strawberry Hill, in 1756.* The blazon is vert, (for a card table); three parolis proper on a chevron sable, (for a hazard table); two rouleaus in saltier, between two dice proper, on a canton sable; a white ball (for election) argent. The supporters are an old and young knave of clubs; the crest, an arm out of an earl's coronet shaking a dice-box; and the motto, "Cogit Amor Nummi." Round the arms is a claret bottle ticket by way of order. A book for entering bets is still laid on the table.

WHITECHAPEL.

"Whitechapel is a spacious fair street for entrance into the city Eastward, and somewhat long, reckoning from the laystall East unto the bars West. It is a great thorough-fare, being the Essex road, and well resorted unto, which occasions it to be the better inhabited, and accommodated with good Inns for the reception of travellers and for horses, coaches, carts, and waggons."—*Strype*, B. ii., p. 27.

"*Ralph.* March fair, my hearts!—Lieutenant, beat the rear up.—Ancient, let your colours fly; but have a great care of the butchers' hooks at Whitechapel; they have been the death of many a fair ancient, [ensign]."—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, (ed. *Dyce*, ii. 213).

"I lived without Aldgate, about midway between Aldgate Church and Whitechapel Bars, on the left hand or north side of the street; and as the Distemper had not reached to that side of the City, our neighbourhood continued very easy; but at the other end of the town the consternation was very great; and the richer sort of people, especially the nobility and gentry, from the west part of the city, thronged out of town with their families and servants in an unusual manner; and this was more particularly seen in Whitechapel; that is to say, the broad street where I lived."—*De Foe, Memoirs of the Plague.*

Observe.—No. 85, Pavilion Theatre; Drapers' Alms Houses, next No. 160; London Hospital, next No. 207; Megg's Alms Houses, next No. 232. In George-yard is "Cadgers' Hall," a place where mendicants who live on assumed sores meet and regale. The church is dedicated to *St. Mary.* In the Jews' Burial-ground in Whitechapel-road, a continuation of Whitechapel High-street, N. M. Rothschild, (d. 1836), the leading stockbroker of Europe, and the founder of the Rothschild family, was buried. [*See* Mile End.]

* Walpole to Montague, April 20th, 1756.

WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE.

"White Conduit House, a well-known place of entertainment near Islington, takes its name from a conduit which formerly supplied the Charter House with water. A pipe belonging to this conduit is still existing, and conveys water to Dr. De Valangin's house at Pentonville."—*Lysons's Environs*, vol. iii., p. 169, ed. 1795.

This once celebrated house was a kind of minor Vauxhall for the Londoners, who went for cakes and cream to Islington and Hornsey. The gardens lost their character early in the present century, and the house, before it was pulled down (January, 1849) to make way for a new street, was nothing more than a large tavern, with a large room, for suburban entertainments and political meetings.

WHITECROSS STREET, CRIPPLEGATE.

"In White Crosse Street King Henry V. built one fair house, and founded there a brotherhood of St. Giles; but the said brotherhood was suppressed by Henry VIII. Since which time Sir John Gresham, mayor, purchased the lands and gave part thereof to the maintenance of a free school which he had founded at Holt, a market-town in Norfolk."—*Stow*, p. 113.

Here is the debtors' prison, "Whitecross-street Prison," appertaining to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, built 1813-15, from the designs of William Montague, Clerk of the City Works. "Nell Gwynne's Bounty," being the request of Nell Gwynne, made in her will to her natural son, the Duke of St. Albans, "that his Grace would be pleased to lay out twenty pounds yearly for the releasing of poor debtors out of prison every Christmas day," is distributed every year to certain persons incarcerated for debt in Whitecross-street Prison.

WHITEFIELD'S CHAPEL, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, on the west side, about half-way up; erected by the Rev. George Whitefield, the popular preacher, A. D. 1756, and enlarged 1759. It was built on the site of an immense pond, called in Pine and Tinney's maps (1742 and 1746) "The Little Sea." *Observe.*—Monument to Whitefield's wife. Monument to John Bacon, the sculptor of the statues, in St. Paul's Cathedral, of Dr. Johnson and John Howard.

WHITEFRIARS. A precinct or liberty, between Fleet-street and the Thames, the Temple walls and Water-lane. Here was the White Friars' Church, called "Fratres Beatæ Mariæ de Monte Carmeli," first founded by Sir Richard Gray in 1241. Among the benefactors were King Edward I., who gave the ground, Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, who rebuilt the church, and Robert Marshall, Bishop of Hereford, who built the choir, presbytery, and steeple. The church was surrendered at the

Reformation, and in place thereof were "many fair houses built, lodgings for noblemen and others."* The hall was made into the first *Whitefriars Theatre*. The privileges of sanctuary, continued to this precinct after the Dissolution, were confirmed and enlarged in 1608 by royal charter. Fraudulent debtors, gamblers, prostitutes, and other outcasts of society, made it a favourite retreat. Here they formed a community of their own, adopted the language of pickpockets, openly resisted the execution of every legal process, and extending their cant terms to the place they lived in, new-named their precinct by the well-known appellation of *Alsatia*. There was, however, a portion of the old precinct wholly removed from this fraudulent community. In the Friary House, Selden lived in what Antony Wood calls "a conjugal way" with the Countess of Kent. The countess left him her executor, with the house in which they lived, and here, in 1654, he died. In another part of the Whitefriars Sir Balthazar Gerbier established his Academy for Foreign Languages,† and here, in Charles II.'s reign, Banister established a Music school, and Ogilby, the poet, a warehouse for his maps. Banister's Music-room was "a large room near the Temple back-gate."‡ The George Tavern in *Whitefriars*, mentioned by Shadwell in his Squire of Alsatia, was the printing office of William Bowyer, (commemorated by Nichols),§ afterwards of Thomas Davison, (a very excellent printer), and is now the printing establishment of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, the proprietors of Punch, and the able printers of this work.

"Punch"

> "*Gentleman.* Towards Chertsey, noble lord?
> "*D. of Gloucester.* No, to White-Friars; there attend my coming."
> *Shakspeare, Richard III.*

Whitefriars Theatre. Three of our early theatres stood between the Thames and Fleet-street. The first was called the *Whitefriars Theatre*, the second the *Salisbury Court Theatre*, and the third the *Duke's Theatre in Dorset Gardens*. The Whitefriars Theatre, of which no earlier mention has been found than that contained on the title-page of a play by Field, printed in 1612, and called Woman is a Weathercock,‖ was the old hall or refectory belonging to the dissolved monastery of Whitefriars, and stood without the garden wall of *Dorset*

* Stow, p. 148. † Whitelocke, p. 441, ed. 1732.
‡ Roger North's Memoirs of Musick. § Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, i. 5.
‖ Field's play was performed "by the Children of Her Majesty's Revels,"—*i. e.* of Anne of Denmark.

House, the old inn or hostel of the bishops of Salisbury. It was built about 1580, and deserted, and, I believe, pulled down in 1613.*

"We have no information at all precise when it was built; but I apprehend that it arose out of the persecution of the Players in 1575. In 1613 Sir George Buc, Master of the Revels, received a fee of £20 for his permission to rebuild it; and I have in my possession an original survey of some part of the precinct, made in March, 1616, which contains the following paragraph regarding the Theatre in the Whitefriars:—

"'The Theatre is situate near vnto the Bishopps House, and was in former times a hall or refectorie belonging to the dissolved Monastery. It hath been vsed as a place for the presentation of playes and enterludes for more than 30 yeares last by the children of Her Majestie. It hath little or no furniture for a playhouse, saving an old tattered curten, some decayed benches, and a few worne out properties and pieces of Arras for hangings to the stage and tire house. The raine hath made its way in, and if it bee not repaired, it must soone be plucked down, or it will fall.'"—*Collier's New Facts*, p. 44.

[*See* Salisbury Court Theatre, and Dorset Gardens Theatre.]

Whitehall. The palace of the Kings of England from Henry VIII. to William III., of which nothing remains but Inigo Jones's noble Banqueting House, James II.'s statue, and the memory of what was once the *Privy Garden*, in a row of houses, so styled, looking upon the Thames. It was originally called *York House;* was delivered and demised to the King by charter, Feb. 7th, (21st Henry VIII.),† on the disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, and was then first called Whitehall. "There is another place of this name," says Minsheu, "where the Court of Requests is kept in the palace at Westminster." Whitehall occupied a large space of ground, having one front towards the *Thames*, and another of a humbler character towards *St. James's Park; Scotland-yard* was the boundary one way, and *Canon-row, Westminster*, the boundary on the other. There was a public thoroughfare through the palace from Charing Cross to Westminster, crossed by two gates, one known as Whitehall Gate, the other as the King-street Gate. This arrangement was long an eyesore, and Henry VIII., offended with the number of funerals which passed before his palace on their way from Charing Cross to the churchyard of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, erected a new cemetery on the other side of Whitehall, in the parish of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*. Henry the VIII.'s Whitehall was a building in the Tudor or Hampton Court style of architecture, with a succession of galleries and courts, a large Hall, a Chapel, Tennis Court, Cockpit, Orchard,

* Shakspeare Society's Papers, vol. iv., p. 90. † Strype, B. vi, p. 5.

and Banqueting House. James I. intended to have rebuilt the whole palace, and Inigo Jones designed a new Whitehall for that King, worthy of our nation and his own great name. But nothing was built beyond the Banqueting House. Charles I. contemplated a similar reconstruction, but poverty at first prevented him, and the civil war soon after was a more effectual prohibition. Charles II. preserved what money he could spare from his pleasures to build a palace at Winchester. James II. was too busy about religion to attend to architecture, and in William III.'s reign the whole of Whitehall, Inigo Jones's Banqueting House excepted, was destroyed by fire. William talked of rebuilding it after Inigo's designs, and a model by Mr. Weedon was laid before him.* Nothing, however, was done. Anne, his successor, took up her abode in *St. James's Palace*, and Vanbrugh built a house at Whitehall out of the ruins—the house ridiculed by Swift with such inimitable drollery. The first fire was owing to the negligence of a maid servant, who, about 8 at night, to save the labour of cutting a candle from a pound, burnt it off and carelessly threw the rest aside before the flame was out.

"10 April, 1691. This [last] night a sudden and terrible fire burnt down all the buildings over the stone gallery at Whitehall to the water side, beginning at the apartment of the late Duchess of Portsmouth (which had been pulled down and rebuilt no less than three times to please her), and consuming other lodgings of such lewd creatures who debauched K. Charles 2 and others, and were his destruction."—*Evelyn.*

"On the 9th of Aprill [1691] a fier hapned in White Hall which burnt downe the fine lodgeings rebuilt for the Dutches of Portsmouth at the end of the longe gallery, and severall lodgeings, and that gallerie."—*Bramston*, p. 365.

But the great fire which finally destroyed Whitehall broke out on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 1697-8, about four in the afternoon, through the neglect of a Dutch woman who had left some linen to dry before the fire in Colonel Stanley's lodgings. The fire lasted seventeen hours.

The tide at times rose so high at Whitehall that it flooded the kitchen. Pepys illustrates this by a curious story of the Countess of Castlemaine, when the King was to sup with her soon after the birth of her son, the Duke of Grafton. The cook came and told the imperious countess that the water had flooded the kitchen, and the chine of beef for the supper could not be roasted. "Zounds!" was her reply, "she must set the house on fire, but it should be roasted." So it was carried, adds Pepys, to Mrs. Sarah's husband's

* Strype, B. vi., p. 6.

and there roasted.* A still more curious picture of the water rising at Whitehall is contained in a speech of Charles II.'s to the House of Commons, entitled, "His Majestie's Gracious Speech to the Honourable House of Commons in the Banquetting House at Whitehall, March 1, 166l[2]." . . . . "The mention of my wife's arrival," says the King, "puts me in minde to desire you to put that compliment upon her, that her entrance into the town may be with more decency than the ways will now suffer it to be ; and for that purpose, I pray you would quickly pass such laws as are before you, in order to the amending those ways, and that she may not find Whitehall surrounded with water." Lord Dorset alludes to these periodical inundations in his well-known song, "To all you ladies now at land :"

"The King with wonder and surprize,
Will swear the seas grow bold ;
Because the tides will higher rise
Than e'er they did of old :
But let him know it is our tears
Bring floods of grief to Whitehall Stairs.
With a fa la, la, la, la."

Three of the best of the several engravings of Whitehall are copied with great care in the Londina Illustrata. A good view of the water front (showing the Privy Stairs) is engraved at the top of Morden and Lea's large map, published in the reign of William III., and in Kip's Noveau Theatre is an interesting view of the Banqueting House, inscribed "H. Teresson delin. et sculp. 1713," showing the curious entrance gate on the north side, and on the south a wall bristled with cannon. Another valuable view is preserved in the famous caricature of "the Motion" executed in 1742, and which Horace Walpole commends so highly in his letters. But the engraving which preserves Whitehall to us in all its parts is the ground-plan of the palace, drawn up in the reign of Charles II., and engraved by Vertue, who might have dated it with safety before 1670, not as he has done, 1680, seeing that Sir John Denham and the Duke of Albemarle, whose apartments are marked, were both dead before 1670 ; and in 1680 Dr. Wren was Sir Christopher Wren, and the Countess of Castlemaine Duchess of Cleveland. In filling up the plan preserved by Vertue, Pepys comes to our aid with some of his minute allusions. He refers oftener than once to the following places :—Henry VIII.'s Gallery, the Boarded Gallery, the Matted Gallery, the Shield

* Pepys, Oct. 13th, 1663.

Gallery, the Stone Gallery, and the Vane Room. Lilly, the astrologer, mentions the Guard Room. The Adam and Eve Gallery was so called from a picture by Mabuse, now at Hampton Court. In the Matted Gallery was a ceiling by Holbein;* and on a wall in the Privy Chamber that excellent painting of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., with their Queens, by the same artist, of which a copy in small is preserved at Hampton Court.† On another wall was a Dance of Death, also by Holbein, of which Douce has given a description ; and in the bed-chamber of Charles II. a representation by Wright of the King's birth, his right to his dominions, and his miraculous preservation, with this motto, *Terras Astræa revisit.*‡ I may add, as a curious illustration of the punishment generally inflicted for striking in the King's Court, that the Earl of Devonshire was fined in 1687 in the sum of 30,000*l.* for striking one Mr. Culpeper with his cane in the Vane Chamber at Whitehall.

"Not long after this, curiosity rather than ambition brought me to Court; and as it was the manner of those times for all men to kneel down before the great Queen Elizabeth who then reigned, I was likewise upon my knees in the Presence Chamber, when she passed by to the Chapel at Whitehall. As soon as she saw me she stopt, and swearing her usual oath demanded, Who is this? Everybody there present looked upon me, but no man knew me, till Sir James Croft, a Pensioner, finding the Queen stayed, returned back and told who I was, and that I had married Sir William Herbert of St. Gillian's daughter: the Queen hereupon looked attentively upon me, and swearing again her ordinary oath, said it is a pity he was married so young, and thereupon gave her hand to kiss twice, both times gently clapping me on the cheek."—*Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury.*

"On Wednesday the Ninth instant [Oct. 1667] were lost a brace of Greyhounds of his Highness Prince Rupert's, the one a large white young Dog, with a thick black head, with a chain and small Coller: the other a Cole black Dog, with a small Coller. If any person hath taken them up, they are desired either to send or bring them to His Highness Lodgings in the Stone Gallery in Whitehall, where they shall be well rewarded for them."—*London Gazette*, No. 200.

"Lost in Dean's-Yard, Westminster, on the 26th of October last [1667] a young white Spaniel, about six months old, with a black head, red eye brows, and a black spot upon his back. Lost also about the same time, near Camberwell, a Yorkshire Buckhound, having black spots upon his back, red ears and a wall eye, and P. R. upon his shoulder; both belonging to his Highness Prince Rupert. If any one can bring them to Prince Rupert's Lodgings in the Stone Gallerie at Whitehall he shall be well rewarded for his pains."—*London Gazette*, No. 207.

The old Banqueting House was burnt down on Tuesday, the 12th of January, 1618-19, and the present Banqueting House,

* Pepys, ii. 267. † Sanderson's Graphice, p. 24.
‡ Cat. of Ashm. MSS. Coll., 475.

designed by Inigo Jones, commenced on the 1st of June, 1619, and finished on the 31st of March, 1622. 37*l.*, it appears, was paid to Inigo Jones, upon the Council's Warrant of June 27th, 1619, "for making two several models—the one for the Star Chamber, the other for the Banqueting House."* This payment to Jones escaped the researches of Vertue, and the inquiries of Walpole; but a still more curious discovery which I have had the good fortune to make connected with our great architect, is the roll of the account of the Paymaster of the Works, of the "Charges in building a Banqueting House at Whitehall, and erecting a new Pier in the Isle of Portland, for conveyance of stone from thence to Whitehall." The sum received by the Paymaster "for the new building of the Banqueting House, and the erecting a Pier at Portland," was 15,648*l.* 3*s.* The expense of the Pier was 712*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and of the Banqueting House, 14,940*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; the expenditure exceeding the receipts by 5*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* The account, it deserves to be mentioned, was not declared (*i. e.* finally settled) till the 29th of June, 1633, eleven years after the completion of the building, and eight after the death of King James; a delay confirmatory of the unwillingness of the father and son to bring the works at Whitehall to a final settlement. The Banqueting House at Whitehall is described in this account† as "a new building, with a vault under the same, in length 110 feet, and in width 55 feet within; the wall of the foundation being in thickness 14 feet, and in depth 10 feet within ground, brought up with brick; the first story to the height of 16 feet, wrought of Oxfordshire stone, cut into rustique on the outside, and brick on the inside; the walls 8 feet thick, with a vault turned over on great square pillars of brick, and paved in the bottom with Purbeck stone; the walls and vaulting laid with finishing mortar; the upper story being the Banqueting House, 55 feet in height, to the laying on of the roof; the walls 5 feet thick, and wrought of Northamptonshire stone, cut in rustique, with two orders of columns and pilasters, Ionic and Composite, with their architrave, frieze, and cornice, and other ornaments; also rails and ballasters round about the top of the building, all of Portland stone, with fourteen windows on each side, and one great window at the upper end, and five doors of stone with frontispiece and cartoozes; the inside brought up with brick, finished over with two orders of columns and pilasters, part of stone and part of brick, with their architectural frieze and cornice, with a gallery upon the two sides, and the lower end borne upon great

* Revels at Court, p. xlv.

† Preserved in the Audit Office.

cartoozes of timber carved, with rails and ballasters of timber, and the floor laid with spruce deals; a strong timber roof covered with lead, and under it a ceiling divided into a fret made of great cornices enriched with carving; with painting, glazing, &c.; for performance thereof a great quantity of stone hath been digged at Portland quarry, in the County of Dorset, and Huddlestone quarry, in the County of York." The masons' wages were from 12*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* the man per diem; the carpenters were paid at the same rate; while the bricklayers received from 14*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* the day. The master mason was Nicholas Stone, the sculptor of the fine monument to Sir Francis Vere in Westminster Abbey. His pay was 4*s.* 10*d.* the day.*

King Charles I. was executed on a scaffold erected in front of the Banqueting House, towards the Park. The warrant directs that he should be executed "in the open street before Whitehall." Lord Leicester tells us in his Journal, that he was "beheaded at Whitehall-gate." Dugdale, in his Diary, that he was "beheaded at the gate of Whitehall;" and a single sheet of the time preserved in the British Museum, that "the King was beheaded at Whitehall-gate."† There cannot, therefore, be a doubt that the scaffold was erected in front of the building facing the present Horse Guards. We now come to the next point which has excited some discussion. It appears from Herbert's minute account of the King's last moments, that "the King was led all along the galleries and Banqueting House, and there was a passage *broken through the wall*, by which the King passed unto the scaffold." This seems particular enough, and leads, it is said, to a conclusion that the scaffold was erected on the north side. Wherever the passage was broken through, one thing is certain, the scaffold was erected on the west side, or, in other words, "in the open street," now called Whitehall; and that the King, as Ludlow relates in his Memoirs, "was conducted to the scaffold out of the window of the Banqueting House."‡ Ludlow, who tells us this, was one of the regicides, and what he states, simply

* Walpole, by Dallaway, ii. 58.

† See also Dugdale, in his History of the Troubles in England:—"And such a sacrifice they really made him, upon the Tuesday following (which was the Thirtieth of January) having (the more to affront and deject him, had it been possible) built a scaffold for his Murther, before the Great Gate at Whitehall, whereunto they fixed several staples of Iron, and prepared cords to tye him down to the Block, had he made any resistance to that cruel and bloody stroke."—*Dugdale's Troubles in England*, p. 373, fol. 1681.

‡ Ludlow's Memoirs, (Vevay ed., i. 283).

and straightforwardly, is confirmed by an engraving of the execution, published at Amsterdam in the same year.

The ceiling of the Banqueting House is lined with pictures on canvas, representing the apotheosis of James I., painted abroad by Rubens, in 1635.* Kneller had heard that Rubens was assisted by Jordaens in the execution. The sum he received was 3000*l.* There is a fine study for the picture in the National Gallery. "What," says Walpole, "had the Banquetting House been if completed! Van Dyck was to have painted the sides with the history and procession of the Order of the Garter." Within, and over the principal entrance, is a bust, in bronze, of James I., by Le Sueur, it is said. The Banqueting House was converted into a chapel in the reign of George I., the King granting a stipend of 30*l.* yearly to twelve clergymen, six from each University, who officiate a month each, in due succession. It has never been consecrated. Here, on every Maunday-Thursday, (the day before Good Friday), the Queen's eleemosynary bounty (a very old custom) is distributed to poor and aged men and women. Of Holbein's gate, there is an interesting view, by Vertue, in the Vetusta Monumenta, a second in the Londina Illustrata, a third in Smith's Westminster, and a fourth by Wale in Dodsley's London. It was taken down in August, 1759, to make room for the present *Parliament-street*. William, Duke of Cumberland, (the hero of Culloden), had every identical brick removed to Windsor Great Park, and talked of re-erecting it at the end of the Long Walk, with additions at the sides, from designs by Sandby. Nothing, however, was done. Sandby's design may be seen in Smith. There were eight medallions on this gate (four on each side) made of baked clay, and glazed like delft-ware. Three of these (then at Hatfield Peverell, in Essex) are engraved in Smith, and represent, it is said, Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Bishop Fisher. Two (worked into keepers' lodges at Windsor) are now, by Mr. Jesse's exertions, at Hampton Court, where they are made to do duty as two of the Roman Emperors, described by Hentzner, in his Travels, as then at Hampton Court. Cole thought they were by Torrigiano; but Walpole imagined otherwise.† That they were of Italian workmanship, and like the medallions at Hampton Court, probably the work of John de Maiano, has been pretty well determined by Sir Henry Ellis.‡ When Strype drew up his additions to Stow, "the uppermost room, in Holbein's Gateway, was used as the State Paper Office."§

---

* Carpenter's Van Dyck, p. 173.

† Letter, Nov. 16th, 1779.

‡ Ellis's Letters, Third Series, vol. i., p. 249.

§ Strype, B. vi., p. 5.

The statue of James II., behind Whitehall, was the work of Grinling Gibbons, and was set up Dec. 31st, 1686, at the charge of Tobias Rustat.* The King, it is said, is pointing to the spot where his father was executed; but this vulgar error has been exposed long ago, though it is still repeated. Nothing can illustrate better the mild character of the Revolution of 1688, than the fact that the statue of the abdicated and exiled King was allowed to stand in the innermost court-yard of what was once his own palace of Whitehall. Not so strange, certainly, but still worth mentioning, is the curious circumstance, that Oliver Cromwell's grandson was married, in 1723, in this very Banqueting House to a daughter of Sir Robert Thornhill, by no less a personage than the then Bishop of London.

WHITEHALL YARD. Here, in the office of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, is preserved the ancient chair, covered with needle-work, on which the Lord High Treasurer of England used to sit.

WHITEHALL STAIRS. The stairs leading from the Thames to Whitehall Palace. Here Vanbrugh has laid a scene in The Relapse, or Virtue in Danger. [*See* Whitehall.]

WHITE HART INN, SOUTHWARK, is mentioned in the Paston Letters, vol. i., p. 61, and in Shakspeare's Henry VI., Part ii., Act iv., sc. 8. Hatton describes it as standing "on the east side of the Borough of Southwark, towards the south end;" and adds, (p. 90), "This is the largest sign about London, except the Castle Tavern, in Fleet-street."

WHITE HART INN, COVENT GARDEN, has given its name to Hart-street, Covent-Garden, and is mentioned in a lease to Sir William Cecil (Lord Burleigh) of Sept. 7th, 1570.† Weever has preserved an epitaph in the Savoy Church on an old vintner of the White Hart.

> "Here lieth Humphrey Gosling, of London, vintnor,
> Of the Whyt Hart of this parish a neghbor,
> Of vertuous behauiour, a very good archer,
> And of honest mirth, a good company keeper.
> So well inclyned to poore and rich,
> God send more Goslings to be sich."

Gosling died in 1586.

WHITE LION, in SOUTHWARK.

"The White Lion is a gaol, so called for that the same was a common

* Bramston, p. 253. † Archæologia, xxx. 497.

Whittington Club, see, Crown & Anchor Tavern.

hosterie for the receipt of travellers by that sign. This house was first used as a gaol within these forty year [1598] last past."—*Stow*, p. 153.

"There was formerly in Southwark but one prison, particularly, serving for the whole county of Surrey, and that called the White Lion, which was for the custody of murtherers, felons, and other notorious malefactors. It was situate at the south end of St. Margaret's Hill, near unto St. George's Church; but that being an old decayed house, within less than twenty years past the county gaol is removed to the Marshalsea Prison, more towards the Bridge."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 29.

"Lent unto Frances Henslow, to discharge hime seallfe owt of the Whitte Lion, from a hat-macker in barmsey [Bermondsey] streete, abowt his horsse which was stolen from hime—v^{li}."—*Henslowe's Diary*, p. 192.

The rabble apprentices of the year 1640, as Laud relates in his Troubles, released the whole of the prisoners in the White Lion.

WHITE TOWER. [*See* The Tower.]

WIGMORE STREET was so called after Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, Earl Mortimer, and Baron Harley of Wigmore Castle.

WILD (LITTLE) STREET. [*See* Wild House.] In the Baptist Chapel in this street, between Nos. 23 and 24, a sermon is annually preached commemorative of the great storm of 1703—the storm celebrated by Addison in his Poem of the Campaign.

WILD HOUSE, DRURY LANE, stood on the site of Little Wild Street, but why it was so called I am not aware. The Duchess of Ormond was living here in 1655.*

"The rich plate of the Chapel Royal had been deposited at Wild House, near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, the residence of the Spanish Ambassador, Ronquillo. Ronquillo, conscious that he and his court had not deserved ill of the English nation, had thought it unnecessary to ask for soldiers: but the mob was not in a mood to make nice distinctions. His house was, therefore, sacked without mercy; and a noble library, which he had collected, perished in the flames. His only comfort was, that the host in his chapel was rescued from the same fate."—*Macaulay's History of England*, ii. 560.

"26 March, 1681. I din'd at Don Pietro Ronquillo's, the Spanish Ambassador, at Wild House, who used me with extraordinary civility."—*Evelyn*, i. 533.

"The *mobile*, that day the King [James II.] went, grew very unrulie, and in great multitudes assembled, and pulled down that night and the following day many houses where mass was sayd and priests lodged; and went also to Wild House, the Spanish Ambassador's, and whither seuerall Papists had sent their monie and plate, supposing that was a sanctuarie, (as indeed it ought to be); but the rabble demolished that chappell, took away the plate and monie, and burnt pictures, rich beds, and furniture to great value, the poore Ambassador making his escape at a back doore."—*Bramston*, p. 339.

* Life of Duke of Ormond, p. 167, 8vo, 1747.

"Weld House is to be lett, containing 33 rooms, garrets and cellars, with other suitable conveniences in Weld Street, near Lincoln's Inn Fields. Enquire at Weld House, or at Marybone-house."—*London Gazette for* 1694, No. 3010.

The house and grounds were let on a building lease for ninety-nine years, in 1695.*

WILLIS'S ROOMS. [*See* Almack's.]

WILLIAMS'S (DR.) LIBRARY. [*See* Red Cross Street, Cripplegate.]

WILLOW WALK, PIMLICO, mentioned for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, under the year 1723, was, till 1829-1839, a low-lying footpath west of Tuthill-fields, with long cuts or reservoirs on either side belonging to the Chelsea Water-Works Company. The cuts were drained in 1829-31, and the ground raised for the present terraces and squares by the soil excavated from St. Katherine's Docks. A lonely cottage in the Willow Walk, long the haunt of Jerry Abershaw, the notorious highwayman, and his associates, was standing as late as 1836.

WILL'S COFFEE HOUSE, in BOW STREET, COVENT GARDEN, No. 1, on the west side, corner of Russell Street, and so called from William Urwin who kept it. The lower part of the house was let in 1693 to a woollen-draper, "Mr. Philip Brent, woollen-draper, under Will's Coffee House in Russell Street, Covent Garden."† The wits' room was up stairs on the first floor.

"A boy of about 14 years old, being threatened, run away from his Master in Bow-street yesterday, being the first of November [1674]; he hath a thick head of hair, not very long, and of a light brown color; his apparel an old Grey Serge Coat lined with black; an old pair of Trowsers, a black pair of stockings, and black hat; his name Thomas Parsons. Whoever shall give notice of him where he is to William Urwin's Coffee House in Bow Street in Covent Garden, shall be well rewarded for his pains."—*London Gazette*, No. 934.

"*Johnson.* Faith, sir, 'tis mighty pretty, I saw it at the coffee-house.

"*Bayes.* 'Tis a trifle hardly worth owning; I was t' other day at Will's throwing out something of that nature; and I' gad, the hint was taken, and out came that picture; indeed, the poor fellow was so civil to present me with a dozen of 'em for my friends: I think I have one here in my pocket; would you please to accept it, Mr. Johnson.

* * * * * * *

"Ay, ay, I can do't if I list. Tho' you must not think I have been so dull as to mind these things myself; but 'tis the advantage of our coffee house, that from their talk, one may write a very good polemical discourse, without ever troubling one's head with the books of controversy."—*Prior and Montagu, The Hind and Panther Transvers'd.*

---

* Thorpe's Cat. for 1848, art. 845. † London Gazette for 1693, No. 2957.

"But granting matters should be spoke
By method rather than by luck;
This may confine their younger stiles,
Whom Dryden pedagogues at Will's:
But never could be meant to tie
Authentic wits like you and I."
Prior to Fleetwood Shepheard.

"A Wit and a Beau set up with little or no expense. A pair of red stockings and a sword-knot sets up one, and peeping once a day in at Will's, and two or three second-hand sayings, the other."—*Tom Brown's Laconics.*

"I had the honour of bringing Mr. Pope from our retreat in the Forest of Windsor, to dress *à la mode*, and introduce at Will's Coffee House."—*Sir Charles Wogan to Swift,* (*Scott's Swift,* xviii. 21).

"It was Dryden who made Will's Coffee-honse the great resort of the wits of his time. After his death, Addison transferred it to Button's, who had been a servant of his; they were opposite each other, in Russell Street, Covent Garden."—*Pope,* (*Spence by Singer*, p. 263).

"Addison passed each day alike, and much in the manner that Dryden did. Dryden employed his mornings in writing, dined *en famille*, and then went to Will's: only he came home earlier a' nights."—*Pope,* (*Spence by Singer*, p. 286).

"3 Feb., 1663-4. In Covent Garden to-night, going to fetch home my wife, I stopped at the Great Coffee-house there, where I never was before: where Dryden, the poet, (I knew at Cambridge), and all the wits of the town, and Harris the player, and Mr. Hoole of our College. And had I had time then, or could at other times, it will be good coming thither; for there, I perceive, is very witty and pleasant discourse. But I could not tarry; and as it was late, they were all ready to go away."—*Pepys.*

"I was about seventeen when I first came up to town, an odd-looking boy, with short rough hair, and that sort of awkwardness which one always brings up at first out of the country. However, in spite of my bashfulness and appearance, I used now and then to thrust myself into Will's to have the pleasure of seeing the most celebrated wits of that time, who then resorted thither. The second time that ever I was there, Mr. Dryden was speaking of his own things, as he frequently did, especially of such as had been lately published. 'If anything of mine is good,' says he, ''tis Mac Flecknoe; and I value myself the more upon it, because it is the first piece of ridicule written in Heroics.' On hearing this, I plucked up my spirit so far as to say, in a voice but just loud enough to be heard, that 'Mac Flecknoe was a very fine poem; but that I had not imagined it to be the first that ever was writ that way.' On this, Dryden turned short upon me, as surprised at my interposing; asked me how long I had been a dealer in poetry; and added, with a smile, 'Pray, sir, what is it that you *did* imagine to have been writ so before?' I named Boileau's Lutrin, and Tassoni's Secchia Rapita, which I had read, and knew Dryden had borrowed some strokes from each. ''Tis true,' said Dryden, 'I had forgot them.' A little after Dryden went out, and in going spoke to me again, and desired me to come and see him next day. I was highly delighted with the invitation; went to see him accordingly, and was well acquainted with him after, as long as he lived."—*Dean Lockier,* (*Spence by Singer*, p. 59).

"From thence we adjourned to the Wits' Coffeehouse. . . . . Accordingly up stairs we went, and found much company, but little talk. . .

We shuffled through this moving crowd of philosophical mutes to the other end of the room, where three or four wits of the upper class were rendezvous'd at a table, and were disturbing the ashes of the old poets by perverting their sense. . . . At another table were seated a parcel of young, raw, second-rate beaus and wits, who were conceited if they had but the honour to dip a finger and thumb into Mr. Dryden's snuff-box."—*Ned Ward, The London Spy*, Part x.

"When I was a young fellow, I wanted to write the Life of Dryden; and in order to get materials, I applied to the only two persons then alive who had seen him; these were old Swinney and old Cibber. Swinney's information was no more than this, 'That at Will's Coffee House Dryden had a particular chair for himself, which was set by the fire in winter, and was then called his winter chair; and that it was carried out for him to the balcony in summer, and was then called his summer-chair.' Cibber could tell no more but 'that he remembered him a decent old man, arbiter of critical disputes at Will's.'"—*Dr. Johnson, in Boswell*, ed. *Croker*, iii. 435.

"All accounts of gallantry, pleasure, and entertainment shall be under the article of White's Chocolate House; poetry under that of Will's Coffee House; learning under the title of the Grecian; foreign and domestic news you will have from St. James's Coffee House."—*The Tatler*, No. 1, (1709).

"This place [Will's] is very much altered since Mr. Dryden frequented it; where you used to see songs, epigrams, and satires in the hands of every man you met, you have now only a pack of cards; and instead of the cavils about the turn of the expression, the elegance of the style, and the like, the learned now dispute only about the truth of the game."—*The Tatler*, No. 1.

"In old times we used to sit upon a play here after it was acted, but now the entertainment 's turned another way."—*The Tatler*, No. 16.

> "Rail on, ye triflers, who to Will's repair,
> For new lampoons, fresh cant, or modish air."
> *E. Smith on John Philips's Death.*

> "Be sure at Will's the following day,
> Lie snug, and hear what critics say;
> And if you find the general vogue
> Pronounces you a stupid rogue,
> Damns all your thoughts as low and little,
> Sit still, and swallow down your spittle."
> *Swift, On Poetry; a Rhapsody.*

"I have been listening what objections had been made against the conduct of the play [Don Sebastian]; but found them all so trivial, that if I should name them, a true critic would imagine that I had played booby, and only raised up phantoms for myself to conquer."—*Dryden, Preface to Don Sebastian.*

"Dryden, in various Prefaces, takes notice of objections that had been made by critics to his Plays; which one naturally expects to find in some of the pamphlets published in his time. But the passage before us (ut sup.) inclines me to believe that most of the criticisms which he has noticed were made at his favourite haunt, Will's Coffee House."—*Malone*, (*Dryden*, iii. 191).

"After the Play, the best company go to Tom's and Will's Coffee House near adjoining, where there is playing at Picket, and the best of conversation till midnight. Here you will see blue and green ribbons and stars sitting

familiarly, and talking with the same freedom as if they had left their quality and degrees of distance at home."—*De Foe, A Journey through England*, p. 172, 8vo, 1722.

"There is no place of general resort wherein I do not often make my appearance; sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a round of Politicians at Will's, and listening with great attention to the narratives that are made in those little circular audiences."—*The Spectator*, No. 1.

"Would it not employ a Beau prettily enough, if, instead of playing eternally with a snuff box, he spent some part of his time in making one? Such a method as this would very much conduce to the public emolument, by making every man living good for something; for there would then be no one member of human society but would have some little pretension for some degree in it; like him who came to Will's Coffee House upon the merit of of having writ a Posie of a ring."—*The Spectator*, No. 43.

"Robin the porter, who waits at Will's Coffee House, is the best man in town for carrying a billet; the fellow has a thin body, swift step, demure looks, sufficient sense, and knows the town."—*The Spectator*, No. 398.

In the churchwardens' Accounts of St. Paul, Covent Garden, under the year 1675, I found the following entries—

"*An accompt of money received for misdemeanors.*

"8 July, 1675. Of William Urwin . . . . . 4*s.*
"Nov. 1675. Of Mr. Shadwell by the orders of Justice Newman by the hands of Mr. Gardner, Constable . . 5*s.*"

"Will" kept at times, it appears, a disorderly coffee-house. He was alive in 1695.

Wilton Place, Knightsbridge. The church is dedicated to *St. Paul*; the Rev. W. J. Bennett is rector.

Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square. In No. 67, Mr. Hallam wrote his History of the Middle Ages, and his Constitutional History of England.

Winchester House, Austin Friars. [*See* Winchester Street.]

Winchester House, Southwark. The town-house of the Bishops of Winchester, lords of the manor of Southwark, built circ. 1107, by William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester. Stow describes it as "a very fair house, well repaired, with a large wharf and landing-place, called the Bishop of Winchester's Stairs." It stood between the Thames and the church of St. Saviour's.

"He [Bishop Gardyner] lived in great style at Winchester House, in Southwark, where he had a number of young gentlemen of family as his pages, whose education he superintended. His establishment was the last of the sort in England, for Cardinal Pole did not live long enough to form a great household at Lambeth, and after the Reformation, the bishops' palaces were filled with their wives and children."—*Lord Campbell, Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. ii., p. 70.

Winchester House was subsequently inhabited by Sir Edward Dyer, the friend of Sir Philip Sydney. The last bishop of Winchester who lived in it was Lancelot Andrews, who died here in 1626, and was buried in the adjoining church of *St. Saviour's, Southwark*. Sir Kenelm Digby was living here when he wrote his Critical Remarks on Browne's Religio Medici. His letter to Browne is dated "Winchester House, March 20th, 1642."

> "Sir Kenelm Digby was several times taken and let go again; at last imprisoned in Winchester House. I can compare him to nothing but a great fish that we catch and let go again, but still he will come to the bait; at last therefore we put him in some great pond for store."—*Selden, Table Talk.*

An Act passed in 1663, empowering Morley, Bishop of Winchester, to lease out Winchester House, in Southwark, and erect a new town-house for himself and his successors within three miles of London. Thus empowered, Morley bought a house at Chelsea, in which Hoadley died in 1761, and Thomas in 1781. The residence of the present bishop of Winchester is No. 19, St. James's-square. The Stews in Southwark were under the control of the Bishops of Winchester. Thus the uncle of the King calls the Bishop of Winchester, in the First Part of Henry VI.—

> "Thou that giv'st whores indulgences in sin."

And from the same play we learn that a man, made to suffer personally from the consequences of illicit love, was called a Winchester Goose. * The old Gothic hall of the house was destroyed by fire Aug. 28th, 1814. Some of the walls were visible as late as 1840.

Winchester Street, Broad Street Ward, City, was so called after Paulet or Winchester House, built by William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer of England, in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, on the site of the house, cloister, and gardens of the Augustine Friars. [*See* Austin Friars.] When the marquis was asked by what means he had managed to retain so important an office as that of Lord Treasurer for so long a time, his reply was, "By being a willow and not an oak." Edmund Halley, the astronomer, was the son of a soap-boiler in this street.

Windmill (Great) Street, Piccadilly, derives its name from fields commonly called The Windmill Fields, mentioned in a printed proclamation of April 7th, 1671, preserved in the British Museum. [*See* Piccadilly.] *Eminent Inhabitants.*—

* See Upton on Shakspeare, p. 165.

Colonel Charles Godfrey, in 1683; he married Arabella Churchill, the mistress of James II., and mother of the Duke of Berwick. Sir John Shadwell, in 1729, a celebrated physician of his time, and son of Shadwell, the poet laureate. Dr. William Hunter, in the large house on the east side; the doctor breathed his last in it, and closed his life with a memorable speech: "If I had strength enough," said he, "to hold a pen, I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die."

Windmill Street, Finsbury, was so called after three windmills, erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on a deposit made in Finsbury field of "more than one thousand cartloads" of bones removed from the charnel of old St. Paul's when the charnel-house was destroyed in 1549, by order of the Duke of Somerset. On these bones "the soilage of the city," as Stow calls it, was subsequently laid, and the three windmills "in short space after raised."*

> "And on the morrow, being the 20th of December, 1583, Edward Arden was drawn from Newgate into Smithfield, and there hanged, boweled, and quartered. Whose head, with Somervill's, was set on London Bridge, and his quarters on the gates of the City, but the body of Somerville was buried in the Moorfields, near unto the Windmills."—*Howes*, p. 698, ed. 1631.

Middleton alludes to these windmills in his Father Hubberd's Tales,† and Shirley in his play of The Wedding,‡ though neither Gifford nor Dyce appear to have understood the reference. Agas represents them in his map. The royal foundry for casting cannons in the reign of George I. was situated on Windmill-hill, in Upper Moorfields.

Wine Office Court, Fleet Street.

> "About the middle of the year 1760, he [Goldsmith] left Green Arbour Court for respectable lodgings in Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, where for about two years he remained with an acquaintance or relation of the friendly bookseller, Newbery. Here he was often visited by Dr. Percy."—*Prior's Life of Goldsmith*, vol. i., p. 368.

Here is the Cheshire Cheese, one of the oldest and best of our London chop-houses.

Woods and Forests. The office of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests is in Whitehall-place, the second door on the left as you enter from Parliament-street.

Woodstock Street, Hanover Square, (between New Bond-

---

* Stow, p. 123 and 159. Strype, B. iv., p. 102.
† Middleton's Works, by Dyce, vol. v., p. 592.
‡ Shirley's Works, by Gifford, vol. i., p. 421.

street and South Molton-street). Dr. Johnson was living in this street in the year 1737.*

Wood Street, Cheapside, runs from Cheapside into London Wall. Stow has two suppositions about the origin of the name: first, that it was so called because it was built throughout of *wood*; and secondly, that it was so called after Thomas Wood, one of the sheriffs in the year 1491, who dwelt in this street, an especial benefactor to the church of *St. Peter-in-Cheap*, and the individual at whose expense "the beautiful front of houses in Cheap over against Wood-street end were built." "His predecessors," says Stow, "might be the first builders, owners, and namers of this street." † Entering Wood-street from Cheapside, the yard on your left, with a tree in it, marks the site of the church of *St Peter-in-Cheap*. A little higher up on the right hand side, (where the street indents a little), stood *Wood-street Compter*. At the corner of *Hugin Lane*, (so called of one Hugan, who dwelt there), is the church of *St. Michael, Wood-street*, the final repository of the head of James IV., who fell at Flodden. That part, *Gresham-street*, which you now cross, lying to your right, was called *Lad-lane*, or *Ladle-lane*, and that part of it to your left, Maiden-lane, from a sign of the Virgin. Still higher up on the right, and at the corner of *Love-lane*, ("so called of wantons"), is the church of *St. Alban, Wood-street*. Higher up on the west side is No. 83, the Hall of the Parish Clerks. Thomas Ripley, the architect, kept in early life a carpenter's shop and a coffee-house in this street. His means soon mended, he married a servant of Sir Robert Walpole's, obtained employment under the Crown, a seat at the Board of Works, supplanted Sir Christopher Wren, built the Admiralty for the Crown, Houghton Hall, in Norfolk, for his wife's old master, and died rich in 1758. In Strype's time, the street was famous for the manufacture of wedding-cakes.‡ *Cheapside Cross* stood at *Wood-street* end. Here proclamations continued to be read long after the cross was taken down. The Cross Keys Inn derives its name from the church of St. Peter. The tree at the corner of the street deserves a further word. "A little child was shewn to us," says Leigh Hunt, "who was said never to have beheld a tree but the one in St. Paul's Churchyard, [now gone.] Whenever a tree was mentioned, it was this one; she had no conception of any other, not even of the remote tree in Cheapside." [*See* Mitre in Wood Street.]

* Boswell, by Croker, vol. i., p. 81. † Stow, p. 3.
‡ Strype, B. iii., p. 91.

Wood Street Compter was first established in 1555, when, on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in that year, the prisoners were removed from the old Compter in Bread-street to the new Compter in Wood-street, Cheapside.* This Compter was burnt down in the Great Fire.† It stood on the east side of the street, where the houses recede a little, and was removed to *Giltspur-street*, in 1791. There were two Compters in London: the Compter in Wood-street, under the control of one of the sheriffs, and the Compter in the Poultry, under the superintendence of the other. Under each sheriff was a secondary, a clerk of the papers, four clerk sitters, eighteen serjeants-at-mace, (each serjeant having his yeoman), a master keeper, and two turnkeys. The serjeants wore blue-coloured cloth gowns, and the words of arrest were, "Sir, we arrest you in the King's Majesty's name, and we charge you to obey us." There were three sides: the knights' ward, (the dearest of all), the master's side, (a little cheaper), and the Hole, the cheapest of all. The register of entries was called The Black Book. *Garnish* was demanded at every step, and the hall, at least the hall of the Wood-street Compter, was hung with the story of the Prodigal Son.‡

Worcester House, in the Strand, stood on the site of the present *Beaufort-buildings*, and originally belonged to the see of Carlisle, but, at the general usurpation of church property at the Reformation, was presented by the Crown to the noble founder of the Bedford family. Under the Earls of Bedford it was known as *Bedford* or *Russell House*, a name which it bore till the family moved over the way and built a second *Bedford House*, on the site of the present Southampton-street, when the inn of the see of Carlisle took the name of its new occupant, Edward, second Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Glamorgan of the Civil Wars, and the author of the Century of Inventions. The Marquis of Worcester died in 1667, and his son Henry was created in 1682 Duke of Beaufort; hence *Beaufort-buildings*. During the Usurpation, Worcester House in the Strand was furnished by Parliament for the Scotch commissioners, § and subsequently sold by Parliament to the Earl of

---

* Stow, p. 3.

† Of the building erected after the Fire, there is a view by J. T. Smith.

‡ I derive these curious particulars from "The Compter's Commonwealth by William Fennor, his Maiesty's servant," 4to, 1617; Strype, B. iii., p. 51; Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. Collier, v. 43; Heywood's Play of the Fair Maid of the Exchange, and Dyce's Middleton, i. 392.

§ Whitelocke, p. 80, ed. 1732.

Salisbury, "at the rate of Bishop's Lands."* At the Restoration, the house reverted to the Marquis of Worcester, and twelve days after the King's entry into London, the marquis wrote and offered his house (free of rent) to the great Lord Clarendon.

> "In a word, if that your Lordship pleased to accept of me, I am the most real and affectionate servant, and as a little token of it, be pleased to accept of Worcester House to live in, far more commodious for your Lordship than where you now are [Dorset House], though not in so good reparation, but such as it is, without requiring from your Lordship one penny rent (yet that only known between your Lordship and me). It is during my life at your service, for I am but a tenant in tail; but were my interest longer, it should be as readily at your Lordship's command."—*Marquis of Worcester to Lord Clarendon*, (*Lister*, vol. iii., p. 108).

The Chancellor leased the house of the marquis, as he tells us in his Life, at a yearly rent of 500*l.*, and here, in Worcester House, on the 3rd of September, 1660, between 11 and 2 at night, Anne Hyde, the Chancellor's daughter, was married to the Duke of York, according to the rites of the English church. The Chancellor was surrounded by all sorts of seekers—*the creatures of Worcester House*, as they are called by Mrs. Hutchinson in her Memoirs of her husband. After Clarendon's removal to his new house, at the top of St. James's-street, Worcester House would appear to have been left unoccupied, or let for installations and state receptions. On the 26th of August, 1669, the Duke of Ormond was installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and on the 3rd of September, 1674, the Duke of Monmouth Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in this house. The great hall is mentioned by Pepys.†

Worship Street, Shoreditch, properly *Hog-lane*.

Wyan's Court, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. In this court (it no longer exists) lived Lewis Theobald, the editor of Shakspeare, and the hero of the early editions of The Dunciad. I find a long letter in print, written by Theobald in defence of himself and his notes on Shakspeare, dated, "Wyan's Court, in Great Russell Street, April 16th, 1729."

Wych Street, Drury Lane. The old name for Drury-lane was *Via de Aldewych;* hence Wych-street, a street in continuation of Drury-lane.‡

Wyndham Club, No. 11, St. James's Square. The object of

---

* Ibid., p. 289. † Pepys, Aug. 20th, 1660.

‡ Parton's Hist. of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, p. 113.

the Club, as stated in Rule I., "is to secure a convenient and agreeable place of meeting for a society of gentlemen, all connected with each other by a common bond of literary or personal acquaintance." Entrance-money, 25 guineas, besides 1 guinea to the library fund; annual subscription, 8*l*. The Club is limited to 600 members.

YORK HOUSE, in the Strand, or, York Place, Charing Cross. An old London lodging of the Archbishops of York, originally "Norwich House, or Suffolke Place,"* obtained by Heath, Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor in Queen Mary's reign, in exchange for Suffolk House, in Southwark, presented to the see of York by Queen Mary, "in recompense of Yorke House [Whitehall], near to Westminster, which King Henry, her father, had taken from Cardinal Wolsey, and from the see of York."†

"The said Archbishop, August the 6th, 1557, obtained a license for the alienation of this capital messuage of Suffolk Place; and to apply the price thereof for the buying of other houses called also Suffolk Place, lying near Charing Cross; as appears from a register belonging to the Dean and Chapter of York."—*Strype*, B. iv., p. 17.

This York House was not, I believe, inhabited by any Archbishop of York, except Archbishop Heath, and by him only for a very short time. Young, Grindall, Sandys, Piers, and Hutton, successively Archbishops of York, (1561 and 1606), appear to have let it to the Lord Keepers of the Great Seal. Lord Chancellor Bacon, the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, was born at York House, in the Strand, in 1560-1, and here his father, the Lord Keeper, died in 1597. Lord Keeper Puckering died here in 1596; Lord Chancellor Egerton in 1616-17; and here, in 1621, the Great Seal was taken from Lord Bacon.

"The Aviary at Yorke House was built by his Lo^p^ [Bacon]; it did cost 300^lib.^"—*Aubrey's Lives*, vol. ii., p. 223.

"His Lordship [Bacon] being in Yorke House garden looking on Fishers, as they were throwing their nett, asked them what they would take for their draught; they answered so much: his Lo^p^ would offer them no more but so much. They drew up their nett, and it were only 2 or 3 little fishes; his Lo^p^ then told them, it had been better for them to have taken his offer. They replied, they hoped to have had a better draught, but, said his Lo^p^, 'Hope is a good breakfast, but an ill supper."—*Aubrey's Lives*, vol. ii., p. 224.

An attempt was made, in 1588, to obtain the house from Queen Elizabeth, (perhaps by Sir Christopher Hatton, to

* Stow, p. 153. † Ibid., p. 153.

whom Ely House was subsequently given). Strype has printed part of a secret letter from Archbishop Sandys to Lord Burleigh, entreating his lordship "to be a means to the Queen that he might refuse his yielding therein."* When the Duke of Lennox wished to buy or exchange York House, Lord Bacon thus replied:—"For this you will pardon me: York House is the house where my father died, and where I first breathed, and there will I yield my last breath, if so please God and the King."† The next occupant after Lord Bacon was the first Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family, who "borrowed" the house of Archbishop Mathew, till such time as he could persuade him "to accept as good a seat as that was in lieu of the same, which could not be so soon compassed, as the Duke of Buckingham had occasion to make use of rooms for the entertainment of foreign princes."‡ An exchange, however, was subsequently effected.

"1624. May 15. Whitson-Eve. The Bill passed in Parliament for the King to have York House in exchange for other lands. This was for the Lord Duke of Buckingham."—*Archbishop Laud's Diary.*§

The duke pulled down the house and erected a large and temporary structure to supply its place. Nothing, however, was permanently built but the Water-gate, on the margin of the Thames, at the bottom of Buckingham-street, which still remains to show the genius of Inigo Jones, and the stately scale on which the whole house was designed to have been erected.

"Thursday, the 8th Oct. 1626. Towards night I went to see the Duke of Boukingham at his residence called Jorschaux [York House], which is extremely fine, and was the most richly fitted up than any other I saw."—*Bassompierre's Embassy to England in* 1626.

The duke was assassinated Aug. 23rd, 1628. He did not live in York House, but used it only for state occasions. His son, the second Duke of Buckingham, was born in *Wallingford House*, (adjoining), in 1627.

"At York House, also, the galleries and rooms are ennobled with the possession of those Roman Heads and Statues, which lately belonged to Sir Peter Paul Rubens, Knight, that exquisite painter of Antwerp: and the garden will be renowned so long as John de Bologna's Cain and Abel stand there, a piece of wondrous art and workmanship. The King of Spain gave it to his Majesty at his being there, who bestowed it on the late Duke of Buckingham."—*Peacham, Compleat Gentleman*, p. 108, ed. 1661.

The "superstitious pictures in York House" were ordered to

* Strype, B. vi., p. 3.

† Letter in Lamb. MSS., vol. viii., No. 936.

‡ Sir B. Gerbier.

§ See also Rushworth's Histor. Collect., p. 149, fol. 1659, and Strype, B. vi., p. 4.

be sold, Aug. 20th, 1645;* and the house itself was given by Cromwell and his colleagues to General Fairfax, whose daughter and heiress married the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family. Evelyn and Pepys are the only writers who afford us any knowledge of York House about this time.

"27 Nov. 1655. I went to see York House and gardens, belonging to the former greate Buckingham, but now much ruin'd thro' neglect."—*Evelyn*, vol. i., p. 296.

"6 June, 1663. To York House, where the Russia Embassador do lie. . . . . That that pleased me best, was the remains of the noble soul of the late Duke of Buckingham appearing in his house, in every place, in the door cases and the windows."—*Pepys*, i. 225.

By a deed dated Jan. 1st, 1672, the duke sold York House and gardens for the sum of 30,000*l.*, to Roger Higgs, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Esq.; Emery Hill, of Westminster, gentleman; Nicholas Eddyn, of Westminster, woodmonger; and John Green, of Westminster, brewer, by whom the house was pulled down, and the grounds and gardens converted into streets and tenements, bearing the names and titles of the last possessor of the house, *George-street*, *Villiers-street*, *Duke-street*, *Of-alley*, *Buckingham-street*. The rental, in 1668, of "York House and tenements, in the Strand," was 1359*l.* 10*s.*† There is an engraving of York House in the Londina Illustrata, from a drawing by Hollar, in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge. [*See* York Stairs.]

York Place, the old name for *Whitehall*.

"1*st Gent.* Sir,
You must no more call it York-place, that's past;
For, since the Cardinal fell, that title's lost;
'Tis now the King's, and call'd—Whitehall.
"3*rd Gent.* I know it;
But 'tis so lately alter'd that the old name
Is fresh about me."

Shakspeare, Henry VIII., Act. iv., sc. 2.

"The kynges courte
Should have the excellence;
But Hampton Court
Hath the preemynence,
And Yorkes Place,
With my lordes grace,
To whose magnifycence
Is all the conflewence," &c.

Skelton, of Cardinal Wolsey.

York Buildings, Strand. A general name for the streets and

|| Whitelocke, p. 167. * Cole's MSS., vol. xx., fol. 220.

houses erected on the site of old York House. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Peter the Great, in 1698, "in a large house at the bottom of York-buildings." Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, in 1708, "in York-buildings, near the water-side." Samuel Pepys. [*See* Buckingham Street, Strand.] Plate 22 of Boydell's Views affords a peep of Mr. Pepys's house ; and his printed Diary an engraving of the interior of his library.

York Column, Carlton Gardens. A column of Scotch granite, erected (1830-33) by public subscription, with a bronze statue of the Duke of York, the second son of George III., upon the top. The column, 124 feet high, was designed by Mr. B. Wyatt, and the statue, 14 feet high, executed by Sir Richard Westmacott. There is a staircase and gallery affording a fine view of the west end of London and the Surrey Hills. It is open from 12 to 4, from May to Sept. 24th, during which period alone the atmosphere of London is clear enough to allow the view to be seen.

York Stairs, Buckingham Street, Hungerford Market. The beautiful Water-gate was built by Inigo Jones, for George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the Steenie of King James I. It is much admired for the elegance of its taste and the propriety of its proportions. [*See* York House.] On the front towards the street is the Villiers motto—*Fidei coticula Crux.*

York Street, Covent Garden, was so called in compliment to James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. Strype describes it "as very short, but well built and inhabited." This was in 1720. Beneath the parapet ledge of Mr. H. G. Bohn the bookseller's house, is a stone inscribed with the name of the street and the year of its erection—"1636." Mr. Bohn's vaults are very extensive, and are said to cover part of the burial-ground of the ancient convent from whence *Covent Garden* derives its name. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Dr. Donne's son, in 1640.* Mrs. Pritchard, the actress, when she advertised her benefit at Drury-lane, in the Public Advertiser of March 13th, 1756.

York Street, St. James's Square, was so called in compliment to James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. Here is *Ormond-yard*, and here, on the east side, is what was formerly the chapel of the Spanish Embassy. The arms of Castile still remain. Apple-tree-yard, in this street, derives its name from an orchard of apple-trees, for which St. James's-fields were famous in the reign of Charles I.

* Rate-books of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, was so called after John Sharp, Archbishop of York, whose town-house was in 1708 in this street. It was formerly known as *Petty France*.* Milton lived at No. 19, in this street, "in the house next door to the Lord Scudamore's, and opening into St. James's Park."† The front towards the street is modern; the front towards the Park of Milton's age. Jeremy Bentham added the garden to his own house, leaving nothing but a narrow area at the back, overhung by a cotton-willow-tree, said to have been planted by Milton. Near the back attic-window is a stone inscribed with "HERE LIVED JOHN MILTON, THE PRINCE OF POETS." This was set up by Bentham. Hazlitt subsequently inhabited this house.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK. The gardens of the Zoological Society of London, a Society instituted in 1826, for the advancement of Zoology, and the introduction and exhibition of the Animal Kingdom alive or properly preserved. The principal founders were Sir Humphrey Davy and Sir Stamford Raffles. Visitors are admitted to the gardens of the Society without orders on Monday in every week, at 6*d.* each; on the following days at 1*s.* each; children at 6*d.* The gardens are open from 9 in the morning till sunset. The rooms of the Society are at No. 11, Hanover-square. A member's fee on admission is 5*l.*, and his annual subscription 3*l.* These Gardens are among the best of our London sights, and should be seen by the stranger in London. The giraffes and rattlesnakes are very rare and fine. [*See* Surrey Zoological Gardens.]

* Hatton, p. 639. † Philips's Life of Milton, p. xxxiii, 12mo, 1694.

Parks &c. of London.

the area of Hyde Park . . . . . is, 387. acres.
" of Kensington Gardens . . . . . 290.
" of Regent's Park . . . . . 403.
" of St James's Park . . . . . 83.
of the Green Park . . . . . 71.
of Victoria Park . . . . . 160, or 166 1400

174 } of Greenwich Park 174
1400 } the other Parks, in London.
1574

954

LONDON:
BRADBURY AND EVANS, PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

LATELY PUBLISHED BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Its Art, Architecture, & Associations.

By PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Fcap. 8vo, 2*s.* 6*d.*

PREFACE.

THERE is nothing which man can erect in stone or in brass, engrave what he will thereupon, but requires a living explanation, or a book to preserve its story.

"Quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulchris."—JUV. Sat. x. 146.
"And monuments themselves memorials need."—CRABBE.

The Tombs in Westminster Abbey, without the *glib* guide that Shirley speaks off, are to the unlearned as perfect a riddle as the Pyramids of Egypt, or the Round Towers of Ireland. The marble placed by the Countess of Dorset, to preserve the memory of Michael Drayton, needs now *his name that cannot die*, to attract attention, and to tell its object. A kind of handbook is therefore a very necessary companion; Sir Roger de Coverley, before visiting the Tombs in the Abbey, took care, as Addison tells us, to go fresh from the Chronicles of Sir Richard Baker.

Of all the sights in London commend us to the never-tiring sight of Westminster Abbey and its associations, where memory can retire upon its own stores, where taste can find so much to please and to instruct, where fancy can indulge in its own conjectures and its own thoughts. Every churchyard has its interest (thanks to Gray and his Elegy) but Westminster Abbey a whole host of attractions. There is a threefold charm about many of its tombs, an interest beyond the individuals to whom they are erected, and beyond their value as works of art,—a sort of extra-association which reading gives.

Who that reads the epitaphs on Cowley and Sir Isaac Newton but would like to remember and to read on the spot what is said of them by Dr. Johnson? Who that looks upon Roubiliac's fine figure of Eloquence but would wish to know what Canova said when he saw it? Or who, when standing before the monument to Mr. Thynn, but would be glad to be reminded of the jest about it in Joe Miller?

To impart pleasures like these has been the object of this undertaking. Some who have greater leisure for reading and reflection may supply other associations, and all will leave something for others to do. To some, all that is here may contain but little that is new; while many may think the living guide a better handbook; and, like Sir Roger de Coverley, at parting shake their intelligent and amusing but not very accurate cicerone by the hand, and invite him to their lodgings, "to talk over these matters more at leisure."

HANDBOOK FOR WINDSOR AND ETON.

By EDWARD JESSE, Esq.

Fcap. 8vo, 2*s.* 6*d.*

HANDBOOK TO THE PICTURE GALLERIES

In and Near London.

WITH CATALOGUES OF THE PICTURES, ACCOMPANIED BY HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

By MRS. JAMESON.

Post 8vo, 10*s.*

HANDBOOKS TO THE HISTORY OF PAINTING:

THE ITALIAN, GERMAN, FLEMISH, DUTCH, SPANISH, AND FRENCH SCHOOLS.

Translated from the German of Kugler. Edited, with Notes, by

C. L. EASTLAKE, R.A., and SIR EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

3 Vols. post 8vo. 12*s.* each.

Also Just Ready, with Map and Plans. Post 8vo.

HANDBOOK FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

The object of this Work is to give an account of the most remarkable *Places* and most frequented Roads in England—enumerating especially the objects calculated to *interest strangers and passing travellers*, the historical associations, &c.

It is the business of a historian of a town or county to describe minutely the buildings, the face of the country,—to enumerate their annals in order; while the writer of a Guide is limited to the mere curiosities of the spot, describing only the things which *ought* to be seen, or which are to be seen to most advantage; not everything that *may* be seen, thus:—

Buildings.
Manufactures.
Museums and Collections of Art, Nature, Antiquity, Public and Private.
Public Works.
Ports and Harbours.
Dockyards.
Inns, Conveyances, } Expenses.
Excursions, Walks.
Points of View.
Railroads and their collateral Communications.
The most important Railroad-Works, Viaducts, Tunnels, Bridges.
Roads.
Rivers (Navigable) and Canals.
Churches, Castles, and Ruins.
Seats, Pictures, and Statues.
Parks, Gardens, and Trees.
Points of View, Waterfalls, Caverns.
Battle Fields.
Plans of Excursions—Skeleton Tours.

And the best lines of Route for seeing these objects to advantage, with least expenditure of time and money.

St. Peter's Westminster.

Westminster Abbey. p. 877.— Westminster never was in early Christian times a Bishop's See, but a Monastery.

In the suppression of the Religious Houses, Henry VIII did, indeed, create a Bishop of Westminster for the first and only time; but on the Accession of Edward VI the See of Westminster was incorporated with that of London, which gave rise to the expression of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—An original suggestion for the drainage of London has just been made by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, proposing to take advantage of the tide's running down 7 hours and up only 5. The paper containing this suggestion has been put into my hands to examine the correctness of certain *data* and calculations necessarily connected with its practical application. I have maturely considered the subject, and have been forcibly struck with its originality, and at this moment, when our attention is so closely drawn to sanitary considerations, deem it important to be put before the public. I have obtained permission to do so, and, if you think with me, it is very much at your service. He says,—"The current of the Thames, in round numbers, at London-bridge runs down 7 hours and up only 5 every tide; in winter more, in summer less, depending on the amount of river water; it runs at a rate of about from 5 to 7 miles per hour (no matter what the speed, let us suppose it to run at the same rate up and down for our present purpose). It is plain that anything thrown into, and forming part of the Thames at high water, would, in seven hours, be carried more than 40 miles down the river—never to return. In order to make this more clear, let us suppose a portion of sewage (or, what is better, a sea log) to be thrown into the river precisely at high water at London-bridge; in seven hours, taking six miles per hour as the mean rate of current, it would be carried 42 miles down the river. On the return of the tide, in five hours, the full time of flow, it will only have come up 30 miles, and at the time of high water would be 12 miles below the bridge. The next ebb would carry it 42 miles further down the river, or 54 miles below London-bridge; at the return of next high water it would be left 24 miles down the river, thus descending 24 miles in 24 hours, until it went clear into the sea. If our numbers are correct, and they are not far from the truth, it is self-evident that if the sewage of London were collected and allowed to run into the Thames at high water, like the sea log above stated, it would at low water be 42 miles down the river; it would never return to pollute the river, for five hours flow would only bring it 12 miles below the place whence it started."

Then follow some calculations as to levels, interference of rain water, &c., showing how the present conditions of sewers are to be met, which need not be gone into here. The practice seems true; the principle is self-evidently correct. At the end of the paper appears the following anecdote, which so clearly shows the principle, and is so naturally put, that I cannot help giving it as it originally stands:—

"When I was a boy I was much amused to observe a dead pig flow up and down a tidal river every day; as regularly as the day came my friend the pig came also—he grew bigger and bigger, and shortened his visits about a mile every tide, until at last he went to sea, and, poor fellow! I never saw him more. He made me a philosopher. What could make a dead pig grow? or why did he choose to shorten his visits so regularly a mile a-tide?"

It is clear, following out this anecdote, in illustration of our subject, if a "dead pig" were thrown over Waterloo-bridge at low water, he would go up with the tide for five hours, and be five hours more in returning to the same spot; he would now only have two hours ebb before he met the flood coming up; he would, of course, return with it, go again up the river, and might be seen every day for a week: but if he were thrown over at high water, he would float down for seven hours, he would come up only five, and consequently would never be seen again within 12 miles of Waterloo-bridge.

I am, your obedient servant,

King's College Nov. 10. JAMES HANN.

THE WATER IN THE SERPENTINE.—At the meeting of the Botanical Society of London, held at the society's rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, last evening, Mr. J. H. Wilson, F.L.S., in the chair, a paper was read by Dr. Arthur Hassall, "On the Colouration of the Water of the Serpentine." In this communication it was shown that the periodical and coppery green coloration of the water of the Serpentine is due to the presence of a minute plant belonging to the tribe of Algæ, of which the writer gave a detailed and critical description, and which he named *Thompsoni*. The development of this plant takes place early in the spring, out of sight and at the bottom of the water, and it is only on the approach of the warm weather of summer that it diffuses itself through the water, deeply colouring it, and that part of it rises to the surface, forming a scum or pellick of a bright æruginous or coppery green colour. The whole of the water of the Serpentine is not usually coloured at one time, but different portions of it at different times, according to the strength and direction of the wind, which drives the plant before it. At one time it is found to collect at the Hyde-park extremity; at another it is present in the Kensington division; sometimes in the north and at others on the south shore—the remaining parts of the Serpentine being entirely free from the plant. This variable distribution which unexplained would be apt to occasion surprise, accounts for the fact that the observer may sometimes visit the Serpentine and not see a trace of the plant in question, and hence he might be led to form an erroneous conclusion as to the condition of the water. The observer, therefore, who wishes to come at its real state should make the tour of the whole of the Serpentine. Considered in a sanitary point of view, Dr. Hassall is of opinion that the plant, when actually introduced into the system, as when swallowed in bathing, would not be productive of effects injurious to health, and regards it as a test of impurity and as an evidence of the very bad condition in which the water of the Serpentine now undoubtedly is. Dr. Hassall concluded the communication by observing that the coloration of large pieces of water by means of confervæ is by no means unfrequent, and cited as a remarkable instance of it the Red Sea, which derives its name and colour from the presence of a minute plant diffused through the water of a blood red colour.

— July 1850.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY, Or the Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants. By Sir Charles Lyell, F.G.S. *Seventh Edition.* Woodcuts. 8vo. 18*s.*

HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS; A Physical Description of the Universe (Sabine's authorised edition.) Vols. I. and II. Post 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

HUMBOLDT'S ASPECTS OF NATURE, IN DIFFERENT LANDS AND DIFFERENT CLIMATES. Translated by Mrs. Sabine. Post 8vo.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By Mary Somerville. *Second Edition.* 2 vols. Fcap. 8vo. 12*s.*

ON THE CONNEXION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES. By Mary Somerville. *Eighth Edition.* Plates. Fcap. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES INTO GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY DURING A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD. By Charles Darwin. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 8*s.* 6*d.*

SKETCHES OF THE WILD SPORTS AND NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HIGHLANDS. By Charles St. John. Post 8vo. 6*s.*

JOURNAL OF A NATURALIST. *Fourth Edition.* Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 9*s.* 6*d.*

THOUGHTS ON ANIMALCULES. By Gideon A. Mantell, D.C.L. Coloured Plates. Crown 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

A POPULAR INTRODUCTION TO THE NATURAL SYSTEM OF PLANTS. By Mrs. Loudon. Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 8*s.*

ON THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS AND THE INVESTIGATION OF TRUTH. By John Abercrombie, M.D. *Thirteenth Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 6*s.* 6*d.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE MORAL FEELINGS. By John Abercrombie, M.D. *Eighth Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 4*s.*

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

24-B 7071

THE ANATOMY AND PHILOSOPHY OF EXPRESSION AS CONNECTED WITH THE FINE ARTS. By Sir Charles Bell *Fourth Edition.* Plates. Imperial 8vo. 21*s.*

SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN ART. By Lord Lindsay. 3 vols. 8vo. 31*s.* 6*d.*

THE CITIES AND CEMETERIES OF ETRURIA DESCRIBED. Together with the Local Remains of Etruscan Art. By George Dennis. With 120 Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. 42*s.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LITERATURE OF THE FINE ARTS. By C. L. Eastlake R.A 8vo. 12*s.*

KUGLER'S HISTORY OF PAINTING—THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS. Translated from the German. Edited, with Notes, by C. L. Eastlake, R.A. Post 8vo. 12*s.*

KUGLER'S HISTORY OF PAINTING—THE GERMAN, FLEMISH, AND DUTCH SCHOOLS. Translated from the German. Edited, with Notes, by Sir Edmund Head, Bart. Post 8vo. 12*s.*

HISTORY OF PAINTING—THE SPANISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS. By Sir Edmund Head, Bart. Post 8vo, 12*s.* (A Companion to Kugler's Hand-books of Painting.)

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE ARTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By the Monk Theophilus. Translated, with Notes, by Robert Hendrie. 8vo. 21*s.*

ORIGINAL TREATISES ON THE ART OF PAINTING IN OIL AND ON GLASS AND OTHER ARTS. Collected from several unpublished Manuscripts. With Introductions and Notes by Mrs. Merrifield. 2 vols. 8vo. 30*s.* (*Published by order of H.M. Government.*)

LIFE AND WORKS OF HORACE. Illustrated by upwards of 300 Vignettes of Coins, Gems, Statues, Bas-reliefs, &c., taken chiefly from the Antique. Royal 8vo. 42*s.*

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

GETTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
3 3125 01499 5308